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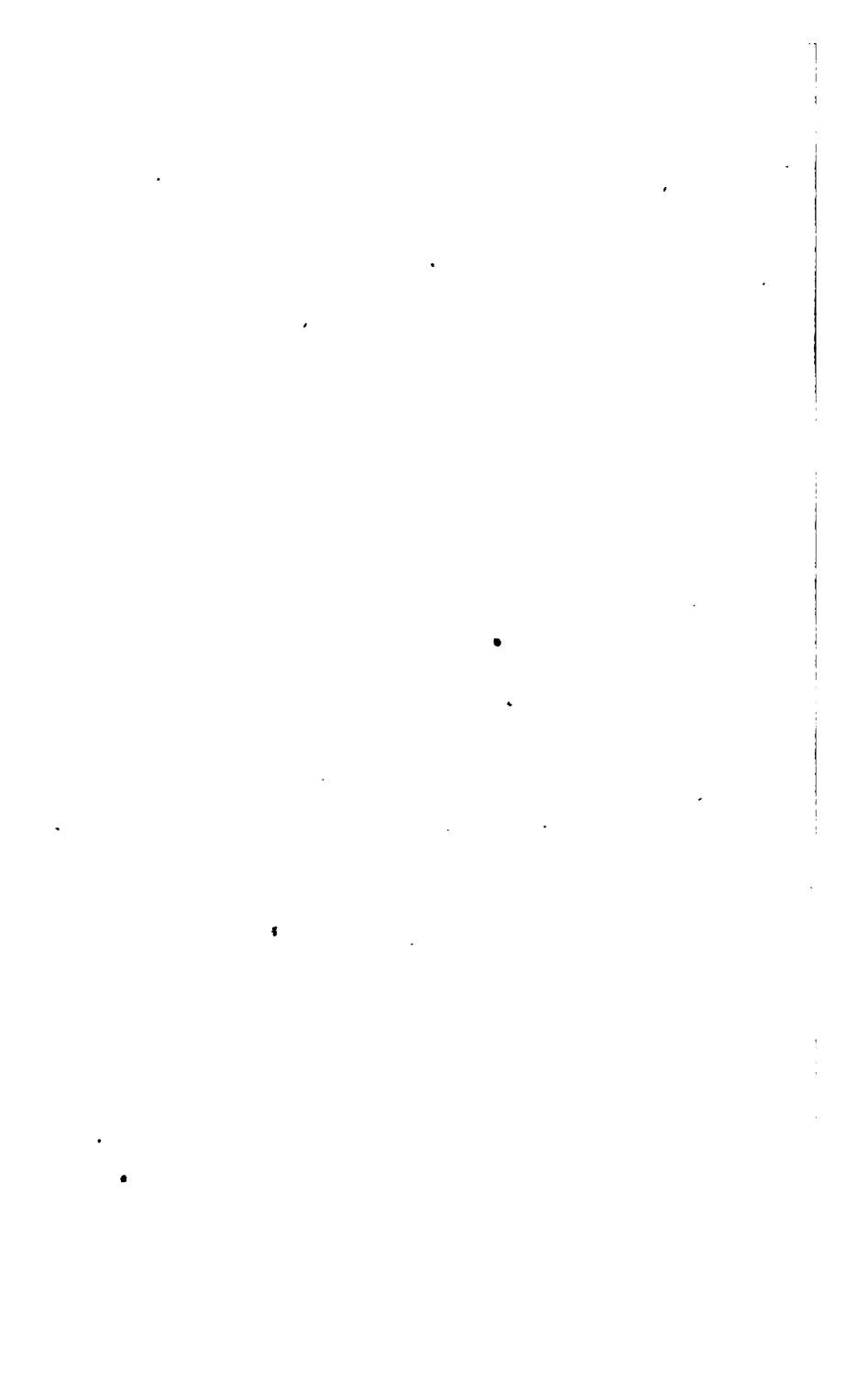
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THE
Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the Characters and
Parentage of Persons deceased of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME XII.

For the Year 1727.

L O N D O N

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THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER XLV.



HIS Register, being the First for the Year 1727, shall begin with a short Recapitulation of the most material Events that happen'd during the Course of the Year 1726.

A Recapitulation of the chief Events of 1726.

IF ever Alliances were made in this World preparatory to a Rupture, such may those be call'd that have been made within a short Time past. The Parties therein concern'd, declar'd, They had no other View but to maintain the Peace; and yet, look where we would, we scarce saw any Thing but Preparations for War. The Year 1725 left us in total Suspense what all those Preparations would come to; but the Year that is now expired, has almost let us into the Secret, and would infallibly have made us Master of it, if a King, who from His own Cabinet, views what is doing in the Cabinets of other Kings, had not taken proper Measures in Time to prevent the Effect. Therefore the General Tranquillity was in Danger, while repeated Assurances were given, there was no other Design on foot but to preserve it. The Language was the same every where, and all Alliances seem'd to have one and the same View. Mean-time, while there was so great a clashing of Interests, it could not be otherwise, but while some were sincere, others must be deceitful. This could only be judg'd of by the Event, and this, the Year 1726, has discover'd to us.

A

I. The

I.

The Treaties of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, concluded /as it were out of an Emulation the Year before, gave Motion to all the others, and form'd two Parties continually watching one another : Each Side thought itself under an Obligation to fortify itself by particular Alliances, and vy'd which should make the most advantageous, or the most specious Offers to draw in more Powers to its Party. For this end, the Emperor, as the *Primum Mobile*, sends Ministers into *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*. He prevents the two first Powers, by acceding of his own Accord to the Treaty of Peace concluded between them in 1722, and to their particular Alliance made at *Stockholm* in 1724. All *Europe* is watchful of the Consequences of a Step so little expected. *Sweden* wonders what could be the Motives of this sudden Accession of the Court of *Vienna*, after she had so long desired it in vain. She ponders with herself, whether she is oblig'd for it to the Sense which that Court has of its own State, or to the Invitation made to *Sweden* by the contracting Powers engag'd in the Treaty of *Hanover* ; and to this Uncertainty 'tis owing that we still wait for the *Svedes* Resolution. *Denmark* has not made a formal Accession, but makes no Scruple to act in Concert with the Allies of *Hanover*. *Russia*, after having remain'd a long Time undetermin'd, or designing rather to leave the World in doubt of its League with the Court of *Vienna*, did not declare itself till the Month of *August*, by a Treaty sign'd on the 6th of that Month ; the View of which, as is therein expressed, is, That the Peace happily establish'd in *Europe* may be preserv'd and maintain'd. 'Tis therein declar'd, that the King of *Spain* will accede to this Treaty, and 'tis agreed to invite the King and Republick of *Poland* into it. A reciprocal Guaranty is therein promised of all the Dominions and Provinces possessed by the contracting Parties. The mutual Succours to be furnished in due Time and Place are therein stipulated, and there's an Engagement to act in Concert against those who shall molest the Parties in their Possessions. So far the Case is much the same, and the Treaty of *Hanover* is drawn up almost in the same Terms.

II.

But upon what Footing do the Courts of *Vienna* and *Russia* engage to maintain the Peace happily established in *Europe* ? Let us judge of it by the Sequel of the said

said Treaty: 'Tis by obliging themselves to do what the Duke of *Sleswick Holstein* desires, and by executing a particular Convention made thereupon between the contracting Powers, which shall be deemed as inserted in the present Treaty.' This Passage is explained by the Secret Article of the Treaty of *Stockholm*, which concerns the Restitution of *Sleswick* to the Duke of *Holstein*. Now, if we follow the Plan formed a long Time since in *Russia* in favour of this Prince, whom the late Emperor had united to his Blood, we shall see that the Empress acts upon the same Principles. This is what she declared even before her Accession to the Treaty of *Vienna*, by her Answers to the Letter from the King of *Great Britain*, and to the King of *Denmark's* Memorial on the Subject of her Armament, viz. 'That according to the Example of the late Emperor her Husband, she was resolved to put herself in a Capacity to give her Allies the necessary Succours, and to perform the Engagements into which she was entered with them.' From hence that Armament of a formidable Fleet which seemed to threaten all the neighbouring Countries in the *Baltick*. So much for what relates to *Russia*.

III.

On what Footing does the Emperor propose to maintain the Peace so happily established in *Europe*? Why, on the foot of preserving a Trading Company, whose Establishment itself is a Violation of the most solemn Treaties of Peace; on the footing of certain Stipulations which proclaim the most extensive Views to draw this Commerce into the *Austrian Netherlands*; on the foot of assisting other Powers to revive obsolete Pretensions, to renew Rights which have passed into other Hands, and to divest other Rights, the Possession of which is guaranty'd to them by posterior Treaties; on the footing, to speak more clearly, of procuring to the Duke of *Holstein* the Recovery of a Dutchy possessed by the King of *Denmark*, and to the King of *Spain*, *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, possessed by the King of *Great Britain*. For this purpose, as many Princes and States as possible are drawn into his Party. All the Electors of the Empire are solicited to come into it: And not content with engaging the Powers of the same Communion in it, Attempts are made to draw in those of a different Communion. No Offers are wanting to dazzle the Eyes of *Sweden*, nor is any Complaisance spared to

a powerful Republick, whose Suffrage is always of great Weight in the Balance of *Europe*. Insinuations, Caressees, Menaces, all are try'd: And so much for the Court of *Vienna*.

IV.

Then as to *Spain*, on what Footing does she propose to maintain the Peace happily established in *Europe*? On the foot of joyning all her Forces to those of the Emperor, in order to revenge the least Disturbance, the least Molestation, in the free Navigation of *Ostend*, as an Infraction of Treaties: On the foot of improving this Concert, this Resolution taken betwixt the two Courts, to look upon as common Enemies all that are so to his Imperial Majesty; that is to say, to treat as such all that shall oppose this Commerce established contrary to the Faith of Treaties; On the foot of sacrificing to this Plan, those Terms on which the Emperor was put in Possession of the *Netherlands*: On the foot of sacrificing a Republick to it, which has exhausted itself for the Sake only of his Imperial Majesty; or in Case the Republick was disposed to consent to a ruinous Accommodation; on the foot of forcing it to accept of a Mediation offered at the Sword's Point, and in a Manner that is used only from a Sovereign to his Subjects. From hence those violent Parties form'd in *Spain*, which would inevitably have proceeded to Blows, had any Thing less offer'd to hinder it, than the pacifick Temper of a truly religious King.

During this, an Alteration happens at that Court in which all others are concern'd. The Minister, who was the Depositary of that Prince's Power, and all his Secrets, falls all on a sudden into Disgrace; he takes Refuge with an Ambassador of a Foreign Power, from whence he is taken by Force, and clapp'd up in a Castle, but for what Crime no body knew. The other Ministers, except that of *Vienna*, complain of it as a Violation of their Rights. The King of *Spain* himself thinks it a Matter of sufficient Importance for publishing a Manifesto to justify his Conduct. It was expected that this Alteration would make a considerable one in Affairs, but the *Spanish* Ministry still pursue the same Plan. Six Months were not elapsed, but a second Change happens likewise to the Liking of the Imperial Ambassador, and even the King's Confessor was displac'd to make Room for his. This Minister is the Sole Possessor of the most entire Confidence of the King, and Queen;

Queen; and so complaisant are they, that they are only govern'd by his Views. By that means, the Union of the three Powers, the Empire, *Russia*, and *Spain*, is become more strict, and almost inviolable.

V.

All this while, there was a constant Talk of a Reconciliation between *France* and *Spain*, upon Account of sending back the Infanta. The Court of *Rome*, at least, labour'd it by their Nuncio's at the two Courts; and it was thought in the greater forwardness, because the Office of Prime Minister being at that Time suppress'd in *France*, this Alteration was look'd upon as a Satisfaction given to *Spain* in the Person of the Prince who had disgusted her. But the King quickly explain'd himself to his Ministers at Foreign Courts, that it was not from any Dissatisfaction with the Duke of *Bourbon* that his Majesty did this. And in short, this young Monarch being already Great by his fine natural Parts, when he had an Inclination to take the Reins of Government into his own Hands, had no longer Occasion for a Prime Minister; in which he acted like his Great Grandfather *Lewis XIV.* whom he proposes in all Things for his Model.

Another Thing made it be conjectured that there would be an Accommodation betwixt *France* and *Spain*: And that was, the Emperor's Complaisance in consenting to the Promotion of a Prelate to the Dignity of a Cardinal, whose Councils were to assist the young King in supporting the Weight of Affairs. The Declaration since made by the King in favour of the Constitutions of *Alexander VII.* and *Clement XI.* which he requires to be regarded throughout the Extent of his Kingdom, and to be observed as Laws equally binding both the Church and State, was looked upon as an Acknowledgement for that Promotion. But how much sower the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna* might flatter themselves with hopes of detaching *France* by that Means from her Engagements with the Allies of *Hanover*, that same Prelate, who, they imagined, would break those Engagements, has only contributed to cement them the faster, and at the same Time that he declared to the Pope's Nuncio, that he had no Account to render him for what pass'd in that respect, he gave Assurances to the Powers concerned, that the King would not depart from his Engagements.

VI. The

VI.

The King of *Great Britain*, that Monarch who weighs the Interests of all *Europe* in the Balance of Equity, knew it well; his own Penetration made him Master of the vast Designs of those three Powers; he determined to prevent them, and for HIM to *propose* and *execute* is but one and the same Thing. He saw a formidable Navy in the North, threatening to cover the whole *Baltick* Sea, and to disturb the Neighbouring States; but he only stretched out his Arm, and this Fleet being pent up in its Harbours, lay without any Motion, as if it had been becalmed by Incantment. He looked towards the South, and there he saw another Power sitting out Ships, making considerable Levies, and only waiting for the Arrival of his Treasure from the West, to put his Allies in Motion; upon which he did but extend the other Arm, and those Ships were nailed up, as it were, in their Harbour, as if they had been under the Power of some Spell; those Treasures gathering Rust in the very Mine, became of no Manner of Service to the Persons who expected so much from them. The *British* Monarch knowing Money to be the Sinew of War, binds up the Sinew, and the whole Body becomes inactive. To speak without a Figure, three Squadrons sent *a propos* to the North, the South, and the West, make his Power respected there, and every Tongue silent in their Presence: Thus has *GEORGE* baffled the Efforts of the three United Powers in the Year, which is expressed by this Chronogram:

CAESARIS, AVGVSTÆ, REGIS CONAMINA
RIDET ET PRÆVERTIT GEORGIVS.

Judge now, which of the two Parties was most sincere for preserving the Peace, whether the Party that armed itself on every Sides, or That which rendered all those Armaments of no Effect.

VII.

But as it is not enough only to think of the Present without making Provision against Futurity, that Wise King, who sees all Things at one View, resolves to strengthen his Alliance. Being sure of *France*, which a natural Interest had pressed to joyn with him for maintaining the Balance of Power in *Europe*, he was inclined to bring in a Republick more interested than any in the Preservation of such Balance. That Republick perceived

ceived that the *Hanover* Alliance had no other View than to procure the Safety of her Commerce, and the Redress of all her Grievances. Being hemmed in by that Power of which she had most Reason to be diffident, she studies to engage those Powers for her that are nearest at Hand, to take effectual Care of her Security. She perceives the Necessity of fixing the Balance between the great Powers which are able to throw in Forces either to her Danger or to her Safety. She aims to be the Center of this Balance, by making a Choice of that Power from which she has most to hope or most to fear. The Neighbourhood of that Power, the Subjects of Controversy actually depending, Pretensions which are liable at every Turn to be revived, especially the Stipulations with respect to Commerce, with which the Treaties of *Vienna* are swell'd, do not permit her to hesitate long.

What's the Result of it? At the very first Rumour of an Alliance on foot which was to make the Republick sure of Satisfaction, the Imperial Court, 'till then unmoveable, rouses and sends a Minister in all haste to thwart it. Which Way does he go about it? Why, by declaring, that if the *Osind* Company was again to be established, perhaps it should not be done; but that considering the present Posture of Affairs, and that it is inconsistent with the Imperial Dignity to retract what had been done in that Matter, it was more proper for the Republick to accede to the Treaty of *Vienna*. And then, to make this Prologue the better relished, this Minister adds, that he is only the Forerunner of another Minister coming from a remoter Country, with such Proposals as would make the Republick ample Amends for the *Osind* Company. Mean time, this Republick, still disposed to hear what his Imperial Majesty had to propose for a real Reparation of its Grievances, no sooner discovers its firm Resolution, that its Deliberations on the Accession to the *Hanover* Treaty should not depend on a Crown that had nothing to do in the Affair, than the Imperial Minister on a sudden changes his Note, and lets fall such Expressions as shew'd what would be the fatal Consequences of a Navigation, from which the Court of *Vienna* expects such an Increase of Power, and for the Support of which, *Spain*, and all the vast Dominions of the House of *Austria*, would take Arms, and the Fire of War be kindled over all Europe.

'Tis true, that the Imperial Minister soon recollected that he had said too much. He return'd again, and begged their High Mightinesses to consider, how much more wholesome, more safe, and more glorious it would be for them to accede to the Treaty of Vienna; and that if, in the mean Time, they were inclined to defer it for a while, they would be pleas'd to suspend any Resolution upon the Treaty of Hanover, at least 'till the Arrival of the Marquess of St. Philip. This Minister arrives, preceded by a menacing Letter from the Court of Spain. He spends nine Days in going from Brussels to the Hague, to avoid his being under a Necessity of presenting this Letter, which he foresaw would be attended with ill Success. He was a consummate Minister, bred up in the old Maxims of Spain, and not very averse to the new Scheme which prevails there at this Day. He frankly declar'd, the little Effect he promis'd himself from all the Measures that had been employ'd 'till then, to divert the Republick from acceding to the Hanover Treaty. But instead of discovering any Anguish for the ill Success of the Letter that came from Madrid on purpose to retard the Resolution of the States of Holland, he proposes to enter into a Conference without Delay; and the very Day that he sets his Foot into the Territories of the Republick, he desires, that a Full Power might be sent to the States Embassador at Madrid, in order to transfer the Negotiation thither.

The firmness of the Republick in rejecting so dangerous a Negotiation, convinc'd the Spanish Ministers, that the Republick was still of some Weight in Europe; and therefore they are excus'd from acceding to the Treaty of Vienna, provided that, on the other Hand, they don't engage in the Alliance of Hanover. Offers are made to them of a seeming Consent to Expedients, by which the Commerce of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects to the Indies, might be regulated on such a Footing, as if possible, might satisfy their High Mightinesses, and put a Stop to all Cause of Complaint on both Sides: But what Remedies could possibly be thought of in a Commerce, which the Business in Hand is to abolish? The well known Prudence of their High Mightinesses, which has so often been display'd, did not permit them to be mislead by Proposals of this Nature; and one would rather think, it must assist them to see the Rupture which was ready to break out in the South, and in Lower Germany, and which they could not fail to resent without Delay. It

was high Time therefore, for the vigorous Resolutions of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and for the Declaration of the Province of *Holland*, which foretold the speedy Concurrence of the other Provinces, to give such new Weight to the *Hanover* Alliance, as might render it capable of preserving the publick Tranquillity, by curbing those Powers that might offer to disturb it.

VIII.

It was the Policy of *France* and *England* to invite *Sweden* to the same Accession, after the Example of the States General of the United Provinces. This was accordingly done, and the Court was of Opinion, that it was their real Interest to accede ; but the Thing being of sufficient Importance to be communicated to the Assembly of the States, they are still considering of the most proper Resolutions to be taken upon this grand Affair in the present Juncture.

The Difference of *this* Diet from *another* held at the same Time in *Lithuania*, is a Matter worthy of Consideration. In the *one*, every Thing passes with as much Decorum as Secrecy ; the Debates are calm, and a special Committee is appointed to consider of the most intricate Affairs. In the *other*, behold all Things in Confusion ! We are told in an exact Journal, not the Detail of the important Affairs therein treated, but we have all the Debates, even the minutest Dispute that occurred in it ; and 'tis surprizing to find nothing else there but Debates. In the *one*, they don't talk but act, all Orders of the Realm in Concert with the King and Senate conspire for the Common Good, and only suspend their Resolution, that it may be passed with the more Weight after Things are maturely consider'd. In the *other*, a great deal is said, but little done ; the Deputies, in apparent Opposition to the King, seem to be against every Thing that he is for, and for every Thing that he is against. The King himself desiring nothing but to please the Deputies, values himself upon his Complaisance in conforming to their Desires. From whence comes this Difference ? Only from this, *That among the Nations of Europe, some are for governing their Kings, and others are so faithful and attach'd to them, that they Honour as much as they Love them. Moreover, Sweden being exhausted by tedious Wars, is in such ticklish Circumstances as require the profoundest Wisdom to make a right Choice of Friends and Measures.*

Several Powers offer their Alliance to it, and the main Point is to judge of the Sincerity of their Intentions who propose such Alliances, and how far they may depend on their Attachment to its Interest. In this perplexity, the Discovery of a certain Intrigue seems to point on which Side lies a hearty Friendship and true Zeal for that Crown, and the Event will shew us what Sweden thinks of it.

IX.

The *Pe'es*, on the contrary, pleas'd with themselves, will have no Innovations in their State, but those of their own making. They cannot bear that Foreigners should meddle or make with their Affairs. Their ordinary Diet had been limited, but for Form-sake 'tis resumed at the Time fix'd, in which they declaim against those Powers that demand a Redress of Grievances. An Incident which they did not dream of, the Affair of *Cowland*, takes up almost all their Session. The only Business they expected to come upon the Carpet, the Sentence of *Thorn*, the Abolition of which was so loudly call'd for, and which was to be the principal Subject of the Diet, is but just touch'd upon *en passant*: And whatever mention was made of it, was only to confirm it, and to order it to be put in Execution to the utmost extent. This plain Contempt of the Intercession of the Powers that are Guarantees of the Treaty of *Oliva*, is a fresh Proof of what might have been apprehended, if the Powers united by the Treaty of *Hanover* did not thereby serve as a Counterpoise to that of *Vienna*. 'Tis true, that one Weight is taken away from this Counter-Scale, but 'tis to be hoped, that the Prince, whose Defection we are afraid of, will revert to more favourable Sentiments; and that if he leaves us for a Time in a State of Uncertainty, it will only be to surprize us with a Resolution worthy of himself. Be this as it will, the Republick of *Venice* seems dispos'd to fill up that Space, and the King of *Sardinia*, who seems wavering between both Sides, knows too well what conduces to the Welfare of *Europe*, to add to the Yoke which threatens it.

X.

What must we infer from all this? Shall we have Peace or War? — This grand Question must be left to the Decision of the next Year, and of those Powers who having no View but the Preservation of the Peace, prepare for War, as if it was unavoidable; For our
Parts,

Parts, who know nothing of Futurity, let us confine ourselves to the Time present, by calling to mind the Time past. We therein perceive some Episodes, some of which don't at all enter into the General System, nor others, farther than according to the Use that is made of them: Such are, on the one Hand, a horrid Resistance at *Constantinople*; a terrible Earthquake in *Sicily*; the Death of an Elector, and of a Princess who was for a long Time dead to the World: Such, on the other Hand, are a double Marriage contriv'd between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*; the Emperor's Peace with the Regency of *Tripoli*; that of the States General with *Algier*; the Accommodation of the Court of *Turin* with the Holy See; the Difference of that same Court with *Genoa*: The Chevalier *de St. George's* Departure from *Rome*, and his Retreat to *Bologna*, which seems to conceal some Mystery, tho' all Projects founded on it must be Chimerical. In fine, what seems more real than any Thing, the Conspiracy form'd but discover'd against *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*; and Prince *Ragotski's* Motions in *Hungary*.

Heaven grant that all these Events may turn to the Advantage of those who fear God: That all they who aim at disturbing the Peace of *Europe* under Pretence of maintaining it, may be confounded in their Projects: And that they who sincerely wish for Peace, may be blessed in all the Measures they take for attaining to so desirable an End.



ITALY.

SICILY.

IN the last Register, page 286, we gave an Account of a most dreadful Earthquake that happen'd at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, where they have since publish'd another Relation of it, which being the same in Substance with the Account we gave before, shall not be inserted here; but we think fit to mention some Remarks that are subjoin'd to that second Relation, which may serve to illustrate our former Account. But first we will take Notice, that this new Relation makes the Loss sustain'd

by the Inhabitants of *Palermo* to amount to above 6000 Persons, including Children, and the Damages suffer'd by the said Inhabitants to amount to above Seven Millions of Crowns. The Remarks we mention'd are as follow :

1. The City of *Palermo* has never been subject to Earthquakes as the other Southern Parts of *Sicily*.
2. The Shocks they have felt from Time to Time, and at a great Distance, have been very slight, and did no manner of Damage.
3. In the last, its Territory alone has been afflicted, the Earthquake having begun nine Miles from *Palermo*, at the Mount of *Cock*, which opened, and was partly overturned, from whence it came winding as swift as Lightning to the City.
4. The Works of the Citadel have not suffered thereby, but the Houses of the Government and Commandment have been only damaged.
5. On the contrary, the Hillock in the City, called the *Mount*, has been almost quite overturn'd, having been surprizingly split in the Places where it was most Rocky.
6. The Earthquake, as they say, has been foretold by *St. Rosalia*, Patroness of *Palermo*.
7. Nothing thereof was felt at *Catanea*, *Siracusa*, *Agosto*, *Madica*, *Catalagirone*, *Laontini*, *Carientini*, &c. nor in the Valley of *Nole*, where Earthquakes are very frequent, and have made great Havocks in the Years 1691 and 1693, especially the last, which continued three Days, viz. the 9th, 10th, and 11th of *January*, which destroyed, as they say, 150,000 Persons, without reckoning those who dy'd with Hunger in the Fields.
8. From which it may be inferr'd, that *Sicily* is undermin'd by degrees, by the Sea-Water, or by subterraneous Fire, its Soil being almost nothing else but a Mass and Mixture of Minerals of all Kinds, and that it is to be feared one Day or other, it will be either totally torn asunder, or partly destroy'd.

V E N I C E.

ON the 4th of *November* last, the Count *de Gergy*, Embassador of the most Christian King to the Republick of *Venice*, made a most magnificent Entry into that City, and the next Day was conducted to his Audience with the usual Ceremonies, on which Occasion he made the following Speech to the Doge and the Republick.

The Count de Gergy's Speech to the Doge and Republick of Venice.

OF all the Days of my Life, I think none to be so fortunate as this, which gives me Entrance into your august Senate ; a Day, on which I enjoy the Honour of being Interpreter of the Commands of the most potent of Kings to the most illustrious of Republicks.

Having a long Time apply'd myself to the Study of that Policy which presides in your Councils, I was ambitious of a Post which would give me a nearer View of what I could but admire ; and in the several Ministries with which the King my Master has honoured me, I used to think it the greatest Honour that a Statesman could arrive at, to be invested with an august Character to a Republick which Policy has rendered so famous.

My Happiness at this Day equals my Hopes, but my Admiration increases every Day, and the nearer I view all that's Grand in your Republick, and August in your Senate, the more Wonders I discover.

If I consider this potent Republick in a religious View, I perceive that as it is to Religion you partly owe your Rise, Grandeur and Tranquillity ; you have made her abundant Amends by the Protection she receives from you in *Italy*, where you are her Bulwark against the Infidels. *Rome*, the Centre of the Catholick Religion, worships God in Peace under the Shadow of your Power, against which, as against an immoveable Rock, the immense and haughty Empire of the *Ottomans* has so often suffer'd Wreck.

If I consider your Republick as to its Duration, twelve Centuries of growing Greatness have rendered it superior to the so much boasted Republicks of Antiquity, *Rome*, *Sparta*, and *Athens*, whose Grandeur, notwithstanding

withstanding all the Wisdom of their Legislators, became a Prey in a few Ages to Human Passions, and those Vicissitudes, that they could not stem as your Republic has done, which, far from being a Prey to the Ambition of its own Members, has often suppress'd, check'd and tamed that of its Enemies.

If I consider your Republic with respect to her Forces and Extent, I am struck with a new Wonder. The vastest Empires have Bounds; they have fertile Fields and numerous Subjects; but here I see another Sort of Greatness, which nothing resembles, and which, in my Opinion, nothing equals. The Sea, the vast Sea, notwithstanding its Agitation, Storms, and uncertain Motions, at once supplies you with Towns, Fields, Cittadels, Treasure and Defence. That barren Tract is more fruitful for you than the most plentiful Crops of Land. The troubled Waves, which in their Fury would shake the strongest Edifices, serve as solid Foundations for yours. They are a calm Harbour to you, while to other Dominions they rage in Storms, and while they serve as Boundaries to other Empires, they seem to extend yours to what Places soever they carry your Commerce and your Glory.

If I consider your Republic with respect to the Great Men it has, and does still produce, I see not, as elsewhere, a great People governed by only one wise Man, but a wise People governed by a Number of Men superior in Wisdom.

'Tis the Glory, Strength and Happiness of some Governments to form and possess one great Minister in a single Man. Here we have not one Man alone, but a collective Assembly of Great Men, or, if we may so call it, a Multitude of Ministers, whose Wisdom, deeper than the Sea, which serves as their Throne, would suffice for the Government of many Dominions, and has often approved itself to be superior to the united Forces of Powers combin'd against you.

In short, without pretending to settle the Preference which any one State may deserve one above another, yours, most Serene Sir, will always be a Prodigy in the Eye of those who shall contemplate the Grandeur of it, to find so small a Number of Subjects, and so much Power, so little Land and so much Wealth, so few Men and so many great Politicians.

This is what Men of Penetration discover in the Government of your Republic; but what adds a fresh Lustre

Euse to its Glory is, that the King my Master esteems its Friendship, and that his illustrious Ancestors have set him an Example by so many Alliances betwixt his Crown and your Republick, and by the distinguish'd Regard which they have paid to it on so many important Occasions.

The King my Master is not only fond of these Alliances, from that wise Inclination which induces him perfectly to copy the Conduct of that great Monarch whom he succeeds, but also from the View he has by your Means to establish that Peace and Tranquillity in *Italy*, which he hopes to preserve throughout all Europe.

Princes often keep secret the Designs of their Embassies; but the King my Master, guided by superior Politics, which are at the same Time more Sincere and more Noble, permits me, nay, charges me to speak in Publick, and to trust you with the Secret of his Councils without Fear. They only tend to the preserving of the Peace, to the rendering it durable, and to the procuring for all People the Advantages which they know how to reap from it.

That's what this young Monarch, already Great by his fine natural Qualities, and yet Greater by his serious Application to the Government of his State, in an Age, when vulgar Souls do not relish, or so much as know any Thing but Pleasures; this, I say, is what the King my Master prefers to the other Advantages which often excite the Ambition of Kings. His Aim is not at Conquest, nor to aggrandize his Dominions at the Expence of the publick Tranquillity. He is very Great, very Potent, his noble Ambition inclines him only to maintain the Peace and Union of all the Powers in Europe, by such a happy Medium to secure at once the Welfare of his own Subjects and those of his Neighbours, and by his Moderation to become not the Master, but the Father and Benefactor of all the Empires.

Your Councils, no doubt, are animated with the same Design. The Peace and Tranquillity of *Italy* was always the Object of your Wishes, and the Fruit of your Wisdom; and it will be still more solidly established, when you shall maintain it in Concert with a King already so moderate, that in his Youth he deserves both your Admiration and your Confidence.

For my own Part, most Serene Prince, I think myself happy to be at once the Minister of so noble a Design,

sign, and Spectator of the Wonders of your Government. May I long enjoy this double Advantage, and by my Respect and profound Veneration for your Serenity, deserve the Esteem of so many Great Men, who have themselves acquir'd that of all *Europe*.



S P A I N.

THE following Letters and Memorials, which will serve to transmit to Posterity the true State of the present Misunderstandings between the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, are so very material, that they need no Introduction; and therefore we shall only say, that we chose to put them under this Head, because they were chiefly transacted at the Court of *Madrid*.

*Letters and Memorials which have lately passed
between the Ministers of the Courts of Great
Britain, France, and Spain.*

Extracts of Letters, written by the Marquess de la Paz to the Marquess de Pozobueno, and by him communicated to the Duke of Newcastle.

*Extract of a Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to the
Marquess de Pozobueno, May 25, 1726, N. S.*

IT is well known in the World how great Confidence the King has reposed in the Person of the Duke of *Ripperda*, the Honours he has heaped upon him, and the Employments to which his Majesty has been pleased to raise him: None is ignorant how great his Benignity was, when having resolved to remove him from the Management of Affairs, he assigned him an annual Pension of 3000 Pistoles, 'till such Time as he should be employed in a proper Manner in the King's Service. Every body here is informed, that after having accepted in Writing the Pension his Majesty had granted him, he made the most humble and respectful Acknowledgments to the King, for the Goodness, Pity and Honour which he had condescended to shew him, by treating him

him with so much Gentleness and Favour. Very far from behaving suitably to these Expressions, he most inconsiderately executed, what perhaps he had before conceived in his Mind, the taking Refuge, before twenty-four Hours from his Dismission from Affairs were expired, in the House of the Ambassador of England, accompanied by and in the Coach of the Ambassador of Holland; causing the Furniture and Things of most Value belonging to him the Duke, to be carry'd that very Night, as it were Privily and by Stealth, on that Ambassador's Mules, to the Ambassador of England's House, where the Duke of Ripperda staid; and from thence he sent to acquaint his Majesty, by a Note which he wrote to me, that he had betaken himself to the said House as to an Asylum against the Insults he dreaded from the People of Madrid: This has been so publicly known, that to set it forth more at large, and in all its Circumstances, would be tedious and tiresome: But it is also indispensably requisite to give your Excellency a particular Account of every Thing that has happened in the latest Part of this Affair; to the End that at the same Time it shall be made publick, that the Duke of Ripperda was this Morning taken away by the King's Order, your Excellency may be informed, upon what weight and mature Deliberation the King has proceeded on this Occasion; and of the justifiable Motives which have obliged and even constrained him to take this last Resolution.

As soon as the Duke of Ripperda had given Notice that he had retired to the *English* Ambassador's, who himself gave an Account of it to the King in an Audience which he desired, and which was granted him immediately, and engaged his Word to answer for the Duke's Person: His Majesty resolved provisionally and for the greater Precaution against the Duke's escaping, if he should attempt it, that some Soldiers of his Foot Guards should, in a quiet Manner, secure the Avenues to the House of the *English* Ambassador, and post themselves in the Neighbourhood of it; Care being taken at the same Time to communicate to that Ambassador the said Resolution, signifying to him, that tho' his Majesty depended intirely on the Honour of his Word, yet, as the Precautions he might take, might not be sufficient to prevent some Disorder which the Duke might raise, his Majesty, for the greater Security,

rity, had taken that Resolution, upon which the Ambassador needed not to entertain the least Distrust.

After this, his Majesty had the Goodness to order that the said Ambassador of *England* should, by the passing of proper Offices, be informed, that the King having consider'd the Duke's specious Pretext of his Fear of the People, for justifying his taking Refuge, and asserting the Immunity of the House, his Majesty was pleas'd to offer him, that due Precautions should be taken for his Safety, and for securing him from all Insult, Fear and Apprehension : Declaring to the said Ambassador, how much it would be to his Royal Good-liking, that the said Duke should leave his House, and that he would make use of this Expedient, which would immediately dispel all the Motives he had had for seeking Refuge in his House, and for remaining there.

The Ambassador answer'd, that upon this his Majesty's Offer, he had sound'd the Duke's Mind, who told him, that it was very certain he had assur'd the King by Writing, that he had no other Motives for taking Advantage of the Immunity of his House, than the Apprehension he had conceived of the Hatred the People of *Madrid* bore him ; but that now looking upon his Majesty as provoked by his Rashness, and justly dreading the Effects of his Royal Indignation, he found himself oblig'd not to accept the Expedient which had been propos'd to him, but to keep within the Sanctuary of that House for his Safety.

Notwithstanding the Obstinacy of so great a Provocation offer'd to the Authority of a Sovereign in his own Court, who made use of such mild and gentle Means, when he might instantly have exerted his Power, his Majesty was willing still to proceed mildly, and caus'd new Representations to be made to the Ambassador, of the Prejudices and Consequences which might result against his Sovereign Authority over his Ministers, if no Notice should be taken of the Duke's Temerity, and if Regard were had to the Propositions he had taken upon him to make to his Majesty, because he fancy'd himself to be absolutely out of all Danger by Means of the Immunity of the Ambassador's House. At the same Time was set before him in strong Terms the Scandal of this Example, which would authorize the Ministers of his Majesty, and of any other Sovereign, to be wanting to their Duty with Impunity, in hopes of being able to take Refuge afterwards in the House of a Publick Minister,

ster, and to withdraw themselves from the Jurisdiction of their Sovereign, in his Presence, and even in his own Court.

All these Reasons and Reflections were suggested to him, to the End he might the more effectually sollicit the Duke to engage him to quit his House, and that he might without any Restriction make use of the Expedient his Majesty had offered the Duke for his Security. To this second Application the Ambassador answered, that all the Instances he had made to the Duke were unavailable and fruitless, and that all he could bring him to was this, most humbly to beseech his Majesty to vouchsafe to permit him to retire for some Days into a Convent, which would remove the Scandal arising from his keeping in the House of a foreign Minister, and give him Time to set his Innocence in a clear Light.

All this did not yet suffice to determine his Majesty to make use of his Power, without taking the most mature Advice for his thorough Satisfaction ; and he resolved to consult his Royal Council, laying before them all the Circumstances of the Case, to the End that with Knowledge of the Cause, the Council might consider attentively whether, without infringing the *Jus Gentium*, and the Privileges therein reciprocally considered and comprehended as belonging to Representative Ministers, the King might use Force, and take the Duke of *Ripperda* out of the House of the Ambassador of *England*.

The Royal Council of *Castile* was duly convened and fully assembled for this Purpose, and having examined this Affair to the Bottom, by seriously attending to all its Circumstances ; the Council gave the King their Opinion, That the Duke's Crime was in its Kind one of the greatest of those of High Treason that ever can be committed ; that there were few such Crimes equal to it in its Circumstances ; that there was Reason to fear its Consequences might render it yet more enormous ; that it could not be doubted that in Crimes of High Treason not only the Houses of Ambassadors, but even Churches themselves cannot serve for Refuge to the Criminals ; that to assert the contrary, would be to maintain, that what the Law of Nations has introduced for their better Government and Correspondence, might be made use of for their Ruin and Destruction, by allowing the Refuge granted to the Habitations of Ambassadors, out of Regard to the Sovereigns they represent,

(nor even to them in all Courts) to be stretched in favour of Subjects, who have under their Direction all the Forces, and the Management of the Finances of Kingdoms, and who know their Secrets, when they commit Crimes in their Employments; a Thing the most pernicious that could ever enter into the Imagination of any Man; and mutually prejudicial to all States and Princes in the World; for if it were established, they would be obliged to maintain, allow, and tolerate in their own Courts, all those who would contrive and attempt their Ruin; it being evident that in such Cases, with such ugly Circumstances, it ought to be presumed the King of *England* would not approve of them in his Ambassador, nor would defend him; because they are not comprehended among those which the Law of Nations admits, and likewise because of the Prejudice which such an Example might bring to himself.

In Consequence of this Report, and of Reasons so solid, clear, and incontestably well-grounded, and upon the unanimous Votes of the Directors of his Conscience, his Majesty resolved at length to have the Duke of *Ripperda* taken out of the Ambassador's House, ordering him to be carry'd to the Castle of *Segovia*. For which Purpose his Majesty appointed Don *Lewis Cuellar*, Knight of the Order of St. *James*, and one of the Alcaldes of the Court, (who was assisted by a Party of the Life Guards, led by Major-General Don *Francis Valansa*, Commandeur-Major of *Castile* in the Order of St. *James*, and Adjutant-General of the said Life Guards) with Order, that on this Day, being *Saturday* the 25th of *May*, as soon as the Doors of the Ambassador of *England*'s House should be opened, he should enter it, and take the Duke of *Ripperda*, and with a sufficient Guard convey him to the Castle of *Segovia*, seizing all the Papers he might have, and omitting nothing for securing all those which might be found in his Coffers and elsewhere; most expressly commanding, that in Case the Ambassador should resist, the said Don *Lewis Cuellar* and the Major-General, should perform the Offices besitting the Regard and Respect due to his Character before they proceeded to Execution; but if that should not entirely suffice, to use Force for seizing the Person of the Duke.

Before any Thing was executed, I did, by Order of his Majesty, inform the Ambassador of *England* of all this, discharging him from the Word he had given; and
in

in Consequence of the whole, the Duke of *Ripperda* was this Morning taken away without Scandal or Disturbance, and the said Don *Louis Euellar* conducted him to the Castle of *Segovia* in his Coach, guarded by some of the Life Guards; to the End he may be there secured at his full Ease, and free from the Insults which he vainly and without Ground apprehended.

His Majesty has ordered me to inform your Excellency of the Particulars of this whole Affair, that you may be apprized of the Justification with which the King has acted therein, and of all that preceded his Majesty's just Resolution; that you may acquaint his Britannick Majesty and his Court with the Truth of the Fact, and of all that has happened upon it.

Extrait of another Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to the Marquess de Pozobuono.

AS the present unexpected Case, which has happened through the Temerity only and great Inconsiderateness of the Duke of *Ripperda*, has been so contrary to the King's Inclination, as is most clearly apparent from all the Circumstances which have attended it, and which I have very amply described in another Letter to your Excellency; and the King's most sincere Desire to preserve and maintain with his Britannick Majesty the most strict and perfect Harmony and Correspondence, being not altered by it; his Majesty has ordered me to signify to your Excellency, that when you shall give his Britannick Majesty an Account of what has happened, you are at the same Time likewise to assure him, of the sincere and unalterable Friendship which the King on his Part preserves towards him; and for a Proof of it, your Excellency is to represent, in a strong Light, the Regard which his Majesty has had the Goodness to shew to his Ambassador, and his House; having deferred for so many Days, after the Duke had taken Refuge in it, his final Resolution to take him out of it, though he had it in his Power to have done it from the Moment he went thither; his Majesty being informed, that the Rights of the Houses of Ambassadors did not extend to the present Case. This your Excellency is to execute very punctually, for such is the King's express Will.

Madrid, May 25.

Mr. Stan-

*Mr. Stanhope's Memorial to the King of Spain, July 13,
1726, N. S.*

S I R,

THE underwritten Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majesty, having received Order to communicate to your Majesty the Sentiments of the King his Master, upon the Duke of *Ripperda's* taking Refuge in his House at *Madrid*, and his being taken from thence by Force by Virtue of your Majesty's Orders : And having at the same Time received the Copy of a Letter which the Duke of *Newcastle*, Minister and Secretary of State, was ordered to write to *M. de Pozobueno*, your Majesty's Minister at *London*, exhibiting amply the King's Sentiments on this Affair : The said Embassador judges he cannot better acquit himself of this Duty, than by delivering to your Majesty the annexed Copy of the said Letter, as containing literally all that he has been commanded to represent upon the said Transaction ; without adding any Thing of his own, more than most humbly to beseech your Majesty to be pleased to have Regard to the solid and just Reasons therein alledged ; promising himself, from your Majesty's high Wisdom and Justice, all necessary Reparation of the Violence done to the Immunities of publick Ministers ; and to have the Resolution communicated to him which your Majesty shall judge proper to take in this important Case ; that he may be able to give an Account of it to the King his Master. Done at *Madrid* the 13th of *July*, 1726.

Wm. Stanhope.

To the Marques de Pozobueno.

S I R,

Whitehall, June 20, 1726.

I Presented to the King some Time ago, as I have already acquainted your Excellency, the two Extracts of Letters which you did me the Honour to deliver to me, one concerning the Refuge which the Duke of *Ripperda* had taken in the King's Embassador's House at *Madrid*, and his being forcibly taken from thence by His Catholick Majesty's Order ; the other, which you gave me at the same Time, containing the strongest Assurances of his said Majesty's Desire to preserve and maintain with the King my Master a perfect Harmony and

and good Correspondence. Your Excellency will not be surprized at not having had an Answer sooner, upon an Affair so important as that in Question is, if you will recollect, that though Mr. Stanhope's first Letter on this Subject was of the same Date as yours, viz. May ^{14,} ^{25,} it did not come to the King till May 30, at Night; and June 10, that the Cause of this Delay was, that the Ambassador's Courier, who set out but an Hour after him who was dispatch'd by your Court, was stopt seven Days at *Vitoria*: And even that Letter, as appears by its Date, having been sent at the Time when Mr. Stanhope was in great Perplexity upon what had been just done to him, he could only write in general and confusedly in the Hurry he was in, and referred himself for a more distinct and particular Account, to what he should send by a Person whom he promised to dispatch in a few Days from *Madrid*. You will easily conceive, Sir, that his Majesty, before he was exactly and fully informed of the Fact in all its Circumstances, could not determine what Answer to give upon so nice and important an Affair, in which not only the Glory and Dignity of his Crown, but likewise of all Sovereign Powers, his Catholick Majesty himself not excepted, are so much concerned. That Person being since arrived, and the King having full Information, I am now to communicate to you his Majesty's Sentiments upon so disagreeable an Occurrence.

To come then to the Fact, I must begin by telling you, that his Majesty does not pretend, that publick Ministers may protect Persons who are in the Service of Princes where they reside, or who are accused of any Crime against them: And his Majesty has observed with Pleasure, that his Ambassador never had any such Thought, as appears evidently by Mr. Stanhope's Behaviour towards the Duke of *Ripperda*, when at his Return from his Country-Villa, he found him very unexpectedly in his House, in Company with the Ambassador of *Holland*. His Excellency began, by making the Enquiries necessary for rightly understanding his Case; as, what Situation he was in with Respect to his Catholick Majesty, and what Reasons had induced him to seek that Refuge, that he might be able to regulate his Conduct accordingly, and judge whether it were convenient for him to permit him to remain there.

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The first Question that Mr. *Stanhope* asked him, and which indeed was the most essential one, was, whether he had still any Employment under his Catholick Majesty, or whether he was in any Manner whatsoever in his Service? To which the Duke answer'd, He was not, that the Night before his said Majesty had, at his Request, absolutely discharged and dismissed him from all his Employments. The second Question his Excellency put to him, was, Whether he had Ground to believe himself to be in Disgrace or under the Displeasure of the King of *Spain*, or to apprehend that his Catholick Majesty designed to charge him with any Accusation, or to cause him to be prosecuted for any Crime or Misdemeanour committed in his late Ministry? For neither in the one or the other Case would he have found any Encouragement, much less any Protection, from his Excellency. The Duke having answered, That quite to the contrary, far from looking on himself as disgraced, and yet less to be suspected or in Danger of being accused of any Crime, the King of *Spain* had had the Goodness to grant him a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, in Remembrance of his past Services: And perceiving that what he had said had not all the Effect he wished on the Mind of his Excellency, he showed him an original Letter, of which I subjoin a Copy, wherein the *Marquess de la Paz* signifies to him, in the Name of his Catholick Majesty, that as the Duke himself had desired, his Majesty consented to his laying down his Employments, and did him the Favour to grant him a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, till he should employ him in his future Service, in such Manner as to Him should seem most convenient. All this not having yet satisfied his Excellency, he would know what Motives he had for coming to ask the Protection of his House; to which the Duke reply'd, That it was not from the least Apprehension of any Violence on the Part of his Catholick Majesty, of whose Favour and great Goodness he had just received so evident a Mark as the Pension he had granted him; but that he was in Fear of his Life, from the inveterate Malice of his Enemies, and the Rage and Fury of the Populace, who had that very Day insulted his Domesticks, and declared publicly that they would come at Night and attack his House, and tear him to Pieces.

However, notwithstanding the *Marquess de la Paz's* forementioned Letter was more than sufficient to convince

vinces Mr. Stanhope, that the Duke of *Ripperda* was neither in the Service of the Catholick King, nor suspected of any Crime; but that on the contrary, his Catholick Majesty had even given him very recent Marks of his Goodness; yet Mr. Stanhope, ever careful not to do any Thing that might be disagreeable to the King of *Spain*, would not promise the said Duke Harbour in his House, without first acquainting his Catholick Majesty with it, and knowing his Sentiments upon it; requiring M. de *Ripperda*, in the first Place, to send in Writing to the Secretary of State the Motives of his Retiring; and the next Day, the 16th of that Month, his Excellency had thereupon an Audience of his Catholick Majesty, when having given him an exact and sincere Account of what had passed between him and the said Duke, he was fortunate enough to be assured from his Catholick Majesty's own Mouth, that he was not displeased with his Proceeding, whatever Cause he had to be so with the Duke of *Ripperda*'s, in taking Refuge in the House of a Foreign Minister; adding, that the said Duke having asked a Passport that he might retire to *Holland*, he could not grant it him, till he had first delivered up several Papers of Consequence to his Service, which he had in his Hands; and therefore he desired Mr. Stanhope would engage, not to permit him to escape out of his House, till his Catholick Majesty should cause a List to be drawn of his Papers, and send to get them, which should be done the next Day; to which Mr. Stanhope consented, and gave his Word for the safe keeping of the Person of the Duke of *Ripperda*, which was all the King of *Spain* required of him: And his Catholick Majesty's Approbation of all that Mr. Stanhope had done, cannot be more strongly confirmed, than by the Letter, of which I subjoin a Copy, that the Marquess de la Paz wrote to him that very Day, in which he tells him, That the Catholick King had entire Confidence in the Word his Excellency had given him, to keep the said Duke of *Ripperda* in his House; and acquaints him, that it was resolved, for the greater Security, that some Soldiers should be posted in the Neighbourhood and Avenues of his House; assuring him at the same Time, that in this Proceeding there was not the least Distrust on the Part of his Majesty with relation to his Excellency, but that it was only for taking the greater Precaution against the Attempts the said Duke might make to escape.

Mr. *Stanhope* having therefore, in Consequence of what the Catholick King had done him the Honour to say to him in the Audience he had just had of his Majesty, given his Word to the Duke of *Ripperda*, that he might remain in his House, as long as the said Duke should not attempt to escape out of it, he could not retract that Engagement but by Order from the King his Master, and no other Person in the World had a Right to release him from it: So that none can deny, that after all that had passed on both Sides, the making use of Force to take the said Duke out of his Excellency's House, without having previously obtained, or at least asked the Consent of his *Britannick* Majesty, must be looked upon as an Infraction of the Law of Nations.

Your Excellency will see, that even your Court was of that Opinion, by the Marquess *de la Paz*'s Letters to Mr. *Stanhope* of the 18th and 21st of the said Month, of which I likewise subjoin Copies; by which it appears, that though the Catholick King had begun to entertain Uneasiness at the Duke of *Ripperda*'s Stay in his Excellency's House, yet all his Catholick Majesty required of him, was, to use Means of Persuasion to induce him to leave it: And Mr. *Stanhope* on his Part, always ardently disposed to do all that may be agreeable to the King of *Spain*, without prostituting the Glory of the King his Master, and his own Character of Ambassador, by breaking the Word he had given in Consequence of what his Catholick Majesty had done him the Honour to say to him, wrought so effectually with the Duke of *Ripperda*, pursuant to the Intimation he had received from his Catholick Majesty, that he prevailed with the said Duke to consent to leave his House, provided he might be permitted to retire to a Convent: And I cannot conceal from your Excellency, how much the King my Master was surprized, that this Proposition was not accepted, not being able to conceive any solid Reason for its being rejected.

But what has much more surprized the King my Master, and renders the Treatment of his Ambassador yet the more unreasonable, is, that it does not appear, that before Force was used, after all that had passed on both Sides, his Ambassador was ever asked in Form to deliver up the said Duke, or make him quit his House; not even after the Resolution taken by the Council of *Castile*, by which he was declared Guilty of High Treason, nor was the said Resolution, or the Contents of it,

it, communicated to him, but at the Time when the Officer of Justice, accompany'd by a Military Officer with 60 Guards, having enter'd his Excellency's House with a Commission to force it, delivered to him a Letter from the Marquess *de la Paz*, in which he signify'd to him, that he was discharged from the Word he had given; that they were to take the said Duke out of his House, and seize all the Papers that might be found in his Possession, by making strict Search in his Coffers and elsewhere. And this was done on the Spot, notwithstanding the Protest of the Ambassador, who desired only, that the Execution might be suspended till he had answered the Marquess *de la Paz*'s Letter, which was refused him.

His Majesty persuades himself, that your Excellency yourself will own (without deciding whether Mr. *Stanhope* had Right or not to give his Protection to M. *de Ripperda*) that after all that had passed between his Catholick Majesty, his Ministers, and the said Mr. *Stanhope*, it was requisite at least, according to all Rules, that before Soldiers were sent to his House, the foresaid Resolution of the Council of *Castile* should have been notify'd to him in Form, and that his Catholick Majesty had determined, in Consequence of that Resolution, to take the said Duke out of his House by Force, in Case he would not deliver him up; and that they should have waited to see what Effect that Notification would have produced; there being nothing that could have justify'd in such a Case the Violation of the Immunities of an Ambassador's House, but the utmost Necessity.

Thus, Sir, having laid before you without any Disguise the Fact in Question, in Answer to the Extracts of Letters you gave me; the King my Master hopes, that this Affair being placed in its true Light, his Catholick Majesty will discover so clearly, how much it concerns his own Interest, as being one of the Powers of *Europe* most to be respected, to prevent the Consequences which might be drawn from such an Example of the Violation of the Immunities of publick Ministers; that he will be pleased to take upon himself the Care of ordering on this Occasion all necessary Reparation to be made, for preserving the Privileges which have ever been annexed to that Character. This the King my Master expects from the Wisdom and Justice of his Catholick Majesty, and that he will thereby enable Him the better to act answerably on his Part, to the Assurances

of a sincere and inviolable Friendship which you have given on his Catholick Majesty's Part, in pursuance of the Orders contained in the foresaid Extracts. I am, with the most profound Regard,

S I R,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and most obedient Servant,

Hollis Newcastle.

The four Letters referred to above by the Duke of Newcastle, are the following.

I. *Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to the Duke of Ripperda.*

S I R,

THE King our Master having thought fit to admit the Representation your Excellency made to him Yesterday, to retire from the Employments which his Majesty had conferred upon your Excellency; he has resolved to favour your Excellency with the Grant of a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, till his Majesty does for the future employ your Excellency in his Service, in such Manner as may appear to him most convenient. I acquaint your Excellency with this, by his Majesty's Order, that you may be informed of the Royal Resolution in the one and the other Matter. I am, &c.

From the Palace, the
14th of May, 1726.

Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

II. *Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.*

S I R,

THE King is perfectly assured of the Honour of the Word your Excellency has given his Majesty, to keep the Duke of Ripperda in your House: But as all the Precautions your Excellency may take, may perhaps not be sufficient to hinder some Folly or Disorder which that Gentleman might attempt, his Majesty has resolved, for the greater Security, that some Soldiers shall be posted in the Neighbourhood and Avenues of your Excellency's House, who may be vigilant to hinder all Irregularity which that Duke might undertake without your Excellency's Knowledge: There not intervening in this Affair the least Distrust on the Part of his Majesty, for what relates to your Excellency; but only
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to take the greater Precaution for his Security : Which his Majesty has ordered me to acquaint your Excellency with, that you may not in any Manner doubt of his Royal Confidence. I am, &c.

From the Palace the
16th of May, 1726.

Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

III. Letter from the Marques de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.

S I R,

THE King my Master being perswaded, from what the Duke of Ripperda himself has expressed by Word of Mouth and in Writing, that the only Motive he had to retire to your Excellency's House, was to seek an Asylum in its Immunity against the Insults which he might apprehend from the People of Madrid, for he could not fear any Harm on the Part of his Majesty, who with so much Distinction and Pity had removed him from his Royal Feet ; his Majesty has thought fit, for putting an End to the Scandal which the Retreat of the Duke into your Excellency's House gives, to take Measures for his Security, and to render him safe from all Suspicion and Apprehension ; and in this Intention his Majesty orders me to tell your Excellency, that it will be very agreeable to him that the Duke retire from your Excellency's House, and that you make use of the Measures and Precautions which his Majesty offers for his intire Security against all Attempts of the People ; since by these Means all the Motive ceases, which the Duke has had, to claim the Immunity of your Excellency's House ; and his Majesty promises himself, and hopes from your Excellency's Prudence and Reflection, that you will forthwith dispose him to it. I am, &c.

From the Palace the
18th of May, 1726.

J. B. de Orendayn.

IV. Letter from the Marques de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.

S I R,

THE King my Master knows your Excellency's Comprehension, and considers that your Excellency is well informed of the Circumstances of the present Case of the Duke of Ripperda, so as not to suppose your Excellency is ignorant of the prejudicial Consequences which

which would result against his Royal Authority over his Ministers, if the Temerity of the Duke were consented to, and if his Majesty should hearken to the Propositions he would make, because he finds himself, as he thinks, absolutely sheltered by the Immunity of your Excellency's House. What a scandalous Example would it not be! which would authorize every Minister of his Majesty, and of every other Sovereign, to be wanting to their Duty, in hopes of being able to retire afterwards to the House of a Publick Minister, and to withdraw himself from the Jurisdiction of his Sovereign, even in his own Court: This Reflection, as well as others of no less Weight, may induce your Excellency to sollicite anew the Duke of *Ripperda*, and to persuade him to retire out of your Excellency's House, by making use only of the Precaution which his Majesty has offered for his Security against the Insults of the People of *Madrid*, as I had the Honour to acquaint your Excellency in my Letter of the 18th Instant by Order of his Majesty, who commands me to declare again to your Excellency the particular Satisfaction with which his Majesty will commend your Excellency, if you will apply yourself to bring the Duke to Reason, and to persuade him to admit and make use, without Restriction, of the Precautions his Majesty will take for his Security as soon as he will quit your Excellency's House: His Majesty promising himself, with all Confidence in your Excellency's Prudence, that you will take this Step with all the Activity that is proper, to the End it may prove the Sincerity with which your Excellency interests yourself, to get rid of this Perplexity, which cannot but incommode you. I am, &c.

*From the Palace the
21st of May, 1726.*

J. B. de Orendayn.

Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.

St. Ildefonso, Aug. 17, 1726.

S I R,
BY repeated Accounts brought by Expresses since the 15th Instant, his Majesty has been informed, that the *English Squadron*, commanded by Admiral *Jennings*, has viewed the Coasts of *St. Andero*, approached that Port,

Port, and since entered that of *Santona*, being permitted so to do by the commanding Officers of those Parts, on the Faith of the Friendship and good Correspondence which they know subsists and is cultivated on the Part of the King my Master with his *Britannick* Majesty, in which they were likewise confirmed by Admiral *Jennings's* Protestations of Peace, and by the Pretext of taking in fresh Water alledged for the Necessity of entering that Port, which he did without any Resistance, and without the least Damage from the Castles on the Coast. But as the King finds it necessary for his Conduct, to know immediately his *Britannick* Majesty's precise Intentions by this Motion, and the true Designs of the said Squadron, his Majesty has ordered me for that Purpose only, to dispatch this Courier to your Excellency with all Expedition, and in his Royal Name to write you this Letter, that in your Answer (which his Majesty expects by the same Courier) your Excellency may expressly declare, without any Equivocation, and with all Clearness, what are the true Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the real Designs of the *English* Squadron; for if your Excellency does not immediately answer Categorically, and without Equivocation, his Majesty will take such Measures and give such Orders as suit his Royal Service. I am, Sir, &c.

Don Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

Letter from Mr. Stanhope to the Marquess de la Paz.

Madrid, Aug. 17, 1726.

S I R,

I Have just received the Letter which you have done me the Honour to write to me, this Day at Noon, acquainting me that his Catholick Majesty had received repeated Advices since the 15th Instant, that the *English* Squadron commanded by Admiral *Jennings* had viewed the Coasts of *St. Andero* and approached that Port, and afterwards entered that of *Santona*, which the commanding Officers at those Places had permitted, trusting to the Friendship and good Correspondence which they know subsists and is cultivated on the Part of his Catholick Majesty with the King my Master, in which the Protestations of Peace made by Admiral *Jennings* confirmed them; and that under the Pretext of taking in fresh Water in that Port, he entered it without any Resistance, or the least Damage from the Forts on the Coast; but

but that his Catholick Majesty finding it necessary for his Conduct, to know immediately the real Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty by this Motion, and the true Designs of the said Squadron, had ordered you to dispatch this Express to me with all Diligence, and to write to me in his Name the said Letter, to the End that in my Answer, which his Catholick Majesty expects by the same Express, I should declare without any Equivocation, and with all Clearness, the true Intentions of the King my Master, and the Designs precisely of the *English* Squadron; and that in Case I do not immediately answer Categorically, and without Equivocation, his Catholick Majesty will take the necessary Measures and give Orders proper for his Service.

Upon which I have the Honour to tell you, that not having had any Order from the King my Master upon the Subject of the Categorical Declaration which his Catholick Majesty demands of me, I durst not take upon me to give it, even were I informed of the true Intentions of the King in sending this Squadron; but if that will be agreeable to his Catholick Majesty, I will instantly dispatch a Courier to *London* with your said Letter, that I may receive, without Loss of Time, Orders from my Court thereupon; and 'till he returns, his Catholick Majesty may be assured, that the said Admiral durst not have made any Declaration or Protestation that was not exactly conformable to his Instructions, and to the King's true Intentions.

I shall be much obliged to you, Sir, if you will be pleased to let me know To-morrow, whether his Catholick Majesty approves my dispatching a Courier to my Court, as I have proposed; and if he does, you will be pleased to send me an Order at the same Time for Post-Horses. I am, &c.

Wm. Stanhope.

Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.

St. Ildefonso, Aug. 19, 1726.

S I R,
THE King has read your Excellency's Answer to the Letter which, by his Royal Order, I had the Honour to write to your Excellency the same Day, to desire you to declare the Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Designs of the *English* Squadron commanded by Admiral *Jennings*, which had appeared on the Coasts

Coasts of *St. Andero*, and afterwards entred the Port of *Santona*, under Pretext of taking in Water. And his Majesty observing, that you Excellency not having any Order from the King your Master, to make the Categorical Declaration which his Majesty demanded, your Excellency durst not take upon you to give it, even though you should have been inform'd of his *Britannick* Majesty's true Intentions in sending the said Squadron; but that your Excellency offered, if it might be agreeable to his Majesty to dispatch a Courier to *London* with my said Letter, to the End you might receive without loss of Time the proper Orders thereupon from your Court; and that his Majesty in the mean Time, 'till the Return of the Courier, might be assur'd the said Admiral had not dar'd to make any Declaration or Protestation whatsoever, but what was exactly conformable to his Instructions and to his *Britannick* Majesty's true Intentions: Upon this Representation the King agrees, for the End your Excellency proposes, to your dispatching a Courier to the Court of *London*; his Majesty being pleas'd to express himself further, that as he hoped to know distinctly the Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty in the Destination and Designs of that Squadron commanded by Admiral *Jennings*, so his Majesty desires to know likewise the Designs of the other Squadron sent to the Seas of *America*; since, if as is given out, both the one and the other of those Squadrons are employ'd, for the Protection and Security of the Commerce of the *British* Nation, the King not having interrupted nor molested hitherto that which the Subjects of *England* carry on lawfully in all his Majesty's Dominions, and taken Care only to put a Stop to unlawful Commerce in the *West-Indies*, which is prohibited to all Nations by the Laws of these and those Kingdoms, and no less by Virtue of what is stipulated and articulated in the very Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *England*; all Pretext ceases, and his *Britannick* Majesty may recall the said Squadron sent to *America* for the Security of his Commerce, seeing his Majesty has not hitherto disturb'd it, nor does he actually interrupt or hinder it now: And upon both Points his Majesty will expect a sincere and Categorical Answer from his *Britannick* Majesty, for the regulating his further Deliberations; he having this Day, and 'till a positive Declaration comes of the Designs of each of the said Squadrons, been pleas'd to take the Resolution to send Orders to all his Commanders of the Coasts and Ports of this

Peninsula, that they do not in any Manner permit the said Squadron intire, nor any Ships that are Part of it, to approach or enter any Port of all *Spain*; and in case they should desire Provisions or fresh Water, they shall only be permitted to fetch it with a few small Boats or Shallops. This his Majesty has ordered me to notify to your Excellency, that you may be appriz'd of it, at the same Time sending you the Order for Post-Horses, that the dispatching of the Courier may not be delayed.

I am, &c.

Don Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

Mr. Stanhope's Memorial to the King of Spain, Sept. 24, 1726.

S I R,

THE underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majesty, having transmitted to his Court the Letters (Copies of which are subjoyned) that passed between the Marquess *de la Paz* and him the 17th and 19th of *August* last, on Occasion of the Arrival of the *British* Squadron on the Coasts of *Spain*; receiv'd Yesterday by an Extraordinary Courier Orders to represent thereupon to your Majesty, That the King his Master was very much surprized, as well at the Style as the Substance of the Marquess *de la Paz*'s said Letters, in which Expressions are used, and Demands made, that are not usual among the Ministers of Princes who live together in Friendship; and that the King cannot conceive how your Majesty could take Alarm at the Fleet under Sir *John Jennings* appearing on the Coasts of *St. Andero*, since the Marquess *de la Paz* himself acknowledges, that the Admiral, as soon as he arrived, assured the *Spanish* Governors, that he was not come with an Intention to commit any Hostility, but as a Friend and with pacifick Dispositions, having been driven upon the Coasts by contrary Winds, and by the Necessity of supplying himself there with fresh Water.

That the King is likewise surprized, that your Majesty yourself should not know the Reasons, and be sensible of the Necessity, which obliged his Majesty to make those Naval Preparations; considering the Engagements into which some of the most considerable Powers of *Europe* have of late entered, and of which his Majesty has complained so often and so loudly. The Naval Armaments, and Equipments, which have been made in most
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of the Ports of *Spain*: The Preparations of War, and the Motions of a considerable Number of *Spanish* Troops, towards that Part of their Coast which lies nearest and most convenient for executing an Enterprize on his Majesty's Dominions: The great Hopes of the Emissaries and Adherents of the Pretender, who have publickly boasted of the Assistance they should receive from those Parts: The Confidence they had in it, and which has appeared clearly in the pernicious and indiscreet Conduct of some among them, who have been lately received and favoured at *Madrid*: This, joyned with the Intrigues which have been carried on with the *Muscovites*, and the Reasons his Majesty has to suspect the ill Designs upon which the three Ships were sent last Year from *Petersbourg* to *Cadix*, and thence to *St. Andero*: The Knowledge his Majesty had last Winter, by the Avowal of the Minister of *Spain*, that there was an offensive Alliance between the Courts of *Madrid* and *Vienna*; and that by one of the Articles of that Alliance, it was stipulated to use open Force to get *Gibraltar* restored to the King of *Spain*, a Place which his Majesty possesses by virtue of so just a Right: The great Subsidies which have been furnished to the Imperial Court, and which are not seen to be settled by any Alliance that has yet been made publick: The notorious Infractions which the *Spanish Guarda Costas* have for a long Time made, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of his Majesty's Subjects in the *West-Indies*; Infractions which have been so often complained of without the least Appearance of Satisfaction or Reparation: These things joyned together, are sufficient to exhibit clearly the Reasons which have induced his Majesty to take the Measures he judged proper, and to equip the several Fleets which have put to Sea; and his Majesty's Subjects would have had just Cause to complain, had not Care been taken for the Security of the Kingdom, and of their Rights and Properties, which they saw threatened and in Danger. Wherefore his Majesty expects, that his Ships of War will be suffered to enter, and be received into the Ports of *Spain*, in the Manner conformable to what has been regulated by the several Treaties that actually subsist between the two Nations.

The said Ambassador has likewise Order to take this Occasion to inform his Catholick Majesty, of the Surprise the King is in, that no Satisfaction has yet been offered, upon the extraordinary and unjustifiable Man-

ner of taking by Force out of his House the Duke of *Ripperda*: A Proceeding of which he complained some Time ago, in the Name and by the Command of his Majesty. And lastly he has Order to say, that the King is no less surprized at the Affront offered to his Majesty's Consul residing at *St. Sebastian*, who was obliged to quit his Post, and forced to go to *Salamanca*; contrary to the Law of Nations, and contrary to the Tenour of the Treaties which subsist between the two Crowns. Done at *Madrid* the 24th of September, 1726. *Wm. Stanhope.*

Letter from the Marquess de la Paz to Mr. Stanhope.

St. Ildefonso, Sep. 30, 1726.

S I R,

P Ursuant to what your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me in your Letter of the 24th of this Month, I immediately put into the Royal Hands of the King my Master the Memorial which your Excellency sent me directed to his Majesty, as a Reply made by your Excellency (in Consequence of the Orders of his *Britannick* Majesty your Master, which were receiv'd by the Return of a Courier dispatched to *London*, who brought them to your Excellency the 24th Instant) to the Contents of two Letters which his Majesty commanded me to write to you the 17th and 19th of last Month, the Copies of which with that of your Excellency's Answer of the 17th are hereto subjoined, as being the Basis and Foundation of the said Memorial, of the Contents of which his Majesty has been distinctly informed.

Notwithstanding his Majesty had Reason to promise himself and to expect from the Court of *Great Britain* a more clear, positive, and Satisfactory Answer, yet he is not at all surprized to see, that the *English* Ministry, (continuing their bad Disposition and Intentions, which they have for some time discovered by their Proceedings, tho' they endeavour to palliate them by amicable Protestations and Expressions that have not been spared on this Occasion) instead of opening themselves and giving a sincere and amicable Explanation, as was desired, touching the Destination of the Squadrons commanded by the Admirals *Hosier* and *Jennings*, going to the Seas of the *Indies*, and appearing on the Coasts of this Kingdom; have thought fit to make use of new Turns and specious Pretexts, to multiply Complaints that are without Ground, and

and are intirely opposite to the Candour and good Faith which his Majesty observes religiously towards his Friends and Allies; but are suitable to the Genius of the present *English* Ministry, as appears by those exaggerated airy Pretexts and Reasons which they accumulated to persuade the Parliament of the imaginary Dangers that threatned the *British* Crown and Nation, to induce and determine them to consent to the fitting out of so many different Squadrons, with an Expence so great and so little needful. However, his Majesty has ordered me to declare to your Excellency, what the pure Force of Truth and his most upright Intentions dictate to his Royal Heart, with Respect to the Suspicions which his *Britannick* Majesty shews of the Conduct of this Court.

In the first Place it is alledged, That naval Armaments and Equipments have been made in the Ports of *Spain*; when it is certain and notorious to the World, that none extraordinary have been made, nor so considerable as might give the least Apprehension to *England*; notwithstanding the numerous Squadrons which with so much Ardour, Application, and Diligence, were equipping and sending out of the Ports of *England*, gave Ground and sufficient Reason to his Majesty to make like Preparations and Dispositions; especially when the Reports which were spread at the same time through all Parts of *Europe*, threatened the Dominions and Interests of his Majesty in these Kingdoms and those of the *Indies*; and when those Reports were corroborated and confirmed by the Route taken by the said two Squadrons, which have appeared before the Ports of the *West-Indies*, and those of these Kingdoms.

The same is to be said, with Respect to the Motions of a considerable Number of Troops towards the Coasts nearest to *Great Britain*; with this Difference, that the Complaint of the King my Master on this Head is precedent and solidly founded, seeing it was the Arrival of the *English* Squadron in Sight of *St. Anders* that finally alarmed the Tranquility and good Faith in which we lived; as appears manifestly by the little Preparations made in those Parts, where just the necessary Garrisons were maintained, which cannot be lessened in Time of Peace, considering former Examples, for securing from Surprise and Danger the Docks made in the neighbouring Places for building Ships.

As for encouraging the Pretender, it is not possible to accuse his Majesty with Truth of having taken any
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Step, or hearkened to, much less given Assistance in Support of, his Designs and Pretensions to that Crown; the Conduct which has been observ'd towards those very Emissaries which are confusedly hinted at in your Excellency's Memorial, being indeed the most authentick Testimony of his Majesty's good Faith and religious Friendship towards his *Britannick* Majesty; but his Majesty cannot answer for, nor charge himself with the Rumours on that Subject which the Adherents of the Pretender have spread to encourage one another.

It is not comprehensible what Ground there is for suspecting of ill Designs, and for imputing to suspicious Intelligence, the Admission into the Ports of *Spain* of three Merchant Ships of *Muscovy*; which according to the Custom observ'd towards all Nations that are Friends, had Entrance at *Cadiz*, and afterwards went to *St. Andero*, to traffick there: So that, in Truth, there must be a great Propension to Suspicion and Distrust, to conceive it from so innocent a Proceeding.

As for the false Confidence which the Duke of *Ripperda* made last Winter to your Excellency, that an offensive Alliance had been concluded, by which the Emperor had expressly engag'd himself for the recovering of *Gibraltar*, his Imperial Majesty has already sufficiently endeavoured to undeceive his *Britannick* Majesty; the Drift being only to remind his *Britannick* Majesty of the Promises he has made on this Head, which neither his Majesty nor the *Spanish* Nation can ever renounce.

It is notorious, that his *Britannick* Majesty has expended and employ'd considerable Sums lately in *France*, *Prussia*, *Sweden*, *Holland*, and other Parts, to promote his Ends and accomplish his Negotiations; yet hitherto the Catholick King my Master has never entred into the Curiosity to learn the Motives of those Expences; and this renders it the more strange, that his *Britannick* Majesty should come to ask an Account of the Reasons his Majesty has had to send Subsidies, or not, to the Emperor.

The Complaint which has for its Subject the Conduct of the *Guarda Costas*, and which traduces their Operations as Infractions of Commerce, and of the Treaties, is in all Respects the most unjust that could be formed; because those Ships have not done any Thing but in Discharge of their Duty, by hindering as much as possible only the unlawful and clandestine Commerce of all Nations in the *West-Indies*, from which they are so solemnly prohibited

prohibited by Virtue of repeated Treaties, the Articles of which have hitherto been infringed, to the Prejudice of his Majesty, and of his Rights, of which it is attempted to defraud him with so much Insolence in his lawful Dominions; it not appearing, that on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty the least Remedy has been used against the Conduct of his Subjects, and those of other Powers in those Parts.

Your Excellency concludes with declaring another new Surprize of his *Britannick* Majesty, that no Satisfaction has yet been given upon the taking of the Duke of *Ripperda* out of your Excellencies House: But as that Resolution the King my Master took was no less well weigh'd, than fully justifiable before God and Man, and so conformable to the Law of Nations, that no Violation of your Excellencies Character, nor of the Protection of the House distinguish'd by the Arms of *Great Britain*, can be argued from it; the Reasons consider'd which his Majesty had the Goodness to exhibit to the Publick in the circular Letter that he order'd me to write to all his Ministers in foreign Courts, and particularly at that of *London*, to the End his *Britannick* Majesty might be informed of the Fact, and to those of other Powers residing at this Court; his Majesty does not see Cause to speak or think any more of that Affair, seeing there are neither Means nor Necessity for the Accommodation demanded.

To justify the more by Effects his Majesty's Conduct, and that by them a right Judgment may be form'd of his *Britannick* Majesty's Intentions, and of the Expedition of his Squadrons, the King has order'd me to send to your Excellency Copies hereto annexed of the authentick Advices which he receiv'd from the *Havana* since your Excellency presented your Memorial; that it may be seen whether the Operations of Admiral *Hosier* and his Squadron at *Portobello* are worthy of a Prince who gives such Assurances of the Subsistance of his Friendship as does his *Britannick* Majesty, and who complains so much of Infractions on the King's Part, without being able to prove the least Hostility, Disregard, or Action, that is not conformable to the best Correspondence.

In the Supposition of this Fact, which his Majesty cannot avoid deeming a Violation of the reciprocal good Correspondence and of the Peace, as well from the Hostilities committed, as those which shall have been continu'd in *America*; he will see himself obliged to take the Measures that are most conducive to the Honour and Dignity
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of his Crown, and to the Security of his Dominions and of his Subjects; unless his *Britannick* Majesty disposes and orders without Delay the making Speedy Satisfaction and Reparation.

*At St. Ildefonso, the
30th of September,
1726.*

Don Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

Copy of the Deposition of Don Diego Ramos before the ordinary Judges of the City of Trinidad de Cuba, the 28th of July 1726.

THE Judges caused immediately to appear before them *Don Diego Ramos* inhabitant of this City, Passenger in the Vessel named in the Act, and administered to him the Oath which he took according to Law in the Name of God our Lord and the holy Cross; and questioning him upon the Matter contain'd in the said Act, he declared as follows,

That he was at *Portobello* at the Time when twelve *English* Ships of War appeared there, which was the Sunday of the holy Trinity this Year that they were four Ships of the Line and eight Frigates; that the same Day the President of *Panama* who was at *Portobello* knowing they were come to an Anchor at *Bastimentos*, sent a Messenger, to complain to their Commander in Chief, and demand why they were come upon those Coasts; that they answered the next Day, that they were come by Order of their Sovereign, to convoy the *English* licensed Ship which was with the Galleons; which Answer was brought by some *English* of the said Squadron, having among them one of the Factors of *Cartagena* of the *Asiento de Negros* in a Barge, which entered the Port, giving an Account at the same Time (being required) that there was on War between the two Crowns; that the *English* licensed Ship and a Packet-Boat which were in the Port were deliver'd to them; that the President seeing they did not depart, sent to ask them why they remain'd at Anchor on the Coast; they answer'd they could not retire 'till new Order from their Sovereign; that four of the twelve Ships kept Guard from *Bastimentos* to *Yslasuerte* on the Coast of *Cartagena*, out of Sight of Land; and that the *English* whenever they pleased went to *Portobello* in their Shallops, and walked about without regarding the President or the General and Admiral

miral of the Galleons; and having met on the Coasts of Portobello a Bylander which came from *Santi Espiritus*, they stopped it and opened the Letters, and return'd them open, and let the Bylander go, being desirous to learn News of *Sig. Castagnetta* whether he was come from Spain with the Squadron expected in *Spanish America*; that Provisions being wanted at Portobello, a Council of War was held, in which it was resolv'd to ask Passage of the *English* Squadron, that the *Spanish* Barks might go to fetch Provisions from *Cartagena* to Portobello; that the *English* Commander granted them Passage, on Condition they were only in Ballast without Plate or Fruits; and in short that all the Motions of the said *English* Squadron betokened War; that the last Thing the Deponent saw, the same Day he came out of Portobello for this City (in company of twelve Bylanders, with two *Spanish* Convoys bound for *Chagre* laden with Goods to be transported to *Panama* taken out of the Galleons) was, that one of the *English* Ships of the Line which lay outermost, made Sail towards the said Vessels, which thereupon fled back to Portobello, where most of them entered, and the rest passed near to the Ship which let them pass and went under the Cannon of the Castle, and afterwards put out again to Sea and sail'd away; and the Bylander in which the Deponent came, pursu'd her Voyage, and he knows no more; and that all he has declar'd is publick and notoriously true, under an Oath, the Sanctity of which, and the Importance to his Majesty's Service, were represented to him at the same Time it was administered to him, and he took it; declaring that he was 34 Years old, and signing with the Judges *Bernal-Fernandez-Diego Ramos*, before me *Sebastian de Cala* Notary Publick.

Copy of a Letter from Don Antonio Serrano, Commadore of the Squadron, at the Havana the 8th of August, 1726.

THE Governor acquainted me the Night of the 4th Instant, that he had Advice by a Letter of the 16th of July from Portobello, that the Galleons were there, and that twelve *English* Ships lay off that Port, which having sent to demand the licensed Ship and a Packet-Boat which were in that Port, they were deliver'd to them; that out of the Twelve, four Frigates were detached which cruized on the Coast from the said Port to *Basfurte* and *Cartagena*; that one of our Frigates coming

out of *Portobello* with two Bylanders for *Chagre*, an *English* Ship followed them, and overtaking them, made them go back to the said Port, without doing them any other Damage; that the *English* Boats come and go at *Portobello*; that the Men go ashore and walk where they please; that the President of *Panama* *Alderete* was at *Panama*, where *Don Antonio de Castagnetta* was not arriv'd; nor had they any News of him.

By another Letter from *Portobello* written to one of this Place, the same Thing almost is advis'd, adding, that the Treasure had been remov'd to *Cruzas*, which is within seven Leagues of *Panama*.

Letter from the Count de Morville to the Nuncio Maffei,
October 17, 1726.

S I R,

HAVING communicated to the Ambassador of *England* the Letter which your Excellency has received from the Nuncio in *Spain*, he told us, That he had not any Account of what Admiral *Hofier* had done in *America*, but that all he could answer till he had fuller Information, was, That at the Time his Catholick Majesty is demanding speedy Satisfaction upon pretended Hostilities, of which he knows nothing, he cannot help taking Notice, that Mr. *Stanhope* having made Complaint to his Catholick Majesty, of the Insults made on the Ambassador and Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty residing in *Spain*, has not only been hitherto unable to obtain Reparation, but no explicate Answer has been returned to him; that the *Spaniards* were the first who began to violate the Faith of Treaties on several Occasions, as is set forth in the Memorial which Mr. *Stanhope* has presented to the *Spanish* Ministry; that he will write to his Court, to acquaint them with the Letter from the Nuncio in *Spain*, and will communicate to us the Answers. Wherefore his Majesty, who will not do any Thing but in Concert with the King of *Great Britain* and his other Allies, has thought fit to wait for what that Prince will answer upon the Subject of M. *Aldobrandin's* Letter: But at the same Time he sees with Concern, that instead of recurring to Methods of Pacification, the Catholick King threatens to make War, and expresses this in such injurious Terms against the *English* Ministry, that he seems bent to force the *English* to a Rupture; the Consequence of which will be, that
notwith-

notwithstanding his Majesty's sincere Intentions to preserve the Peace of *Europe*, he will find himself obliged to assist his Allies, who will demand the Succours he is bound to furnish them, in Case they be attacked. That in the mean Time, his Majesty is always disposed to enter into all the reasonable Ways of Pacification, and will not renounce them, 'till he shall find himself forced to it by his Engagements.

Letter from the Count de Morville, his most Christian Majesty's Secretary of State, to Mr. Walpole, Ambassador from the King of Great Britain at the Court of France.

Fontainebleau, Nov. 11, 1726.

S I R,

THough his Majesty was already informed in general of the Grievances of the King of *Great Britain*, yet he has received a more ample and particular Knowledge of them by the Memorial which your Excellency has communicated here, and which has been sent to Mr. Stanhope, for him to form upon it the Answer that has been demanded on the Part of the Court of *Madrid*.

I might here repeat to your Excellency the Assurances which the King has so often caused to be given to the King of *Great Britain*, of his Majesty's Resolution to perform all his Engagements in their utmost Extent; and to look upon whatever shall be attempted against the King of *Great Britain* and his other Allies, as done to himself: But to give still a more particular Proof of his Majesty's Confidence in that Prince, and of the Concert in which he is determined to act in what relates to all the common Interests, he has been pleased to order me to send to your Excellency, a Copy of his Answer to the Court of *Madrid*, to be transmitted by the Nuncio *Massei*. The King of *Great Britain* will see by it, that his Majesty persists in demanding the entire Satisfaction of his Allies, and that he does not leave the King of *Spain* the least Doubt, that if under Pretext of what is pretended to have been done by Admiral *Hofier* in *America*, or for any one of the Reasons alledged by the Marquess de la Paz in his Letter of the 30th of September last to Mr. Stanhope, the King of *Great Britain*, or his other Allies, shall be attacked or molested, he is resolved to make it a common Cause with them, and to assist them, in Execution of the Engagements he has contracted, and from which he declares he can never de-

part. In this your Excellency may therefore assure the King your Master, there will be no Variation at any Time, or under any Pretext whatever. I am,

SIR, Your Excellency's

most humble and most
obedient Servant,
De Morville.

Letter written by the Count de Merville to the Nuncio
Maffei, Nov. 11, 1726.

SIR,

YOUR Excellency has seen by the Letter which I had the Honour to write to you the 17th of last Month, the Reasons which hindered his Majesty from answering distinctly to the Proposition which the King of Spain had been wrought upon to make to his Majesty, so declare himself against the King of Great Britain, under Pretext, that he having first infringed the Peace, by the pretended Hostilities committed in America by Admiral Hoyer, the Engagements meerly Defensive which his Majesty has contracted with England and other Powers, do no longer subsist.

Though I have already acquainted your Excellency with Part of the Grievances which Mr. Walpole had alledged, in the Name of the King his Master, against the Court of Madrid, his Majesty thought fit to have them more particularly stated to him, that he might not act but after mature and serious Deliberation: Whereupon the King of Great Britain has caused the Memorial to be communicated to him, which he sends to Mr. Stanhope, containing an accurate Deduction of all that has passed since the Treaties of Vienna, and appearing not to have added any Thing but upon Facts that are either Publick, or proved by Informations which the King of Great Britain affirms he has in his Hands.

I must not conceal from your Excellency, that his Majesty's Council was struck extremely with all the Proofs by which his Britannick Majesty makes out, that the Court of Spain were the first who, by previous Proceedings, made a Breach in the Peace of Europe; and that it was They who gave Birth to Alarms and Distrusts, sufficient to kindle a new War, unless the Justice and Piety of the King of Spain apply the necessary Remedies.

Neither must I conceal from your Excellency, that his Majesty is actually required to execute the Engagements

ments he has contracted with the King of *Great Britain*; on the Motives, that the Safety of his Government, as well as that of his Subjects, is really attack'd by Projects that he has the Proofs of, the making Use of which has been deferred, only in hopes that a general Reconciliation might be brought about, which might have dissipated all the Outrages capable of new kindling War.

It is in this View, that the King has exerted all his Efforts to establish a mutual good Intelligence between the Courts of *France* and *Madrid*, and his Majesty is not ashamed to avow, that he has not ceased to make the most pathetick and the most pressing Instances to obtain it. He thought he might reasonably flatter himself, that the Goodness of Heart of the Catholick King, his Tendernefs for the King his Nephew, and all the Proofs of Zeal and Respect which he has receiv'd from the *French* Nation, would easily dispose him to so just and natural a Reconciliation: But his Majesty is forced to acknowledge, that he has met with nothing from the King his Uncle but Refusals, and the most settled Indications of an absolute Indifference.

What is yet the more surprizing, is, that at the Time when the King of *Spain* is exhausting his Country of all the Gold and Silver, to give immense Subsidies to a Foreign Power, he owes above Eighty Millions to *France* for the Succours which *Lewis XIV.* furnished him, by Land and Sea, to fix that Prince on the Throne of *Spain*; and is it possible to be perswaded after this, that the Treaty of *Vienna* is only Defensive?

But without offering here to remind his Catholick Majesty of the Obligations he has to a Nation, which will never repent of having sacrificed their Fortunes and Lives for a Prince of the Blood of their Kings, and to keep only to what regards his Majesty's Allies, whose Interest affects him no less than his own; your Excellency will observe, that independently of the Treaty of *Hanover*, his Majesty was before engaged by the Treaties of the Triple and Quadruple Alliances, to assist the King of *Great Britain* in Case of Disturbance in his Dominions, and to support the Republick of *Holland* in the Rights which they had acquired by the Treaty of *Munster*, of which they have ever since been in Possession, and which the King of *Spain* himself has acknowledged as certain and incontestable.

If his Catholick Majesty has changed his Opinion since, and if he has thought fit to engage to support the Company of *Ostend*, which a little while before he judged was established unjustly, and contrary to the Engagements of the Crown of *Spain*, his Majesty has no Reason to follow his Example; and the Fidelity with which the King of *Great Britain* has observed all the Points of the Alliance which he has contracted with *France*, obliges his Majesty to be no less faithful on his Part.

He therefore thinks himself bound to joyn with his Allies, in demanding Satisfaction of the Court of *Spain*, upon the several Grievances of which they have already complained; and to declare to his Catholick Majesty, that if under the Pretext of what is pretended to have been done by Admiral *Hofier* in *America*, or for any one of the Reasons alledged by the Marquess *de la Paz*, in his Letter of the 30th of *September* last to Mr. *Stanhope*, he thinks fit to come to a Rupture with the King of *Great Britain*, or with the other Allies of *France*, his Majesty cannot excuse himself from assisting and supporting them, pursuant to his Engagements, against all Powers who shall attack them, and will make it a Common Cause with them.

Nothing certainly could give his Majesty deeper Concern, than to be forced to come to that Extremity; and he cannot but conjure the Catholick King to reflect maturely on the fatal Consequences of a War, which cannot but be imputed to his Catholick Majesty's constant Refusal to enter into any Methods that might have procured the Reconciliation of the two Crowns.

When your Excellency sends to *Madrid* the Answer which I have been ordered to make to you, you cannot too much assure the King of *Spain* of the tender Friendship which his Majesty bears to the King his Uncle, and of the sincere Desire he has to concur in a general Pacification, jointly with his Allies. I am, &c.

Letter from Mr. Stanhope to the Marquess de la Paz.

Madrid, Nov. 25, 1726.

S I R,
H Aving sent to my Court the Letter which you did me the Honour to write to me the 30th of *September* last, in Answer to my Memorial of the 24th of last Month, I have received Order from the King my Master, to express to you his Surprise at the Contents of the

the said Letter, and his deep Concern to see, that after his Majesty had explained himself in so clear and open a Manner upon the Reasons that induced him to make those Naval Armaments, of which the King of *Spain* had complained; instead of a direct, plain, and satisfactory Reply which his Majesty expected to the several Articles of my Memorial, his Catholick Majesty should have been prevailed upon to evade answering, and to have Recourse to Advices come from the *West Indies*, to decline giving the Satisfaction that was demanded of him.

As the King is most sincerely and ardently desirous of maintaining a good Correspondence with *Spain*, he could have heartily wished, that the Behaviour of his Catholick Majesty on this Occasion had not laid him under an indispensable Necessity of exposing, in its true Light, the whole Tenour of that Prince's Conduct with Respect to his Majesty, ever since the Establishment of that strict Union which now subsists between the Emperor and *Spain*. From this simple and naked Rehearsal of what has passed it will evidently appear, that his Catholick Majesty, from the Time that he entred into Engagements with the Court of *Vienna*, has only waited for a favourable Opportunity to break with his Majesty, to attack his Dominions, and to endeavour to place the Pretender upon the Throne of *Great Britain*.

No sooner were the Treaties of *Vienna* concluded, but the Duke of *Ripperda* took the Liberty to throw out publicly threatening Discourses, and to make Reflections in the most insolent Manner upon his Majesty and his Allies. I complain'd of this, but far from *M. de Ripperda's* receiving the least Reprimand on that Account, Part of what he had there given out was at that Time made good by the peremptory Demand of *Gibraltar*, contain'd in the Letter the Marquess *de Grimaldo* wrote to me the 13th of *July* 1725, by Order of the King of *Spain*. It was formally declar'd in that Letter, 'That the Continuance of the Alliance and of the Commerce of *England* with *Spain*, depended absolutely on the immediate Restitution of *Gibraltar*. This Declaration was confirm'd by the Language the Queen herself held to me, in an Audience I had soon after of their Catholick Majesties.

There can be no stronger Proof of their Catholick Majesty's Approbation of *M. de Ripperda's* Behaviour, than the great Honours to which they promoted him, and the entire

entire Trust they conferred on him, at his Return to *Madrid*: And as what he had given out at *Vienna*, relating to *Gibraltar*, was verified; so from that Time Measures were taken to make good what he had likewise said there, 'That the King should be driven out of his Dominions, and the Pretender placed upon the Throne of Great Britain. For this Purpose, a Person of Note, with whom that Minister had contracted a most intimate Acquaintance during his Stay at *Vienna*, was sent from *Rome* to *Madrid*, with credential Letters from the Pretender, and had frequent Conferences with the Spanish Ministers; who jointly with him, formed Projects for invading his Majesty's Dominions: For carrying on this Design, Preparations were made conformably to those Projects, and a Body of Troops was sent to the Coasts of *Galicia* and *Biscay*; for the transporting of which, the Ships that have been since sent from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*, and the Russian Men of War then in *Spain*, were to have been employed. For though you have been pleased to assert, that the *Muscovite* Ships came only on a trading Voyage, yet his Majesty has at this Time in his Hands undeniable Proofs of their having been fitted out at the Expence of the Pretender's Adherents, and sent from *Muscovy* on Purpose to be made use of in an Expedition against his Majesty: For this End it was, that they were sent from *Cadix* to *St. Andero*, to be ready for that Service. Nothing hindered the Execution of this Enterprize, but the vigorous Resolutions of the Parliament, and the Preparations they enabled his Majesty to make, by fitting out his Fleets for the Defence and Security of his Dominions.

As to the Secret offensive Alliance of which *M. de Ripperda* made the Discovery last Winter; not only to me, but likewise to the Embassador of *Holland*; though you are pleased to call this a false Confidence; yet it is freely left to the Judgment of every impartial Person, who will but observe; that he who declar'd to two Embassadors, that there was really a secret offensive Alliance, was actually prime Minister to his Catholick Majesty, who honoured him with his intire Confidence; that it was He who had himself made the Treaties of *Vienna*, and who consequently knew better than any one the Truth of what he said to the Ministers of two great Powers, to whom he was giving Audience; that he never denied he had made such a Declaration, when it was publicly-talked of; that he was never disown'd in it by

by the King his Master, who continued him a long Time after in his Ministry, with the same Trust, and the same Authority; and, in a Word, that such his Discovery of a secret offensive Treaty, was never alledged for one of the Causes of his Disgrace.

The Emperor's establishing the *East-India Company* at *Ofsend*, which carries on the Trade from thence to the *East-Indies*, in Violation of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, and of several other Treaties actually subsisting, is an Offensive Act, which *Great Britain* and *Holland* had and still have a Right to oppose by open Force, and even to call upon their Allies for Assistance to oppose it the more successfully: That his Catholick Majesty had this Sense of it, appears by the repeated Representations made to the Mediators by his Ministers at the Congress of *Cambray*; and also by the Memorial which the Marquess *de Foxebuerno* presented at *London* the 5th of *April* 1724, wherein among other things he he sets forth, ' That if after all that had been represented to his Imperial Majesty on the Part of the States General of the United Provinces, seconded in the strongest manner by the High Allies, the Cession of the *Netherlands* should come to be confirmed by *Spain*, without reserving expressly to itself the exclusive Right on the Navigation to the *Indies* in general, and without Exception; the Consequence would be, that the States General would be rightly intitled to demand Satisfaction of *Spain* for having thereby made a great Infraction in the Treaty of *Munster*; and further, being not able to enjoy the Effects of the said Treaty in this Particular, they would be disengaged from the Reciprocal Obligation to abstain from the Navigation of the *Spanish Indies*; His Catholick Majesty then looking upon the Establishment of that Company to be so much against the Faith of Treaties, that he insisted strongly upon this Affairs being brought before the Congress, in order to have the said Company abolished.

This Demand deserves the more Observation, because his Catholick Majesty made it of his own Motion, having sent the said Memorial ready drawn up to the Marquess *de Foxebuerno*, as that Minister himself declares at the Beginning of his Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle* dated the 4th of *April* 1724: In that same Letter, which accompanied the Memorial, the Marquess *de Foxebuerno* among other Things says, ' His Majesty has resolved to ' dissolve the mediating Powers, the rather because he

is sensible they are equally interested in it: In that View, he has thought fit to order me to represent in his Name, these well-grounded Allegations, and to do my self the Honour to make Instances to his Britannick Majesty, to induce him to send Orders to his Plenipotentiaries at the Congress at *Cambray*, to the end that with those of his Majesty they may insist upon the Abolition of the said Company, and by Concert oppose its Establishment, as being very prejudicial, and of such pernicious Consequence to his Interests, as well as to those of the mediating Powers.

The Forbearance hitherto of *Great-Britain* and *Holland* to make Use of forcible Means, neither can now ought to be interpreted to be a Departure from their Right, since their Patience in an Affair they are so much interested in and so essential, has proceeded only from their Moderation and Desire to try all other Methods before they come to such Extremities. In the mean time, they have been so far from acquiescing in the Establishment of that Company, that they frequently made strong Representations on this Head to the Imperial Court, and lately to that of *Spain*. How then could his Catholick Majesty grant his Protection to that Company, allow it Privileges in Trade contrary to his Treaties with *Great-Britain* and *Holland*? and even declare his Resolution to support it in all Events, as appears most plainly from the Answer which his Catholick Majesty gave me, when I desired to know, whether in Case the Emperor would not agree to a Proposal for adjusting that Affair which the King of *Spain* himself had judged reasonable, his Catholick Majesty would not then desist from supporting the Emperor in this Pretention: The King of *Spain*'s Answer was, *That he could not say That, for he must stand by his Engagements with the Emperor*. That Resolution of his Catholick Majesty is also evident by his Letter to the States General, and by the Declaration which the Marquess de *St. Philippe* made in *Holland*, *That his Catholick Majesty would look upon whatever should be undertaken against the Ostend Trade, as done against himself*. His Catholick Majesty could not make a Declaration of this Nature in any other View, than that of forcing *Great-Britain* and *Holland* to submit to the Emperor in this Particular; or with an Intention of coming to a Rupture with his Majesty: For the King of *Spain* must easily foresee, that from the Instant he had entered into such Offensive Engagements with the Emperor, in Support

Support of this Trade, *England and Holland* would have the same Right to act, and to call for the Assistance of their Allies against *Spain*, as they had before against the Emperor alone.

The Refusal of Entrance into the *Spanish* Ports to any Ship of the Squadron commanded by Sir *John Jennings*, tho' the Admiral had previously given the fullest Assurances to the Governors of all the Ports before which he appeared, that he came thither as a Friend, and with pacifick Intentions; and the taking the *Duke de Ripperda* by force out of my House; are manifest Infractions of Treaties, and of the Law of Nations; these, as also the Violence done to the King's Consul at *St. Sebastian*, by forcing him to depart from thence and go to *Salamanca*, without the least Pretence for it, which no doubt was done to prevent his getting any Knowledge of the Preparations that were making in those Parts against his Majesty, can be look'd upon no otherwise than as repeated Acts of Hostility. To which must be added, as a new Proof of Hostilities committed against his Majesty's Allies, the Order given the 4th of *October* 1726, to the *Dutch* Men of War, which were in the Port of *Cadix*, to depart thence in 24 Hours, without any Reason for such Violence: The Governor having declared besides, that he had Orders not to permit for the future any *English* or *Dutch* Ship of War to enter that Port.

As to what you alledge in your foresaid Letter, of Money distributed by the King's Order in *France*, *Holland*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*, His Majesty is amazed to find, that the Respect due to Powers of that Rank and Figure in *Europe*, has not been able to protect them from so unjust and vile an Aspersions; neither is it to be imagined, how so mean a Piece of Calumny could be offered, as an Answer to the Representation I had made concerning the Remittances publickly made from *Spain* to the Court of *Vienna*; Remittances solicited openly by the Emperor's Ambassador, and demanded by him as Subsidies.

As to the Proceedings of Admiral *Hosier* in the *West-Indies*, of which you complain in your Letter, his Majesty having received no Account of Admiral *Hosier* of any such Transactions as are complain'd of, can say nothing to those Facts; but wonders to see the Court of *Spain* making Complaints of this Nature; when, notwithstanding the frequent Representations which I have made, they have not thought fit to put an End to the Depredations and open Hostilities which have been for

some time almost daily committed in those Parts by the *Spaniards*, or to give the King the least Satisfaction for the Damages done to his Subjects, in Violation of all Treaties; Damages so many and so great, that this Treatment from his Catholick Majesty would have sufficiently justified the King's taking the most vigorous Measures for Redress. And certainly, tho' in sending of the Squadron under Admiral *Hosier* to the *West-Indies*, a View was had to the protecting of the Commerce and Effects of his Majesty's Subjects; yet, as that Squadron is to remain in those Seas, it is easy to conceive that the further Conduct of Admiral *Hosier* ought to be regulated by that of *Spain*.

By this true and impartial State of what has passed between the two Courts, it will appear, not only how much the King my Master has been injured, but how great his Moderation and Love of Peace have been, in forbearing to resent these notorious Infractions of Treaties, the dangerous Projects formed against him and his Dominions, and the Hostilities committed against his Subjects; which gave him certainly full Right, not only to make use of all the Power that God has put into his Hands, but also to call upon his Allies to be ready to make good their Engagements to him, which the present Behaviour and Declarations of the Court of *Spain* render inevitable.

But as his Majesty out of a sincere Desire to preserve the publick Peace, has hitherto been contented with putting himself into a Posture of Defence, by making such Armaments by Sea as might effectually secure his Subjects and Dominions from any Insults or Attempts, and prevent the Execution of all such Designs and Projects as threatened the Safety and Interests of his Kingdoms and of his Allies, as well as the general Tranquillity of *Europe*; his Catholick Majesty may be assured, that if he is disposed to give Satisfaction and Reparation to his Majesty and his Allies, and will remove all the just Causes they have of Complaints and Apprehensions, and renew his former good Correspondence and Confidence with his Majesty and his Allies; his Majesty, in Conjunction with them, is still ready on his Part, to do every thing that can contribute to the Re-establishment of that good Correspondence, which he has always been, and still is desirous to preserve and maintain between the two Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*.

This

This is exactly, Sir, what I have been ordered by the King my Master to answer to your foresaid Letter of the 30th of September last.

I am, &c. Wm. Stanhope.

Letter from the Marquess de Pozobueno to the Duke of Newcastle.

1 January, 1727.

London,

21 Dec. 1726.

My Lord,

THE King my Master, after having seen and been fully informed of the Contents of the Letter which Mr. Stanhope wrote the 25th of last Month to the Marquess de la Paz, has been pleased to order me to answer it at this Court, Article by Article, for avoiding all further Ambiguity.

In the acquitting my self then of his Majesty's Orders, I shall have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the King my Master cannot comprehend the Reason of his Britannick Majesty's Surprise, which Mr. Stanhope exaggerates in his Letter, when he was informed of the Contents of that of the Marquess de la Paz, of the 30th of September last; it being certain, that his Britannick Majesty could not but know the Orders he had given to Admiral Hester, when he sent him with a Squadron of Ships of War to the Indian Seas; in pursuance of which it is to be believed that Admiral executed the Hostilities in Question, which Orders no doubt preceded and were previous to the Complaints that Mr. Stanhope made in his Memorial to the King my Master the 24th of September; so that his Britannick Majesty had no Cause to be surprised, and on the contrary should not have expected any thing else, than that the King my Master would complain loudly, and demand Satisfaction for so open an Infraction of the Peace, and such manifest Hostilities, as soon as they should come to his Knowledge; especially they having been done at a Time when his Majesty relied entirely on the good Faith of the Treaties which subsisted with England; seeing the King my Master had not made the least Disposition, nor given any Order to his Ministers, and Commanders in the Indies, contrary to the Treaties for the Continuance of the Commerce which is there permitted and granted; nor prevented by Hostilities and reciprocal Insults those which were exercised, and which were not expected

expected from the said Squadron; as was most clearly demonstrated by the friendly and voluntary Delivery of the licensed Ship to Admiral *Hofier* at *Portobello*, though in Strictness that Ship ought to have stayed till the Gallions had sailed for *Spain*.

As to the Complaints, which had likewise been previously exhibited in Mr. *Stanhope's* Representation of the 24th of *September*, and which were offered as a clear and distinct Explanation of the Reasons which obliged the King of *England* to send out such considerable Armaments to make their Appearance in different Seas; tho' the Marquess *de la Paz* has already answered them fully; and shewn their Insufficiency and the little Ground there is for them, nevertheless I am ordered to satisfy again more precisely on this Point in the Compass of the present Answer, upon the Articles relative to this Subject.

In answering the second Article of Mr. *Stanhope's* Letter, I am to assure, that the King my Master has nothing more at Heart, and wishes nothing so much, as the Peace and Tranquillity of his Dominions, and of all *Europe*; and in Consequence would accept with the most perfect Satisfaction the Protestations which his Britannick Majesty makes of a sincere Ardour to preserve Peace and good Understanding with the Crown of *Spain*, were it possible to combine such amicable Expressions with Insults and Hostilities committed in full Peace.

As to what Mr. *Stanhope* says, in his third Article, of threatening Discourses which the Duke of *Ripperda* might have held at *Vienna*, his Majesty can no way be made responsible for what that Duke (whose hasty and violent Temper is so notorious) may have said in the Warmth of Conversation, perhaps likewise there might be Persons ill-intentioned enough to add to it Things of their own Invention: But as to what was then declared to Mr. *Stanhope* by Word of Mouth and in Writing; that the good Correspondence and Friendship with *England* depended absolutely on the speedy Restitution of *Gibraltar*, I cannot avoid confirming it anew to your Excellency by Order from the King my Master, as a Declaration most justly sounded, insisting on that Restitution, after the King of *Great-Britain* had on this Point given, as he did give, a positive Promise; besides that on the other hand the Cession which his Majesty made previously of that Place, is become null, because of the Infractions made in the Conditions on which it was permitted that the *English* Garrison should remain in Possession

of

of *Gibraltar*; seeing that contrary to all the Protestations made, they have not only extended their Fortifications by exceeding the Limits prescribed and stipulated, but what is more, contrary to the express and literal Tenour of the Treaties, they receive and admit the *Jews* and *Moors*, in the same manner as the *Spaniards*, and other Nations confounded and mixed, contrary to our holy Religion; not to mention the Frauds and continual Contrabands which are carried on there to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Revenues.

Mr. *Stanhope*, in the 5th Article of his Letter, speaks again of the Duke of *Ripperda*, whereupon I repeat, that tho' his Majesty thought fit to reward that Minister by Employments of his Royal Confidence, when he returned from *Vienna* to *Madrid*, in regard to a Peace which the King my Master wished for, and which he had concluded to his Satisfaction; it is not said from thence, that his Majesty ought to answer for that Duke's Discourses and his vain and strange Notions, which at length induced his Majesty, not only to depose him from his Employments, but likewise to secure the Person of a Minister who was as dangerous as culpable.

As to the Duke of *Wharton*, denoted by the anonymous Person who came from *Rome*; it is a notorious and firm Truth, that the King my Master, out of a religious and scrupulous Delicacy, would never admit that that Lord, as all his Court is Witness, nor would know any thing of the Contents of his Credential Letters, nor of the Projects with which it is supposed that Duke was dispatched and sent from *Rome* to *Madrid*: nor can any kind of Consequence be drawn from his having had some Conversations with the Duke of *Ripperda*, because of the little Reflection which it is already said was made thereon; if, after all, that be what Mr. *Stanhope* would have understood by the Ministers of the King with whom the said Duke of *Wharton* treated and conferred.

His Majesty is likewise ignorant of what is offered to be inferred from the *Muscovite* Ships, upon which Mr. *Stanhope* returns to the Charge in his Letter, and what Intelligence or Relation they might have had with the Enemies of his *Britannick* Majesty's Government; knowing nothing more, than that they came into and went out of the Ports of *Spain*, on the same Foot as the Merchant Ships of other Nations frequent them.

Most true it is, that: in that Interval of Time, Ships of War, were fitted out, and Troops were ordered to march

march to the Coasts of *Biscay* and *Galicia*, because the King my Master found himself obliged to make those Dispositions in Consequence of the certain Advices he received of the Naval Armaments which were preparing with so great Diligence in *England*; it not being natural that his Majesty should leave the Coasts of *Spain* nearest to *England* intirely open, and the Docks at *St. Andero* exposed to be attacked and burnt again.

Mr. *Stanhope*, in his 5th Article, goes on with the Discourses on the Confidence which the Duke of *Ripperda* made to him, as well as to the Embassador of *Holland* *M. Vander Meer*, of an Offensive Alliance with the Emperor; to which I am to answer, That altho' the King my Master has never explained himself upon that Matter, yet the Falshood of such a Declaration was at first refuted and repelled on the Part of the Imperial Court, by assuring the *English* Minister at *Vienna* of the contrary, and even at the Court of *London* by the Emperor's Minister who actually resides there: For the rest, if the King my Master did not presently separate and remove the Duke of *Ripperda* from his Employments, and even if he did not alledge the false Declaration of a secret Treaty and Offensive Alliance for one of the Causes of his Disgrace, he had well-grounded Reasons for not doing it, with which his Majesty did not think himself obliged to acquaint the Publick.

As to the Company of *Ostend*, which Matter makes the Contents of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Articles of Mr. *Stanhope's* Letter, wherein it is affirmed, without giving any Proof, that the Navigation and Commerce of that Company in the *East-Indies*, are Infractions and Violations of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, and of several others subsequent and relative to it, it is notorious that his Imperial Majesty always wished to enter into some reasonable Accommodation upon the Commerce of that Company, and that he still actually makes Overtures to the Count of *Frank*, the King my Master having offered his Mediation, with Design to quiet the Oppositions and Disputes shewn against that Navigation: The States General of the United Provinces would not admit his Majesty's Offer, declaring, without any Reserve, to the Emperor's Minister at the *Hague*, that they would not hearken to nor admit of any Proposition on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, unless before all Things, the Patent granted to the *Ostend* Company were revoked. Wherefore, if that Company has
been

been, as Mr. *Stanhope* says, a Stumbling-Block to Peace, it was that Republick which placed it. For the rest, if his Majesty did declare that he was of a Sentiment contrary to the said Company, at the Time when he was still at War and Enmity with the Emperor, it ought not to be deemed strange or new that he has changed his Opinion, after having made Peace, and united himself with his Imperial Majesty, by the Ties of the most sincere Friendship. Of this the Treaties of Peace furnish us with Examples at every Step, and in those latter Times no Hesitation or Doubt has been made for attaining the Benefit of Peace and Tranquillity, of disposing not only of a single Commerce, but even of whole Kingdoms and States.

As to the refusing Entrance into the Ports of *Spain* to the Ships of Admiral *Jennings's* Squadron, and the taking away the Duke of *Ripperda* by Force, two Points which Mr. *Stanhope* has touched together in the 9th and 10th Articles, exaggerating them as manifest Infractions of Treaties, and of the Rights of Nations, and that they cannot be looked upon but as Acts of Hostility, as well as the Violence done to the Consul of the *British* Nation at *St. Sebastian*, by forcing him to leave it, and go to *Salamanca*; adding to all this, for a Proof of Hostilities committed against his *Britannick* Majesty's Allies, the Order given for making the *Dutch* Ships of War depart the Port of *Cadiz*, and not permitting for the future any *English* or *Dutch* Man of War to enter; his Majesty has commanded me to answer thereto in Order: First, That the Refusal to let any Ships of War of Admiral *Jennings's* Squadron enter the Ports, was most justly founded on the Silence which the said Admiral, as well as Mr. *Stanhope*, (tho' required) kept, touching the Arrival, Destination and Designs of the said Squadron. An Inattention which the greatest Powers have never shewn to any Sovereign State, how inconsiderable soever; and therefore the entertaining of violent Suspicions and Apprehensions could not be avoided, seeing the pacifick and amicable Assurances given by Admiral *Jennings* to the Governors of the Ports, who have no Authority to judge of them, to admit them or to rely upon them, could at best take Place only in certain unexpected Cases, and on Occasions where at the Sight of the evident Danger of a Ship which should implore Shelter in a Port, the Governors might judge what was proper to be done; but as for a Squadron of Ships of War, which it was noto-

rious had been fitted out and sent with Land-Forces, on a known and premeditated Design, such particular Affurances to Governors for entring Ports on the frivolous Pretext of watering and taking in Provisions, so few Days after they had come out of their own Ports, are more than suspicious, and may be termed injurious between two Powers who are at Peace, and who have actually their Ministers in their respective Courts, by whose Means a frank Declaration might and ought to have been sent of the Destination and Designs of such an Armament, even before Admiral *Jennings* appeared on the Coasts of *Spain*.

As to the taking away of the Duke of *Ripperda*, the King my Master made known, more than he thought he was obliged to do, to all the foreign Ministers who were then at his Court, the Motives and Circumstances of that Step, incontestable with his Right and Royal Authority; so that it cannot be considered as an Infraction of the Rights of Nations, from the Time his Majesty had declared, after a full Cognisance and Advice of the Royal Council of *Castile* had preceded, that the Duke of *Ripperda* was guilty of High Treason, and consequently incapable of enjoying any Immunity or Sanctuary whatsoever.

As to the pretended Violence with which Mr. *Stanhope* says the Consul whom his *Britannick* Majesty designed for *St. Sebastian*, was forced to leave it and retire to *Salamanca*, Mr. *Stanhope* knows very well, that no Consul, of what Nation soever, is admitted, till previously he has obtained the King's Consent and Cedula of Approbation, even in the Ports where there are established Consuls; but in that of *St. Sebastian*, besides the fore-mentioned Reason, there is another yet stronger, for neither the *English* Nation nor any other have ever enjoyed the Right or obtained the Usage of having a Consul in the Province of *Guipuscoa*; so that, not only it ought not to be thought strange that such a Consul was refused Admission, and that he was ordered to retire elsewhere; but likewise his Majesty might justly resent, that on this Occasion the same thing is alledged that has been on others, the having given Exclusion to Consuls of the *British* Nation in the same Quarter, and that the same Papers are offered him again.

What Mr. *Stanhope* finally adds, about the Order given at *Cadiz* for making the *Dutch* Men of War depart that Port, and not permitting for the future any *English* or *Dutch*

Dutch Ship of War to enter it, was and is intirely justified by what has already been signified above, in speaking of the Ships of the Squadron commanded by Admiral *Jennings*; and the States General ought not to be surprized at this Novelty, it being so natural that they should be treated without any Difference from the *English*, after their Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

Mr. *Stanhope* in the 11th Article of his Letter grows warm and explains himself with some Passion upon what the Marquess *de la Paz* intimated to him in his Letter of the 30th of *September* last, with respect to Money distributed in *Holland*, in *Sweden*, and in *Prussia*; and, it not being a new thing, or unworthy a Prince or State to give or receive Money in Return for the Services done each other, it cannot be thought the Marquess *de la Paz* had an Intention to blame Mr. *Stanhope* for it, nor to complain of it by Order of the King my Master; but only to answer Mr. *Stanhope* as to the Account he would ask of his Majesty, on the Part of the King of *Great-Britain*, touching the Subsidies sent to the Emperor.

When Mr. *Stanhope* tells the Marquess *de la Paz* in the 12th Article, that respectively on the Conduct of Admiral *Hofier* in the *West-Indies* he could give no Answer, because his *Britannick* Majesty had not yet received any Advice of the least thing among those which gave ground to the Complaint of the King my Master, he did not remember probably what he had said to the Marquess *de la Paz* the 23d of *October*, the Court being at the *Escorial*, how he had received Order by an Express to communicate to his Majesty the Operations of the Squadron commanded by Admiral *Hofier* in the *Indies*, but that he had not hastened to do it, knowing the King my Master was already informed of them directly; wherefore it cannot well be conceived, for what Reason his *Britannick* Majesty should be so much surprized at *Spain's* forming Complaints of such a Nature. The King my Master was more justly surprized, that such glaring Hostilities should be pretended to be justified, by the Pretext that Justice has not been done upon the repeated Complaints of Mr. *Stanhope*, with respect to so many *English* Ships which 'tis exaggerated have been taken and pillaged by the *Guarda Costas* of his Majesty in the *Indies*, it being evident that no specifick Case of any such Prizes has yet been seen. What is certain, is, that *English* Ships and others of other Nations, which have been attacked and taken in those Seas, were Contraband and good Prize,

because of the unlawful Commerce they exercised or endeavoured to exercise in the *Indies*: The very Places only where they were met and taken, is a sufficient Proof of a Navigation forbid by the Tenour of Treaties: It is therefore necessary to believe that the Stay of Admiral *Hofier* in the *Indies*, has no other View than to protect a prohibited and contraband Commerce, and so contrary to what has been so solemnly stipulated and treated; for as to lawful and allowed Commerce, his Majesty has hitherto let the *English* Nation enjoy with all Safety the notorious Advantages and Preferences with which the King my Master had distinguished them from all other Nations, tho' on that Side that Benefit has likewise been abused, by the extending it there much beyond the Concessions stipulated.

The longer Stay of the *English* Squadron in those Seas, will therefore be a Continuance of voluntary Hostilities authorized by his *Britannick* Majesty, and as such, the King my Master does already and will look upon them.

After all that has been said, it remains only to make a Comparison between the Force, which laboured Pretexts and groundless Suspicions may have, and real and direct Hostilities, with the Continuance of which we are still threatned. By this Examination, a Judgment may be formed of the Sincerity and Impartiality of what has been exhibited by Mr. *Stanhope*. All reasonable and indifferent Persons will see and acknowledge, that it is the King my Master who is attacked contrary to all Reason and Justice, and who already actually suffers such notorious Prejudices, by the Hindrance given to the Fair of *Panama*, and to the Return of his Armaments of the Flota and Galleons, in which the *English* Nation it self, with all others who are interested in the Course of that Commerce, suffer jointly with his Majesty's Subjects the great Damages resulting from the Delay of those Returns.

The King my Master thinks himself justified before God and Man, to repel these Injuries and Hostilities, with all the Power that the Divine Goodness and Providence has put into his Hands, and to have a Right to require of his Allies the Succours they are engaged to furnish.

His Majesty, who, with no less Ardour and Sincerity than his Allies, has always desired the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, would be satisfied with the Expre-

sions

sions with which Mr. *Stanhope* concludes his Letter on the same Desires and Inclinations of his *Britannick* Majesty, whenever the Words should have the least Shadow of Relation with the Facts. The King my Master protests and assures, that he has never done nor sought to do any Wrong to the *English* Nation; and that all the Designs imputed to him against his *Britannick* Majesty and his Dominions, are invented, and without his Knowledge. But his Majesty declares likewise at the same time, that in the violent State to which Things are at last reduced by the Ministry of *England*, he neither can nor will hearken any more to any Complaint, Instance, or Accommodation, while his *Britannick* Majesty shall be with Arms in Hand in the Dominions of his Majesty, as he is effectually with one Squadron on the Coasts and Seas of *Spain*, and with another in those of the *Indies*, and while Hostilities are continued in the said Dominions, as is threaten'd by the longer Stay of the *English* Squadron in the Seas of *America*, especially when it is notorious that for reinforcing the said Squadron four other Ships of War are sitting out in *England*, and two others for that which is in the Seas and on the Coasts of *Spain*.

I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration,
My Lord,

Your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient Servant,

De POZZO BUENO.



GREAT-BRITAIN.

Proceedings of the fifth Session of the sixth Parliament of Great-Britain, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King George.

ON the 17th of *January* his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir *William Sanderfon*, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased (by the Mouth of the Lord High-

High Chancellor) to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you last Year with the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*. As that sudden and unaccountable Conjunction gave, at the first Appearance, just Grounds of Jealousy and Apprehension to the neighbouring Powers of *Europe*, the subsequent Proceedings and Transactions in those two Courts, and the Secret and Offensive Alliances concluded between them about the same time, have laid the Foundations of a most exorbitant and formidable Power, and are so directly levelled against the most valuable and darling Interests and Privileges of this Nation, that we must determine either tamely to submit to the peremptory and unjust Demands of the King of *Spain*, in giving up *Gibraltar*, and patiently to acquiesce in the Emperor's usurped and extended Exercise of Trade and Commerce, or must resolve to be in a Condition to do our selves Justice, and to defend our undoubted Rights against these reciprocal Engagements enter'd into, in Defiance and Violation of all National Faith, and the most solemn Treaties.

I have likewise received Information from different Parts, on which I can entirely depend, that the placing the Pretender upon the Throne of this Kingdom is one of the Articles of the secret Engagements; and if Time shall evince, that the giving up the Trade of this Nation to one Power, and *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* to another, is made the Price and Reward of imposing upon this Kingdom a Popish Pretender, what an Indignation must this raise in the Breast of every Protestant Briton!

Nor were these fatal Combinations confined to those Parts of the World alone, but they extended themselves into *Russia*; and had not the Designs of that Court against some of their Neighbours been prevented by the seasonable Arrival of our Fleet in those Seas, a Way had been open'd for invading these Kingdoms, and giving a powerful Assistance to any Attempt to be made from other Quarters.

Such Circumstances would not suffer Me and my Allies, among whom there has been, and is the most perfect Harmony, Union, and Concert, to be idle Spectators, and regardless of our own Safety, and the Common Cause of *Europe*; for which purpose his most Christian

Majesty

Majesty has been at a great Expence, this last Year, in augmenting his Forces; and the States General, sensible of the imminent Danger, have not only acceded to the Defensive Alliance concluded at *Hanover*, but have come to strong and seasonable Resolutions for an extraordinary Augmentation of their Forces both by Sea and Land. The Accession of the Crown of *Sweden* is in such a Forwardness, and the Negotiations with the Crown of *Denmark* are so far advanced, that we may reasonably depend upon the Success and good Effect of them.

This short view of the present Posture of Affairs will, I am confident, not only secure to Me the Support and Assistance of my Parliament, in carrying on this great and necessary Work, in Conjunction with my Allies; but justify the Measures hitherto taken, and the Expences already made.

The Confidence you reposed in Me last Year, has been made use of for the Benefit of the Publick; and as the chief Article of Exceeding has, by my equipping, and sending to Sea, three considerable Squadrons, fallen upon the Head of the Navy, I am persuaded the Necessity of the Services, and the Security, Advantage, and Glory that has accrued to this Nation from those Squadrons, will sufficiently speak for themselves, as long as both Friends and Foes, with Joy, or Concern, confess they have seen and felt the Effects of the Naval Power of *Great-Britain*.

It is not to be wonder'd at, that the Princes engaged in these Enterprizes, are very much disturbed to see their Projects render'd abortive: The King of *Spain*, impatient of the Disappointments he has met with, can no longer disguise that Enmity to Us, which for some time he has only waited for a favourable Opportunity to declare. He has now ordered his Minister residing here, to depart immediately from this Country, leaving a Memorial, that is little short of a Declaration of War, wherein he again demands and insists upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar*. He does not himself deny the Offensive Alliance, nor his Engagements to support the *East India Company*: He makes my recalling those Squadrons, which his Conduct had put Me under a Necessity of sending to the *West-Indies*, and the Coast of *Spain*, the Condition of any further Correspondence between the two Crowns; and supposing the Continuance of my Fleets abroad to be actual Hostilities, threatens to repel them with Force, to the utmost of his Power.

But

But not content with these Menaces, Insults, and Infractions of Treaties, his Catholick Majesty is now making Preparations to attack and bessege *Gibraltar*; and in order to carry on that Service, or to cover another Design, has assembled a great Body of Troops in that Neighbourhood: But as the present State and Condition of that Garrison, with the Reinforcements I have ordered thither, give Me little Cause to apprehend, or my Enemies to hope for Success in that Undertaking, the certain and undoubted Intelligence I have, that it is now resolved to attempt an Invasion upon these Kingdoms in Favour of the Pretender, by an Embarkation from the Coasts of *Spain*, gives Me reason to believe, that tho' the Siege of *Gibraltar* may probably be undertaken, the publick, avowed, and immense Preparations made for that purpose, are chiefly calculated to amuse the World, and to disguise the intended Invasion, which I am surely informed has been for some time agreed to be the first Step and Beginning of the long premeditated Rupture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

These Considerations must awaken in you all such a Sense of our common and immediate Danger, as will, I doubt not, inspire you with a Zeal and Chearfulness in raising the Supplies necessary for the Defence of your Country, and for making good our Engagements with our Allies.

I received too much Satisfaction from the Happiness of my People, in their full Enjoyment and future Prospect of Peace, Ease, and Prosperity, not to be sensibly affected with these new Convulsions, and the unavoidable Necessity I am under, of asking larger Supplies of my People, and of desiring to be enabled to make such an Augmentation of my Forces, by Sea and Land, as the present Exigency of Affairs requires.

I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you, and such Treaties as I have made with Foreign Princes for the Hire of Foreign Troops; and as the Expence I was last Year in a particular Manner intrusted to make, has amounted to no considerable Sum, and the publick Utility may again require the like Services to be performed, I hope you will again repose the same Trust and Confidence in Me.

It is with great Pleasure that I see the Time so near approaching, when such a considerable Addition will be made

made to the Sinking Fund: Let all that wish well to the Peace and Quiet of my Government, have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in the Progress of that desirable Work, of gradually discharging the National Debt: I hope therefore you will make a Provision for the immediate Application of the Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it stands now appropriated.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had no Thoughts of making any Acquisitions to any Parts of my Dominions; my whole Care and Concern has been to preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of my People; and therefore all my Measures have been Preventive and Defensive: But such Endeavours being now render'd impracticable, vigorous Resolutions, and a speedy Execution of them, can alone put an effectual End to the Dangers that surround us. However hazardous and desperate the Enterprises formed against us, may appear to be, your being assured that they are resolv'd upon, will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to prevail upon you, to put yourselves in a Condition to resist and defeat them.

If preserving a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, if defending the Possessions of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, of infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Commerce, if supporting that Trade and Commerce against dangerous and unlawful Encroachments, and if the present Establishment, the Religion, Liberties, and Properties of a Protestant People, are any longer Considerations worthy of the Care and Attention of a *British* Parliament, I need say no more to incite my Loyal and Faithful Houses of Parliament to exert themselves in the Defence of all that is dear and valuable to them.

The King being withdrawn, the Lords resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which being immediately drawn up, reported and agreed to, was, next Day (*January 18th.*) presented by the whole House to his Majesty, as follows, *viz.*

Address of the House of Lords to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious

cious Speech from the Throne. We cannot but esteem
 our selves in Duty bound most humbly and gratefully
 to acknowledge your Majesty's exceeding Goodness, in
 opening to your Parliament a Scene of the highest Im-
 portance to this Kingdom. The World now must be con-
 vinced, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* have laid
 the Foundations of such an exorbitant and formidable
 Power, as may, in time, overturn the Balance, and de-
 stroy the Liberties of *Europe*. Were we not filled with
 the deepest Resentment at the Indignities which have
 been offered to your Majesty, we should be unworthy
 of all the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most
 Gracious and Excellent Government. The Invasions
 made upon the Rights and Privileges of your People,
 in the most important Branches of their Commerce; the
 Menaces and Insults used towards your Majesty; the
 peremptory Demand of the Restitution of *Gibraltar*,
 which Place, and the Island of *Minorca*, both being of
 the utmost Consequence to your People, were yielded
 up by the present King of *Spain* himself, and do indis-
 putably belong to the Crown of *Great-Britain* by most
 solemn Treaties: But above all, the Engagements en-
 ter'd into for placing a Popish Pretender upon your
 Throne, must raise the warmest Indignation in all those
 who have the least Sense of their Duty to the best of
 Sovereigns, and any Regard to the Protestant Religion,
 to the Honour, Interest, and Prosperity of their Coun-
 try. We are truly sensible of the wise Measures taken
 by your Majesty for preventing the Dangers which
 threatned us; your early Care in forming and entring
 into the Defensive Alliance, to which the Accession of
 the States General has added so great Weight; the es-
 tablishing a perfect Harmony, Union, and Concert be-
 tween your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the
 States General; the several Negotiations which your
 Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, is carrying
 on with *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and other Powers; and the
 shewing the Power and Influence of your Naval Force,
 by the seasonable Equipment of three considerable Squa-
 drons, are the apparent Causes to which, next under
 God, we owe the Preservation of the Publick Peace,
 and the preventing the Execution of those destructive
 and unjust Designs that had been formed against this Na-
 tion, and the Liberties of *Europe*. The very great Sa-
 tisfaction your Majesty is graciously pleased to express
 at the Happiness of your People, in their full Enjoy-
 ment

ment of Peace, Ease, and Prosperity; your tender Concern, for their sake, at the Prospect of any new Com-motions, and your continual Care every where to pre-serve and maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of all your Subjects, cannot but fill their Hearts with the most grateful Sense of their Duty, and raise in them the utmost Detestation and Contempt of the vain Imagination of placing a Popish Pretender on the Throne. We do therefore, at this important Juncture, most humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty of our steady and unshaken Fidelity, and that nothing shall ever divert or deter us from making our strongest Efforts, for maintain-ing your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of this Realm, and for preserving our present happy Establishment: And we beseech your Majesty to believe, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, enable your Majesty to make good all your Engagements with your Allies, and to preserve the Trade of this Kingdom in its utmost Extent; to vindicate your Ho-nour, and to assert and defend your Right to *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca*, which are of the greatest Im-portance to the Preservation of the Commerce and Naval Strength of *Great-Britain*; and to maintain your Right to every other Part of your Dominions, against all At-tempts whatsoever; and that we shall, at all times, be ready to concur in such proper Measures, as may effec-tually enable your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, to bring to Reason all such Powers, as shall at any time disturb the general Peace and Tranquillity of Europe.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this very Dutiful and Loyal Ad-dress; your warm Concern for maintaining my Honour, and the Rights of my Crown, and for preserving the Trade of this Kingdom, is a fresh and very seasonable Instance of your Love to your Country, as well as of your Duty and Af-fection to me.

Your Approbation of the several Measures I have taken for preserving the Publick Peace and Tranquillity, and se-curing the Rights and Privileges of my People against all Usurpations, gives me great Satisfaction.

I entirely depend on the many faithful and affectionate As-surances you have given me in this Address: You may as ab-solutely depend on my constant Endeavours to promote the Happiness of all my People.

The Day before, the Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr. *Speaker* having reported his Majesty's Speech, Mr. *Onslow* moved, ' That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness, in acquainting his Parliament with the several Proceedings and Alliances entred into between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, giving such just Cause of Jealousy to the Neighbouring Princes and States, so formidable and destructive of the true Balance of Power in *Europe*, and striking at the Foundation of the most valuable Privileges and Interests of the Subjects of his Majesty, and those of his Allies: To declare the Resentment of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, at the unjust Demand of the King of *Spain* for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, and the unwarrantable Usurpation of the Emperor, in erecting and carrying on the *Offend* Trade, and their mutual Obligations to support each other in these unjustifiable Attempts and Undertakings: But above all, to express our highest Indignation at the Resolutions and Engagements entred into, for attempting to place the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms: To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his great Care in strengthening his Alliances, and for employing his Royal Fleet so usefully for the Security, Advantage and Glory of this Nation. And as this House cannot but look upon the Measures and Resolutions, taken in Opposition to and in Defiance of most solemn Treaties, as tending to an immediate Rupture; humbly to desire his Majesty, that He will forthwith give the necessary Orders for putting this Kingdom in a Posture of Defence; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will not only cheerfully and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present Exigency of Affairs, but will stand by and support his Majesty in making good his Engagements with his Allies; in preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*; in defending the Possessions of the Crown of *Great-Britain*; in supporting the Trade of this Nation against all unjustifiable Encroachments; and in defeating and confounding all Attempts that shall be made in favour of the Pretender, and to the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties; and that this House will apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund to its proper Uses; and repose such a Trust

‘ Trust and Confidence in his Majesty, as the publick
‘ Utility shall require, and his Majesty shall find reason-
‘ able and necessary, for carrying on the great Work in
‘ which his Majesty is engaged, for the Interest and Se-
‘ curity of his People, and the common Cause of Eu-
‘ rope.

This Motion was seconded by the Honourable Mr. *John Finch*, and back’d by some other Members; but was strenuously opposed, by Mr. *Shippen*, Sir *William Windham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, the Right Hon. Mr. *William Pulteney*, and Sir *Thomas Hanmer*; who were answer’d, chiefly, by Mr. *Doddington*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, so that the Debate lasted from two a Clock in the Afternoon, till past eight in the Evening. The main Objections in general were, ‘ That the Matter of Peace and War is of the
‘ greatest Weight that can fall under the Consideration
‘ of that Assembly; That as his Majesty’s Speech contain’d many Points of the highest Moment and Importance, so no doubt, his Majesty, in his great Wisdom
‘ and Goodness towards his People, expected, on this
‘ Occasion, not only the Support, but likewise the Advice of that House: That, in order thereto, they
‘ ought maturely to deliberate on those several Heads,
‘ which could not be done before several Papers were
‘ communicated to them, that seem’d absolutely necessary to state some Facts relating to those weighty Matters: That the Motion, as it was drawn up, imply’d
‘ an Approbation of Measures taken to prevent Dangers;
‘ which seem’d preposterous before they knew either
‘ what those Measures were, or whether those Dangers
‘ were real. That therefore they ought, for the present, to content themselves with returning his Majesty the most humble Thanks of the House for his most
‘ Gracious Speech, with Assurances of supporting his
‘ Majesty, in all just and necessary Measures; and appoint a Day for taking the said Speech into Consideration.’

A Gentleman, in particular, took Notice of the Unsteadiness of our Counsels, urging, ‘ That of late Years
‘ our Measures had been in a perpetual Fluctuation;
‘ That *Penelope*-like, we were continually weaving and
‘ unravelling the same Web; one time raising up
‘ the Emperor to depress *France*, and now we were for
‘ depressing the Emperor, which could not be done without aggrandizing *France*, which, in the end, may
‘ make

‘ make the latter too powerful : So that at this rate, under Pretence of holding the Balance of *Europe*, we should be engaged in continual Wars.

Another said, ‘ That the Dangers with which we were threaten’d, were not, in his Opinion, so great, as they were by some People represented to be : That the *Czarina’s* and the King of *Spain’s* Design of invading us with five or six Men of War, seem’d altogether romantick, since such a Project, may, at any time, be defeated by our ordinary Guard-Ships, much more when we had such strong Fleets at Sea : That therefore the Fears of the Pretender were groundless and chimerical, and he could not tell how they could bring him over, unless *They borrowed Captain Gulliver’s floating Island*. As to the *Ostend* Company, he owned it to be a National Concern, and a very just Motive to a War with the Emperor ; but that it had been an easy Matter to nip that Project in the Bud : For, if he was rightly inform’d, ten Thousand Pounds would have prevail’d with the *Marquess de Prie* to drop it, whereas now, when that Company has had time to get Footing both in *Europe* and in *India*, it may prove a difficult Matter to suppress it. That as to *Gibraltar*, the Demand of which was alledg’d as a Proof of an Offensive Alliance between the Emperor and *Spain*, he had in his Pocket the Purport of the secret Article relating to that Affair, which was only, That in case the King of *Spain* could produce a positive Promise from Great-Britain to restore *Gibraltar*, his Imperial Majesty would engage to become a Mediator and Guarantee for the Performance of such a Promise. That, upon the whole Matter he hoped Things were not yet brought to so desperate an Issue, but that some Means of Accommodation might be found out, without running into an expensive War, and augmenting our Forces, which, he was afraid, would prove an Aggravation of Crimes.

A Third Gentleman said, ‘ That if the Dangers they were threaten’d with, were so real and so imminent as some People pretended, he would be one of the foremost in the most speedy and most vigorous Resolutions. But that he thought those Dangers yet extremely distant, to say no more— That, indeed, some Foreign Princes may make a political Use of the Pretender, as a *State Bug-Bear* to frighten and alarm us, and thereby endeavour to make us subservient to their
‘ ambi-

ambitious Designs; but that, in his Opinion, his Interest was never so low, nor his Party so inconsiderable and to despicable, as at present, and, therefore in this Day's Debate, he ought to be left intirely out of the Question. That he was apprehensive the Acquisition of some Dominions abroad had sown the Seeds, and were the true Causes of the Divisions and Distractions, which now threaten the general Tranquillity of Europe, by drawing us into unaccountable Compliances for the Emperor, on the one hand, and into a Promise, at least a *Conditional* one, for the Restitution of Gibraltar on the other hand: Both which had brought us at last into the present Difficulties, &c. &c.

To these it was answer'd in general, ' That the Eyes of all *Christendom*, were, at this critical Juncture, fix'd upon the *British* Parliament, whose Resolutions had ever a great and just Weight and Influence in all the Affairs of Europe: And the Season of the Year being so far advanced, they ought not to slip the first Opportunity that offer'd to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of supporting him in all the Engagements he had enter'd into with his Allies, and in the Measures, that shall be judg'd necessary, for securing the Rights and Interests of his Subjects, and the common Cause of Europe. That Delays were often dangerous, and might be fatal in the present Situation of Affairs, which required vigorous and speedy Resolutions, both for the Encouragement of our Friends, and the perfecting some Alliances, that were already in great Forwardness; and for the Discouragement of our Enemies, who had already block'd up Gibraltar, and threaten'd it with a Siege. That the Measures that had been taken, were but a Consequence of the last Year's Resolutions, which that House had come to, after a full Examination, and mature Consideration of the State of Affairs, then laid before both Houses by his Majesty: But that however, such an Address as was propos'd, did not preclude a further Inquiry into those Matters.

That as to the Unsteadiness of our Counsels, it had often been Matter of Complaint; but that it was the unavoidable Result of our Situation, which puts on the Necessity, and, at the same Time, gives us the Prerogative of Holding the Balance of Power in Europe. But that besides the preserving of that Balance, which was in great Danger of being destroyed by the Con-

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‘ junction of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, and the
 ‘ Intermarriages of their Issue, we had an intimate and
 ‘ immediate Concern in maintaining our invaluable
 ‘ Rights and Privileges of Commerce, which had been
 ‘ notoriously invaded; and in defending our Possessions
 ‘ of *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*, which we had
 ‘ acquired, in lawful War, at a vast Expence of Blood
 ‘ and Treasure, and which had been yielded to us by
 ‘ several solemn Treaties.

‘ As to the *Promise of Restoring Gibraltar to the King*
 ‘ of *Spain*, a Gentleman in a very high Station, said,
 ‘ That such a Promise not having been made, while he
 ‘ had the Honour to be in the Administration, he could
 ‘ say nothing to it: That if such a Promise was ever
 ‘ made, he durst aver, That it was *Conditional*, and made
 ‘ void and invalid by the King of *Spain*’s refusing to
 ‘ comply with the Conditions on which it was made;
 ‘ and that whenever the Performance of that Promise
 ‘ was mention’d to him, as insisted on by the King of
 ‘ *Spain*, he always deliver’d it as his fix’d and positive
 ‘ Opinion, *That Gibraltar could not be given up without*
 ‘ *the Consent of Parliament*. As to the *Offend Company*,
 ‘ which a Gentleman suggested, might have been *nipp’d*
 ‘ in the Bud; he left it to the House to judge, Whe-
 ‘ ther it had not been highly imprudent and impolitic
 ‘ in us, to quarrel with the Emperor about it, before
 ‘ we had engag’d in the Danger and Expence of that
 ‘ Quarrel, both *France* and *Holland*, who have, at least,
 ‘ an equal Concern with us, in the Suppressing of the
 ‘ *Offend Trade*.

‘ As to the Danger of an Invasion in favour of the
 ‘ *Pretender*, such early Measures had been taken to de-
 ‘ feat it, that he hoped by this Time, it was pretty
 ‘ well over: But that besides the glaring Appearances
 ‘ of Enmity to his Majesty, and of Favour and Coun-
 ‘ tenance to the *Pretender*’s Friends, at the Courts of
 ‘ *Vienna* and *Madrid*, his Majesty, had such undoubted
 ‘ and concurring Evidence of a form’d Design to invade
 ‘ his Dominions, that it had been the most unpardon-
 ‘ able Want of Duty, and a Criminal Supineness in his
 ‘ Ministers, not to take all possible Precautions against
 ‘ it. And, in Conclusion, as to any Measures that had
 ‘ been taken many Years ago, and to which another
 ‘ Gentleman ascribed the Convulsions, which now
 ‘ threaten the Tranquillity of *Europe*; he was not at all
 ‘ concern’d in those Measures, and so could say nothing
 ‘ to

‘ to them ; neither were, indeed, such remote, and, he
 ‘ might say, groundless Causes, a proper Subject for
 ‘ their present Consideration.

This is the main Substance of what was offer’d on both Sides, on this Occasion, and about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, the Question being put upon Mr. Onslow’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 251 Voices against 81, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address accordingly, which being the next Day reported and agreed to, was on Thursday the 19th of *January*, presented by the whole House to his Majesty, as follows :

Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make, of the Proceedings and Transactions in *Europe* for some Time past, and of the Engagements entered into between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, is an Instance of your Majesty’s singular Goodness, in being as desirous to give your People all reasonable Satisfaction, as you have ever been solicitous for their Good and Welfare.

We are very sensible of the fatal Tendency of the sudden and unaccountable Conjunction between those two Crowns ; and as this Nation has always looked with jealous Eyes upon the very Beginning of every Attempt made by their Neighbours to establish a Commerce, at the Hazard and to the Prejudice of our undoubted Rights and Privileges. We cannot but be greatly alarmed to see these Incroachments upon our Trade, and notorious Infractions of Treaties, accompany’d with a Scheme of Greatness that lays the Foundation of a most Exorbitant Power, which, if not timely oppos’d, and withstood with Vigour and Resolution, may become formidable to all *Europe*, and enable the Aggressors, without Controul, to maintain their unwarrantable Attempts.

Nor can we at all doubt of the Spirit and Design of this new Friendship and Alliance, when we see it cemented by mutual Obligations for supporting one of the

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Contrasting Powers in the unjustifiable and usurped Exercise of the *Offend* Trade, at the same Time that a peremptory Demand is made and insisted upon, by the other, for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, a Place of such Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom.

But the Consideration that creates the highest Repentment in your faithful Commons is, to see that whenever the Ambition of Foreign Princes leads them to aspire and grasp at exorbitant Power, or to acquire and possess themselves of any valuable Rights and Privileges belonging to the Subjects of your Majesty and your Allies, all Guarantees, and the most solemn Engagements of Faith and Gratitude to your Majesty, purchased by the Blood and Treasure of this Nation, are cancelled and forgot; and it is vainly imagined that your Majesty must either tamely submit, and patiently acquiesce, under the greatest Indignities and Injuries to your Crown and People, or be insulted with Menaces and Projects in favour of a *Popish* Pretender.

But your Majesty's loyal, faithful, and affectionate Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, sensible of the inestimable Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's most gracious and happy Government, have too great a regard to the Honour and Dignity of your Crown, and too much Abhorrence and Detestation of the abjured *Pretender*, to suffer these vain Terrors to have any ill Effect upon their Minds or Deliberations.

It is with Indignation that we see this injurious Treatment, and these provoking Insults; and it is with an unshaken Fidelity and Resolution, that we are determined, with our Lives and Fortunes, to stand by and support your Majesty against all your Enemies.

We must, at the same time, with all Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom and Vigilance, in strengthening your self with the Alliance of Powers united in Interest, and best able to withstand the impending Danger, and to support the Common Cause of *Europe*.

We see, with the greatest Satisfaction, the Naval Power of *Great-Britain* appearing in distant Regions, in its proper Lustre, so usefully and wisely employed to carry Safety and Protection to your own Subjects and to your Allies, and to curb and restrain the boasted Projects of the Disturbers of the Peace of *Europe*.

And as we cannot but look upon the Measures and Resolutions concerted and taken in Opposition to, and in

in Defiance of the most solemn Treaties, as tending to an immediate Rupture : We humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased forthwith to give the necessary Orders for putting this Kingdom into a Posture of Defence ; and we assure your Majesty, That we will not only cheerfully and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present Exigency of Affairs, but will support your Majesty in making good your Engagements with your Allies, in preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, in defending the present Possessions of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, in supporting the Trade of this Nation against all unjustifiable and pernicious Incroachments, and in defeating and confounding all Attempts that shall be made in Favour of the Pretender, and for the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

And that all, who wish well to the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government, may have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in the Progress of that desirable Work, of gradually discharging the National Debt, we will consider of the most proper Methods for immediately applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it stands now appropriated ; and will repose such a Trust and Confidence in your Majesty as the publick Utility shall require, and as your Majesty shall find reasonable and necessary for carrying on the great Work in which your Majesty is engaged, for the Interest and Security of your People, and the common Cause of *Europe*.

To this Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer, viz.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this very Dutiful and Loyal Address : The just Sense you have express'd of the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, and the hearty Assurances you have given me of your Support in defending my Possessions, and the Rights and Privileges of my People, as they are Evidences of your known Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, I am persuaded they will confirm the Spirit and Vigour of my Allies, and convince my Enemies how vain and ill-grounded all their Expectations are, of being able to succeed in any Attempts to disturb the Peace of *Europe*, and in offering Injuries and Insults to this Nation.

Let us now attend the further Proceedings of the Commons during this Month.

On the 17th, after the Appointing of the five grand Committees, and the making of other Customary Orders, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for nine new Writs, viz.

1. For a Burgeſs for *Tamworth*, in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, in the Room of *Richard Swynfen* Esq; deceased.

2. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *York*, in the Room of Sir *Arthur Kaye*, Bart. deceased.

3. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Fowey* in *Cornwal*, in the Room of *Nicholas Vincent*, Esq; deceased.

4. For a Citizen for the City of *Gloucester*, in the Room of *John Snell*, Esq; deceased.

5. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Edmund Miller* Serjeant at Law, who had accepted the Office of one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

6. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Malden* in *Essex*, in the Room of Sir *John Comyns*, Knight, now one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

7. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Weymouth*, and *Melcomb Regis* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *Thomas Pearſe*, Esq; now one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

8. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwal*, in the Room of *Henry Parſons*, Esq; now one of the Commissioners for the Viſtualling his Majesty Navy.

9. And a Burgeſs for the Borough of *Hertford* in the County of *Hertford*, in the Room of *Edward Harriſon*, Esq; now one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Poſt-Maſter-General.

The next Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for four other new Writs, viz. 1. For a Burgeſs for *Downeton* in *Wiltſhire*, in the Room of the Honourable *John Verney*, Esq; now ſecond Juſtice for the Counties of *Glamorgan*, *Brecon* and *Radnor* in *Wales*. 2. A Burgeſs for the Town of *Cardiff* in the County of *Glamorgan*, in the Room of *Edward Stradling*, Esq; deceased. 3. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Dorſet*, in the Room of *Thomas Strangerways*, Esq; deceased. 4. And a Burgeſs for *Bodmyn* in *Cornwal*, in the Room of *Richard Weſt*, Esq; deceased.

On Thurſday the 19th, Mr. Speaker was alſo ordered to iſſue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgeſs

Burgess for the Borough of *Leicester* in *Leicestershire*, in the Room of *Sir Lawrence Carter*, Knt. now one of the Barons of the Exchequer; after which, the House proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, and a Motion being made, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, the same was refer'd to the Grand Committee of the next Day. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for another new Writ for a Burgess for *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Pengelly*, now Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The next Day (*Jan. 20th*) Mr. Speaker was also order'd to issue out his Warrant for another New Writ, for a Burgess for *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; deceased. Then in a Committee of the whole House, His Majesty's Speech was taken into Consideration, and the Motion, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty, was unanimously agreed to.

On Saturday the 21st of *January*, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for another Writ, for a Burgess for *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Charles Cadogan*, Esq; now Lord *Cadogan*, call'd up to the House of Lords; after which, Mr. *Farrer*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the preceding Day's Resolution for a Supply, which was agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*; and it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for Estimates of the Ordinary of the Navy; of the Charge for Guards, Garrisons and Land-Forces; and of the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1727; A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers in Half-Pay for the Year 1727, Accounts of the Services incurr'd, and not provided for by Parliament; how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1726, has been disposed of; of all the Ships in Sea-Pay, employ'd in the Year 1726, in what Stations, with the several Complements or Number of Men born or mustered in the said Ships; a State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood at *Christmas* last; an Account shewing the Moneys arisen within the respective half Years, ending at *Lady-Day*, and *Michaelmas* last past, as well of or for the Excesses or Surplusses of the Funds commonly called the Aggregate Fund, the South Sea Fund, and the General Fund; and lastly, an Account of such of the National Debts incurr'd before the 25th of *December* 1726, as are redeemable by Parliament, with the Interest or Annuity attending the same, and when

when such Interest or Annuity will be reduced, and when the same are redeemable.

On Monday the 23d of *January*, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of *Hanover*, together with the separate Articles, if there were any; as also for the Copies of such Memorials, and Letters with the Answers thereto, as passed between his Majesty's Ministers, and the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain*, since the Communication of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, to his Majesty by the Emperor's Minister: But a Motion being made by Sir *William Wyndham*, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for a Copy of the Memorial presented to the King of *Sweden* by Mr. *Poyntz*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary relating to the Accession of the Crown of *Sweden* to the Treaty of *Hanover*, dated *Stockholm* the 4th of *June* 1726. As also another Motion being made, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for the Secret Offensive Alliance between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, both these Questions were carried in the Negative, without Dividing.

After this, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and unanimously resolv'd, 1. That twenty Thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1727, beginning the 1st of *January* 1726. 2. That four Pounds *per Man per Month* be allow'd for Maintaining the said 20,000 Men, for Thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service: Which Resolutions being, the next Day, reported, were agreed by the House. The same Day, most of the Papers that had been call'd for, were laid before the House.

On Wednesday the 25th, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, particularly with Relation to the Land Forces; and Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary of War, having shewn the Necessity of an Augmentation of, about eight Thousand Men, Dragoons and Foot, the same was warmly opposed by Mr. *Shippen*, Dr. *Friend*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and some other Gentlemen; who were answer'd by Mr. *Pelham*, Colonel *Bladen*, Sir *William Yonge*, and General *Wade*; so that it was, at last, resolv'd by a Majority of 250 Voices against 85, 1st, That the Number of effective Men to be provided, for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces for the Year 1727 be, (including 1850 Invalids, and 555 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist

ist of, for the Service of the Highlands) Twenty six Thousand three hundred and eighty three Men; 2dly, That the Sum of 88,494 Pounds 9 Shillings and 4 Pence be granted for defraying their Charge; 3dly, the Sum of 157,637 l. 16 s. 5 d. for the Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *America*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1727; 4thly, and the Sum of 30,750 l. 19 s. 5 d. for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament; which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House.

On Friday the 27th of January, Copies and Translations of several Memorials, Letters, &c. relating to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain*, were laid before the House, and order'd to lie on the Table; after which in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having shew'd the Necessity of laying four Shillings in the Pound on Land, the same was oppos'd by some Members, who alledg'd, That it were more eligible to apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund, towards the present Necessities; but, at last, by a Majority of 190 Voices, against 81, it was resolv'd, That towards raising the Supply, the Sum of four Shillings in the Pound be rais'd in the Year 1727, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in *England* and *Wales*, and a proportionable Cess on *Scotland*: Which Resolution being, the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly; and then the House adjourn'd till the Tuesday following, by Reason of the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.*

Being met again, on the 31st of January, the Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be given to the Reverend Dr. *William Baker*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the House, the Day before, and that he be desired to print the same. Then Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the Land-Tax Bill, which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On Wednesday the first of February, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the Commons, the Convention between his Majesty and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, dated March 12th, 1725-6, as also the Convention between *Great-Britain*, the States General, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, dated the 13th of February

1701-2; and then the Land-Tax Bill was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

After this, the Commons went into a grand Committee to consider of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant, 1st, the Sum of one Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1727, and towards the extraordinary Stores sent to *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, upon account. 2dly, The Sum of 199,071 l. 7 s. 8 d. for the Ordinary of the Navy (including half Pay for Sea Officers) for the Year 1727: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for electing a Burgess for *Ludlow*, in the County of *Salop*, in the Room of *Acton Baldwin*, Esq; deceased; the other for electing a Burgess for *Higham-Ferrers*, in the County of *Northampton*, in the Room of the Hon. *John Finch*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

That Day, *Febr. 2d*, the Commons in a grand Committee, made a Progress in the Land-Tax Bill; as they did also the next Day, and then adjourn'd to *Monday* the 6th, when Mr. *Sandys* moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to communicate to this House, Copies of the Declaration, Letter, or Engagement, which in the *Marquess de Pozobueno's* Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle* of the 21st of *December* last, is asserted to be a Positive Promise, upon which the King of *Spain* founds his peremptory Demand for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, which had been so solemnly yielded to the Crown of *Great-Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and was afterwards confirm'd and granted to *Great-Britain* by the King of *Spain's* Accession to the *Quadruple Alliance*.' This Motion was strenuously seconded and supported by Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*, who, among other Particulars, took Notice of a Letter written in 1721, to one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at *Cambray*, wherein a Promise for the Restitution of *Gibraltar* was expressly mention'd: But they were strongly oppos'd by Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Thomas Broderick*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and his Brother Sir *Robert Walpole*. The latter did not disown, 'That such a Promise might indeed have been made, in a former Administration; but this he was sure of, that if there was such

such a Promise, it was upon certain Conditions, which not having been perform'd, within the limited Time, was thereby become invalid; and as for the Declaration, or Letter, the Communication of which was insisted on, the same was altogether impracticable and unprecedented; the *private Letters of Princes* being almost as sacred as their very Persons.' After a Debate, that lasted till about four in the Afternoon, the previous Question was put, whether the Question upon Mr. Sandys's Motion should be put? Which was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 204 Voices against 97.

The next Day, (*Febr. 7th*) the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for Copies of such Memorials and Representations as have been made to the Court of Vienna, concerning the Charter granted to the Ostend Company, with the Answers thereto: After which, the Lord Morpeth (Eldest Son to the Earl of Carlisle) moved, 'That another humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct Copies to be laid before this House, of all such Memorials, or Representations to his Majesty, from the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, as did induce him to send the Squadron of Ships the last Year into the Baltick, at so great an Expence to this Kingdom.' This Motion was seconded by Sir William Wyndham; but the Question being put thereupon, the same was opposed by Sir William Yonge, Mr. Verney and Mr. Horatio Walpole. This last Gentleman in a set Speech that lasted an Hour and a half, with great Vehemence, endeavour'd by Arguments chiefly taken out of a Pamphlet lately printed, intitled, *An Inquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great-Britain, &c.* to justify all the Steps that had been taken by Great-Britain, since his Majesty's happy Accession, particularly from the Opening of the Congress of Cambray, to this present Time, to preserve the Balance of Power, the Peace of Europe, and the Tranquillity of the North; and with this last View to prevent the Emperor's Designs against Sweden and Denmark, in favour of the Duke of Holstein. Mr. William Pulteney answer'd this Speech; but was reply'd to by Mr. Broderick, and some other Gentlemen, so that the Debate lasted till about five of the Clock in the Afternoon, when the Question being put upon the Lord Morpeth's Motion, it passed in the Negative by a Majority of 196 Voices against 79.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Land-Tax Bill, and made

several Amendments thereto : The next Day, Mr. Choake from the Exchequer, presented to the House an Account of such of the National Debts incurr'd before the 25th of December 1716, as are redeemable, and when such Interest, or Annuity will be reduced, and when the same are redeemable : After which, upon Mr. Myddleton's Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of Edward Conway Esq; (one of the Masters in Ordinary to the High Court of Chancery) was referr'd, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That a Bill be brought in for enlarging the Time for Edward Conway, Esq; to pay in the Balance of his Account ? But the same was carried in the Negative ; so that, pursuant to an Act in that behalf, he was to be divested of his Place of Master, the Produce whereof was to be apply'd to the Payment of the said Balance.

On Friday, the 10th, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made by the grand Committee to the Land-Tax Bill, several of which were agreed to ; as were also the rest the next Day, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed. The same Day, Mr. Pelham Secretary at War, presented to the House, an Estimate of 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot of his Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, from the 1st of April to the 24th of December 1727, stipulated by a Convention between his Majesty and the said Landgrave ; and then the House adjourn'd to Monday the 13th of February.

Upon that Day, Mr. Rudge presented to the House the Report of the Trustees for the South-Sea Company, which was order'd to lie on the Table : Then upon the Order of the Day, for the House to go into a grand Committee to consider of the Supply, several Papers were referr'd to the said Committee, viz. the Copy and Translation of the Convention between Great-Britain, the States-General, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, February 13th, 1701-2 : The Estimate of the Charge of 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, from the 1st of April, to the 24th December 1727. The Estimate of the Charge of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital for the Year 1727 ; and the List of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines upon Half-pay in Great-Britain, with an Estimate of the Charge thereof for the Year 1727. At the same time, a Motion was made by the Courtiers, and the Question was propos'd, ' That the Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1726, has been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, until the first Day

“ Day of February 1726, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied with the Deficiency thereupon, be referr’d to the said Committee : But there being in that Account, an Article of the Sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds, charged, in general Terms, as issued out for other Engagements and Expences over and above such as are therein particularly specified, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. William Pulteney strenuously insisted, that before the said Account of the Deficiency of the last Year’s Grants, was referr’d to the Grand Committee (which Reference, according to the Usage of Parliaments, tacitly implies an Acquiescence in the Disposal of the Moneys therein mentioned) the House shall be acquainted with a particular Disposition of so considerable a Sum as that of 125,000 l. This was as strongly opposed by Sir William Strickland, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer ; so that the previous Question being put, That the Question be put, upon the Motion before mention’d, the same occasion’d a Debate that lasted till about six in the Evening, when the said previous Question being call’d for, it was resolv’d in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 178 Voices against 78 ; and then the main Question being put, it was order’d, That the said Account be referr’d to the said Committee.

Then the House resolv’d it self into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That the Sum of 60,000 l. be granted upon Account, to reduced Officers of his Majesty’s Forces and Marines for the Year 1727.

2. The Sum of 4847 l. 2 s. 6 d. upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital* for the Year 1727.

3. The Sum of 50,000 l. to compleat the Sum of 125,000 l. due and payable to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, for raising, maintaining, and keeping a Body of 12000 Men for his Majesty’s Service, pursuant to the Treaty between his Majesty and the said Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, dated the 12th Day of March 1725-6.

4. The Sum of 170,000 l. upon Account for the Subsidy to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Pay of twelve Thousand Men of his Forces to be taken into his Majesty’s Service, and the Pay of a Lieutenant-General to command the said twelve Thousand Men, and for Forage-Money, Waggon-Money, and other necessary Charges relating thereto, pursuant to the same Treaty.

5. The Sum of 160,306 l. 17 s. 5 d. to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1726.

This last Resolution having occasion'd a warm Debate, and being like to meet with great Opposition, by reason of the 125,000 Pounds above-mention'd, it was, the next Morning (*February 14th*) moved, and resolv'd, without dividing, to address his Majesty for a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 125,000 l. which (in an Account laid before the House, shewing how the Money given for the Year 1726, has been disposed of) is charged to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above such as are therein particularly specified, for the securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, and of the Time or Times when the said Sum of 125,000 Pounds was issued and distributed. After this, Mr. Farrer reported the five Resolutions on the Supply above-mention'd, the four first of which were readily agreed to, as was also the fifth, after a small Debate. This done, it was order'd, That the proper Officers lay before this House, an Account of all Exchequer Bills standing out at Christmas 1716, what have been since made out, what have been paid off and cancell'd, in what manner discharged, what has been paid for Interest, and for the Charge of Management, and of circulating and paying the said Exchequer Bills, and what Exchequer Bills are now standing out.

On Wednesday the 15th, the Commons read the third Time the Land-Tax Bill, which was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The next Day, a Petition of several Merchants trading to Leghorn in Italy, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That his Majesty's Consul, with the Majority of the British Merchants residing at Leghorn, have, for many Years past, used to receive from Merchants and Traders of all Nations, several small Duties on Tonnage, and Bale Goods imported into that Port, in British Shipping, to be apply'd to Pious and Publick Usages; but the Payment of the said small Duties hath, of late been avoided, by Consignments of Goods to Strangers and Foreigners, to the great Disadvantages of his Majesty's Subjects, and praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for charging the said Duties upon all Goods and Merchandizes imported into Leghorn in British Shipping, whether they be consigned to his Majesty's Subjects or Foreigners, in the Great Duke of Tuscany's Dominions, with such proper Powers for the receiving and recovering the same of the Masters of Ships, as shall be necessary, or that the Petitioners may be otherwise relieved, as to the House shall seem meet: Which Petition was
refer'd

referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. After this, another Petition of *George Townsend, junior, Montague Bacon, John Atwood, and John Burton*, late Commissioners for Licencing Hawkers, &c. was presented to the House, and read, praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioners for a Debt due to the Crown, occasion'd by the Default of *Mr. Thomas Tomkins* late Cashier of the said Office, who hath withdrawn himself into Parts beyond the Seas, or that they may have such other Relief as to the House shall seem meet: And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having acquainted the House, That the Petitioners Case having been represented to his Majesty, his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, That his Majesty gave his Consent, that such a Bill might be brought into this House, as was desir'd by the Petitioners; the said Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.

After this it was order'd, that the House be called over on Tuesday the 28th Day of this Instant *February*; and a Bill to enforce the Laws for the Transportation of *Felons*, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The next Day (*February 17.*) after the reading of several Petitions; which were referr'd to Committees, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters; as also another Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, and for preventing Disputes among the Persons concern'd therein. After this, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, it was resolv'd to continue the Malt-Tax from the 23d Day of *June 1727* to the 24th Day of *June 1728*; and then the House adjourn'd to Monday the 20th of *February*.

That Day, *Mr. Frecker*, from the Treasury, presented to the House, A Copy of the Report made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by *Edward Harley* and *Thomas Foley*, Esqrs. and by *Mr. Nicholas Paxton*, dated the 26th of *February 1723-4*, relating to the Debt due to the Crown, occasion'd by the Default of *Mr. Thomas Tomkins*, Cashier to the late Commissioners for Licencing Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, with several Papers thereto annexed, which were all referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

Mr.

Mr. Pelham presented to the House a Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; by which Time the King being come to the House of Lords, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be rais'd in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1727, and to Two Naturalization Acts.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution for continuing the Malt-Tax a Year longer, which was agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The next Day (February 21.) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a New Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Buckingham in the County of Bucks, in the Room of Richard Grenville, Esq; deceased. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, a Bill for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: And then Mr. Treasurer reported to the House, That their Address of Tuesday last (that his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before this House, a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of One hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds, which (in an Account laid before this House, shewing how the Money given for the Year 1726 has been dispos'd of) is charged to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above such as are therein particularly specify'd, for the securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, and of the Time or Times when the said Sum of One hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds was issued and distributed) had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House: That the Sum of Money mention'd in this Address has been issued and disburs'd, pursuant to the Power given to his Majesty by Parliament, for necessary Services and Engagements of the utmost Importance to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe, and which require the greatest Secrecy; and therefore a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of it, cannot possibly be given, without a manifest Prejudice to the Publick.

Hereupon Mr. William Pulteney endeavour'd to shew the Insufficiency of that Answer, alledging, among other Reasons, That he had an entire Confidence in his Majesty's great Wisdom, paternal Care, and Royal

Word 3

Word; but that, when in the last Session the House came to a Resolution, effectually to provide for and make good all such Expenses and Engagements as should be made, for the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; the Commons did not thereby divest themselves of their undoubted Right of being acquainted with the Disposition of publick Money; that if they gave up so essential a Right, that House would become altogether useless; or serve only blindly to approve of, and register the Acts and Deeds of the Ministers. That he did not, in the least, doubt the issuing and Disbursement of the 125,000 *l.* in Question, for necessary Services: But that if they were satisfied with such a general Account, the same might, in future Reigns, prove a very dangerous Precedent, and serve to cover Imbezilments of the publick Treasure: Wherefore he moved, *That a further humble Address be made to his Majesty, humbly representing the indisputable Right of this House, to have particular and distinct Accounts laid before them of the Disposition of all Money granted by this House, for the Service of the Publick; and that this House did most earnestly beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such an Account of the 125,000 *l.* said to have been expended for securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, to be forthwith laid before this House.*

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Shippen, but was opposed by Mr. Doddington, Mr. Lewis, Sir William Yonge, and several other Gentlemen, upon which there was a high and warm Debate, from one till about six in the Afternoon. It was represented in general on the Court-side, *That the Sum in Question was inconsiderable, and that it was impossible effectually to carry on important Negotiations, without expending a great deal Money in secret Service.* And Mr. St. John Broderick mention'd, in particular, a Case in the late Queen's Reign, when the Commons acquiesced in such a general Answer, for a more considerable Sum. The Precedent by him quoted was read by the Clerk, as follows:

On the 16th of January 1710-11, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Commons, that their Address of the 5th and 8th Instant, had been presented to her Majesty, That she would be pleased to give Direction to the proper Officers to lay before the House, Accounts relating to the Poundage and Days Pay, deducted out of the Pay of the Army; of the Deficiencies of the Grants,

Grants, and of the Funds since Michaelmas 1701; of
 the Payment of her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies
 to her Allies; of all the Pensions, payable out of the
 Revenue, and Warrants and Directions for Pensions;
 and also of the Distributions of the Contingencies, and
 Passage and Waggon Money, granted for the Forces in Flan-
 ders, in her Majesty's Pay, and of the Distributions of the
 Money granted for Contingencies of the Guards, Garrisons
 and Land Forces in Great-Britain: And that her Majesty
 had been pleas'd to give Directions for laying all the
 said Accounts before this House, (except the Accounts
 of Contingencies) and that the Account touching the
 Deficiencies of the Grants and Funds, had already been
 laid before the House; and that other of the Accounts
 were preparing, and would soon be laid before the
 House; but that as to the Account of Contingencies, it
 was not possible from the Nature of the Service, which
 requires the utmost Secrecy, for any Account of them to
 be made; but that they were really distributed.

Some Objections were rais'd to this Precedent, as if
 the Case was not parallel: Besides which, Mr. Onslow,
 and some other Gentlemen, chiefly insisted on the Pro-
 mise made to the House the last Session, by a great Man
 in the Administration, That they should have a particular
 Account of all the Money that should be expended upon that
 Vote of Credit, which Promise induced the House to come so
 readily into it. They were answer'd by Sir William Strick-
 land, Mr. Trelawny, Mr. Conduit, and Mr. Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, to whom Sir Thomas Hanmer reply'd;
 after which the Question, upon Mr. Pulteney's Motion,
 being call'd for, the House divided, and it was carried
 in the Negative, by a Majority of 235 Voices against
 150. Then it was mov'd, and resolv'd, without divi-
 ding, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty,
 to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his great
 Care and Wisdom, in taking such Steps, and entering into such
 Engagements, as his Majesty thought would best conduce
 to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom,
 and to the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; And to
 assure His Majesty, That this House, placing an entire
 Confidence in His Majesty's Goodness and Regard for the
 true Interest of his People, will stand by and support his
 Majesty in all such further Measures as his Majesty shall find
 necessary and expedient for preventing a Rupture, and for
 the Honour and Advantage of these Kingdoms.

THE *Historical Register.*

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P E R S I A.



N A Repository of this Nature, it may well have been expected, that we should have given some Account of the late Revolution in *Persia*: But the Advices from thence were so various and contradictory, that they might in no Manner be rely'd upon. But now we have an Opportunity to oblige our Readers not only with a very curious, but also with a faithful and particular Relation of the first Rise and Progress of that War, which very late laid all *Persia* desolate, and entirely overthrow'd the Government of one of the greatest and most flourishing Monarchies of *Asia*. This Relation is taken from a Letter written by a Missionary in *Persia*, (who had been an Eye Witness of most of the Events he relates) to M. Maire, the Consul of France at Tripoli in *Syria*.

The History of the late Revolution in Persia in the Years 1722, 1723, 1724, and 1725.

THE *Persians*, who are almost all *Mahometans*, are divided into two Sects, the one follows the *Alchoran* according to the Explanation and Commentaries of *Hali*, whom they call the Coadjutor, or the Lieutenant of God; and the other obeys the Doctrine of *Omar*. The First are those who are properly called *Persians*, and in this Sect are the King, the Princes and most of the Nobility of the Kingdom: The Second are called *Aghaes* or *Aghuans*, and this Sect never made any considerable Pro-

gress, except in the Provinces of *Candahar*, *Korestan*, *Sizistan*, and *Kirman*; yet are they always declared Enemies to the *Persians*, by whom they are very often ill treated, and therefore are continually wishing for an Opportunity to revolt, and to shake off their Yoke; this was their Case, now they wanted only a Person of a firm Heart, and a cool Understanding, to conduct and support them in any Enterprize. They had not been long in this Search before they found what they wanted, in the Person of *Mahmoud*, the Son of *Mirveis*, and one of their own Sect.

This Man, tho' born among the lowest of the People, had a most ambitious Soul; he had meditated several Years under the Pretext of supporting the Rights and Privileges of his Religion, a Design of making himself independent in the Province of *Candahar*, and of seizing the Throne, if Fortune would second his Attempts; therefore he gladly made use of this Disposition of the *Aghues*, and began to assemble a considerable Number of Troops in the Mountains; and to secure his Success in this prodigious Undertaking, he made an Attempt to bring over the *Guebres*, or what they call the *Old Persians*, who are always reckon'd very valiant, and the best Soldiers in the Kingdom.

This succeeded to his Wishes, and *Mahmoud* now finding himself supported by these People, to the Number of about 10,000, he join'd them to the Body of his *Aghues*, who now consisted of about 15,000 Men more; and with this Army, in the Beginning of *January*, 1722, he invested *Kirman*, the Capital of the Province of that Name; this Town did not hold out long, whether they did not expect so sudden an Attack, or that they saw so large an Army of *Guebres* before them, or that they found among themselves a great Number of that Sect, which obliged them to surrender the Town to the Enemy; however it was, this Place made *Mahmoud* Master of the Province of *Kirman*, gave great Encouragement to his Army, and caused him to form a Resolution of marching directly to *Ispahan*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom.

He began his March at the Head of 40,000 Men, leaving only 1000 to garrison the Town; he found no Opposition in his Route, his Army increas'd daily by great Numbers of Fugitives who join'd it; the people every where affrighted, leaving their Towns and Villages, to avoid the Spoil of an Enemy. Two Men only, *Mirgum* *Rostom*,

Beston, Brother of the Prince of *Georgia*, and Commander of the *Persian* Cavalry, and *Allmerdan Kan*, Prince of *Laristan*, voluntarily stopped his March; they advanced towards the Rebel with about 4, or 5000 chosen Men; they attack'd him warmly, but when they had gain'd some little Advantage, finding themselves surrounded by the Enemy, they were obliged to save their Lives by Flight, with a few of their Followers, who had with Difficulty escap'd the Fury of the Enemy; 7000 Men, or thereabouts, were slain in this Action on both Sides, but the greatest Loss fell upon the Rebels.

After this, *Mahmoud* continued his March towards *Ispahan*; this City was in the last Consternation, unprovided of Troops, Ammunition, or Provisions, and not knowing in any Manner to make Opposition to a formidable Enemy, from whom they could expect no Quarter. The King was likewise struck with Horror, his Armies being dispersed in the different Provinces of his Kingdom, he saw it was utterly impracticable to draw them together in any Time, he was obliged to enroll immediately among the Citizens, 40,000 Men; he divided them into two Bodies, the Command of one he gave to Prince *Havouza*, called *Vali*, and the other to *Iktimadoulet*, his first Minister. The two Generals marched out of the City at the Head of their Troops to give Battle to the Enemy, which came nearer to *Ispahan* every Day: On the 8th of March, 1722, the two Armies met, and halted before one another, within four Leagues of the City; neither of them cared for the Onset, and while they surveyed each other without any Action, confused and distant Shouts were heard from both Armies, and several small Arms here and there discharged to no Purpose: When about Nine in the Evening, the Prince de *Havouza* advanced to the Attack; the Action was sharp, and in very little Time he laid every thing before him that was in his Way: And notwithstanding all the Precautions that *Mahmoud* had taken to fortify his Camp, the Prince forced it Sabre in Hand, and made himself Master of all the Treasures of the Enemies Camp; this dazzled his Eyes, rather than animated his Courage, and employing his Thoughts rather how he should preserve the Wealth, than pursue the Enemy, and complete his Victory, he shamefully retired into the City, satisfied with the Plunder of the Day.

But this Avarice cost *Persia* very dear, for the Enemy perceiving his Retreat, took Possession again of their

Camp, killed the *Persians* they found there, and pursu'd the main Army so warmly, that they came up with their Rear-Guard, attack'd them, and retook all the Baggage and the Treasure, and brought it back with them to their Camp.

This Defeat of Prince *Havouza*, animated the Spirits of the Rebels, and weaken'd those of the Body commanded by *Iktimadoulet*; this General, who had fought very bravely, and likewise had Advantage of the Enemy, finding it was out of his Power, by Reason of the Flight of the other General, to resist any longer, resolv'd to make an honourable Retreat, and to encamp himself advantageously under the Walls of the City, and where he could not easily be attack'd; this he did, but he was vigorously pursu'd, and with very great Loss.

The News of this Defeat, in which more than 15,000 *Persians* perished, besides the Loss of their Baggage, and 25 Pieces of Cannon, soon spread all over *Ispahan*, and spread with it such a Terror over the Inhabitants, and the King himself, that if the Rebels had followed their Blow, they might immediately have been in Possession of the City, and the King: But *Mahmoud*, who could hardly credit his own Happiness, and fearful of an Ambush, contented himself to advance slowly; and stopp'd here and there, to pillage the Riches of the *Grandeés* of *Persia*, as he found them on his March in their Country-Houses round the City.

But when the Spies that he had sent into the City, reported the Disorders they found there, he repented his Delay, but too late; however, without amusing himself any longer, with hunting after Plunder, which must be his at last if he succeeded, he marched at the Head of his Army, and encamped on the 19th of March, at *Zulpha*, a great and populous Town, inhabited by *Armenians*, about a League from *Ispahan*, of which he was Master without Difficulty, the Inhabitants immediately submitting to a Man whom they knew they could not resist with Impunity.

From hence he detached a Body of 10,000 Men, to endeavour to enter the City, and take it by Surprise, and followed himself with the main Army: That if the first succeeded, they might be ready to sustain them; but this had no Success, the Negligence of *Mahmoud* in not pursuing his Victory, and taking the Advantage which lay before him, was look'd upon by the People of *Ispahan*, as the Effect of excessive Fear, which had seiz'd the

the Hearts of the Rebels, and gave them Hopes of defeating an Enemy, at whose first Approach they trembled. They fortify'd the City in the best Manner they could in their Circumstances, and posted their best Troops in the most advantageous Manner: Their Care was not useless, for the 10,000 Men sent by *Mahmoud* to attack them, were repulsed vigorously, and with Loss, so that not only they, but the Army which supported them, were obliged to retreat with Precipitation.

The General of the Rebels, who reflected with Uneasiness on the Opportunity which his Negligence had given to the Citizens, to recover their Courage, and to fortify their Town, was determin'd to give them no longer Time, and resolv'd to march with his whole Army, which now consisted of 100,000 Men, and make a general Storm. This Resolution was to have been executed on the 21d of March, 1722, but the little River *Zendera*, upon the Banks of which the City of *Ispahan* is situate, swell'd this Day so high, that the Enemy durst not undertake to ford it. They waited till the 23d, when the Waters subsided, and left the Passage of it not dangerous. The *Aghuanis* began the Attack, under the Command of *Jacques Gurlaud*, otherwise known by the Name of *Charron*. This Christian, when he had some Time before heard of the Success of *Mahmoud*, with whom he always held Intelligence, quitted his Employments, and join'd the Rebel at the Head of a good Number of *Aghuanis*. The Storm was made with great Vigour, every thing gave Way before them, and the whole Army had that Day certainly enter'd the City, if the *Aghuanis*, upon the first Advantage, believing themselves entirely Masters of the Place, had not dispersed themselves, and ran about without any Order, from one Part of the City to the other, shouting and discharging their Pieces continually; when a Body of *Persians* taking Advantage of their Want of Discipline, charged them in close Order, and warmly, and after a little Resistance, obliged them to retire.

This first Attack being unsuccessful, the Rebels had no Stomach as yet to attempt a second; they were too late Witnesses of the vigorous Defence of the Besieged, not to be very sensible how much another Assault would cost: Thus having changed their Resolution, they now thought only of turning the Siege into a Blockade; in Order to which they resolv'd to seize all the Passages by which any Provision or Succours might enter; that

so they might reduce it by Famine, tho' they could not take it by Force; but this was not so easy to execute.

The City of *Ispahan* is indisputably one of the greatest in the World, it is about 35 *English* Miles in Circuit, without reckoning very large Suburbs, and well fortified: It is true; it is not peopled in Proportion to its Bigness; for besides the Publick Buildings, which are in great Number, and of great Extent, the House of every common Tradesman has a handsome Court-yard before it, and a large magnificent Garden behind it, planted with Trees: so that when you look from the Rillings before it upon the City, it appears to the Traveller like a great and wide Forest intermixt with Buildings.

The Army of the Rebel, tho' numerous, was not sufficient without venturing the Loss of it, to be divided into so many Bodies as would be necessary to guard every Avenue to the City, to form a perfect Blockade: Nor durst they seize them for Fear of a Defeat, and weakening too much the main Body.

Mahmoud therefore resolv'd to keep himself quiet in his Intrenchments, which were upon the River between *Zulpha* and *Ispahan*, and to undertake nothing until he had receiv'd a considerable Reinforcement, which he expected from the Provinces of *Candahar*, *Sixestan*, and *Kirman*; however from Time to Time he was continually making Attempts, and endeavouring to render himself Master of some advantageous Posts, that might facilitate his Enterprize. The Months of *March* and *April* were both thus wasted in little useless Skirmishes on both Sides.

The King of *Persia* sensible that the Design of *Mahmoud* was to reduce the City by Famine, consider'd seriously of the best Means to prevent this Misery: In Order to succeed, he resolv'd to solicit the Grandees and the People, to endeavour to collect their whole Strength at once, and to make a Sally with 100,000 Men, and force the Enemies Intrenchments, or at least to oblige them to incamp, with more Respect, at a greater Distance: He propos'd his Design to *Attimadoullet*, and to the Prince *Havouza*: The first was intirely of the King's Opinion, and the other of an Opinion quite contrary: The Prince *Havouza*, who occasion'd by his Avarice (as we have said before) the Loss of the first Battle, fearing, not without Reason, if the King should be successful he might be disgrac'd, was now in the Interest of *Mahmoud*, and endeavour'd

deavour'd as secretly, and with as much Art as he could; to prevent every thing that might be prejudicial to the Rebel: The King who really had a Value for the Prince, for his Valour and Skill in Military Affairs, and who had no manner of Suspicion of his Infidelity, came over unfortunately to his Opinion, and gave Directions that no Sally should be made without special Orders from the General *Vall*, to whom he had intrusted the Government of the City: This Order of the King's surprized and afflicted all the Inhabitants, and shew'd at the same Time, how well dispos'd they were to have attacked their Enemies: But they receiv'd a little Consolation on the Departure of Prince *Tamas*, Son of the King of *Persia*: This Prince was endu'd with all the Virtues necessary to a Hero, he was well-natur'd, affable, generous, magnanimous, and wanted nothing but a Crown worthy of him; he was presumptive Heir, and declar'd by the King his Successor, and acknowledged as such by the Princes of the Blood and the *Grandeers* of the Court. He went out of the Town on the 1st of *April*, accompany'd only by 400 chosen Men: His Design was to gather together in the Provinces as many Men as he possibly could, and to march with them to succour the City. Nobody doubted but the Presence of so aimable a Prince, would draw many to his Party, and that the Affection they had for him, wou'd make them use their best Endeavours to put him into a Condition to oppose his Enemies. But what a Foundation is the Fidelity of Man! Princes, as well as other Men, while they are in Prosperity, behold around them a Crowd of Courtiers, pressing all to give Proofs of inviolable Attachments to their Persons; but when the Cloud of Adversity darkens this Sun-shine, they are gone, the best Friends in Appearance are fled, and leave them Victims to their Misfortunes.

Of this the young Prince whom I have mention'd, was a terrible Example. The melancholy Condition to which he was reduced, without present Succours, made little Impression on the Minds of his Subjects. The Provinces nearest to *Ispahan*, being struck with a Pannick, upon the News they had received of the Defeat of the *Persians*, had quitted their Houses, and were scatter'd here and there among the Mountains, and either could, nor were willing to be re-united. And others who were at a greater Distance, under the Pretence of their Frontiers on the *Turkish* Side, excus'd themselves from appearing; and the rest of the Govern'd Provinces fancy-

ing this was a proper Ocaſion to gratify their Ambitions, thought of nothing but making themſelves abſolute and independent: Thus this unfortunate Prince beholding himſelf forſaken by every body, and not having, by Reaſon of theſe Diſorders in the Kingdom, ſufficient Authority to make himſelf obey'd, reſolved to return to *Iſpahan*, and defend the City the beſt he could, with the Succour of the Inhabitants and Strangers, who had taken Refuge there in great Numbers; but then it was too late to return, the City being intirely inveſted, and every Avenue poſſeſs'd by the Enemy.

When *Mahmoud* was apprized of the Departure and Deſign of Prince *Tamas*, he eaſily imagin'd what he had to fear upon the Return of that Prince, and was reſolv'd if poſſible, not to be attack'd; he had but two Ways, either wholly to abandon his Enterprize, and retire, or to preſs on the Siege with ſo much Vigour, as to oblige the City to capitulate before any Succours could arrive: The firſt way did not reliſh at all, he was too far advanced to go back, and yet the other appeared extremely dangerous; the Reſolution which he knew the Beſieged had taken, to hold out to the laſt Extremity, gave him great Apprehenſions for his Army, which he could not think of weakening under theſe Circumſtances: However, under the Neceſſity he found himſelf either of conquering or perishing ſoon, it was out of all Queſtion that he muſt ſtorm the City; and Fortune in the Deſtruction of *Iſpahan*, ſeconded his Reſolution.

There was over the River at the Extremity of the City a very wide Bridge, at the Foot of which ſtood a Fort, which not only commanded the Country, but ſome Part of the City; if this Fort was once taken, *Mahmoud* might eaſily make himſelf Maſter of the other Forts ſucceſſively, batter the Town as much as he pleaſed, and cut off all manner of Proviſions.

He conſider'd therefore how to make himſelf Maſter of this Fort; an Opportunity preſented, and he made Uſe of it: The *Georgians*, to whom the Guard of the Bridge and the Fort was intruſted, having taken by Accident ſome Brandy which was going to *Mahmoud's* Camp, drank ſo exceſſively, that they were quite gone, and left in their Drunkenneſs, the Fort utterly defenceleſs: *Mahmoud* being advertized of this by his Spies, ſent immediately 1500 *Aghuanis*, who on the laſt of *April*, ſeized on the Bridge and Caſtle, deſtroyed the *Georgians*, and turn'd the Artillery againſt the City; this facilitated the Siege

sage of *Mahmoud's* Army cross the River, where it was necessary for him to incamp, to take away from the *Persians*, especially from *Iktimadoulet*, the advantageous Posts of which they were possess'd, and without which it would have been very difficult to have taken the Town.

A Reinforcement of 20,000 Men, which *Mahmoud*, as has been said, expected from the Provinces of *Gandahar*, *Sizistan*, and *Kirman*, came during this Enterprize, but was not at all serviceable on the Occasion: After having assign'd to these Troops the Posts they were to guard in the Intrenchments, which he had caused to be made in the Beginning of the Siege, between *Zulpha* and *Ispahan*; he divided his Army into two Bodies, he caused them to ford the River at the Extremities of the City, and in a little Time saw himself Master not only of the Fortifications that defended *Ispahan*, but of all the Avenues by which Provisions or Succours could possibly enter it.

The Besieged beholding their Town thus block'd up on every Side, without Hope of any Succour from Prince *Tamas*, whom they had learned was in a great deal of Embarras himself, began a little to reflect on the Miseries of the approaching Famine, demanding earnestly that they might be permitted to sally and engage the Foe: But the Prince *de Havouza*, who as we said, was secretly in the Interest of *Mahmoud*, did all in his Power to prevent it; telling them this was not a proper Time, that he waited the Command of the King; and that as soon as ever there was a favourable Opportunity offer'd, he would not fail to advertise the King of it: This Opportunity however was slow in coming, Provisions began to fail, they diminish'd daily, and several of the People were already dead by Famine: The Nobles as well as the Common People, were sensible how absolutely necessary it was to sally, and to open a Passage whereby Necessaries might be brought into the City: But the King, whose Fear and Indolence had shut him up in his Palace, would give no Ear to any Instances; on the contrary, he seem'd to take Offence, as if their Petitions to save themselves by their Arms, had been an Insult upon his Authority, and behaved towards his People in this Distress, with Imprudence and Cruelty hardly to be parallell'd.

This unaccountable Conduct of the King had certainly occasion'd a general Insurrection in the City, if *Achmet*

Aga, a Man valiant and generous, and extremely attach'd to the King, had not appeased the Minds of the discontented; by putting himself at the Head of the Troops, to go forth immediately, and give Battle to the Enemy.

In the Beginning of July, this Sally was made with about 30,000 Men, tho' they were sustain'd but weakly by the Prince *de Havouza*, they had all the Success they could hope for, they slew 2000 *Aghuanis*, and obliged more to retire, they seized on several of the Avenues, and open'd Passages for Provisions to enter the City.

This fortunate Expedition gave great Joy to the Inhabitants, but it was not long-liv'd; the Prince *de Havouza*, who before only privately favoured the Cause of *Mahmoud*, now declared openly for him, and joining his Forces with the Enemy, they charged *Achmet Aga* in Front, drove him from the Posts he had taken, and put all the *Persians* they found there to the Sword, and pursued the rest so fast, that they could hardly save themselves in the City: This Treason of the Prince *de Havouza*, and the Defeat of *Achmet Aga*, damp'd at once the Courage of the Besieged, and took from them all Hope of ever being relieved.

The King of *Persia*, more sensible than any of this Misfortune, and not knowing, oppress'd with Grief, what to undertake, order'd *Achmet Aga* to be called, and publicly blamed him for giving too easily into the Desires of the People; he charged him with Imprudence, and want of Duty, in attacking the Enemy's Intrenchments without special Orders; and said, the Revolt of Prince *de Havouza* was occasion'd by his Rashness in putting himself at the Head of the Troops, when the General *Havouza* might with Reason believe himself injur'd, and his Authority slighted. *Achmet Aga* said what he could in his Defence, and endeavoured to make the King sensible that Necessity, the Publick Welfare, and the Safety of his Majesty's Person, were the sole Motives that urged him to this Enterprize. That as to the Prince *de Havouza*, he was known a long Time to have kept a secret Correspondence with the Rebel. That the little Desire he always shew'd to oppose him, and his great Application to remove every thing that might check his Victories, were evident Proofs of his Infidelity. But the King unwilling to hear *Achmet Aga* on that Head, and the brave Man uneasy at his Master's unjust Reproaches, the next Night, believing he could no longer live

live with Honour, swallow'd Poison, of which he dy'd in three or four Days.

The Loss of this Great Man, whose Composition was Justice, Generosity and good Nature, added to the general Grief of the People, and the King too, who having too late corrected his Prejudices against him, had resolv'd to intrust to him the Care of defending the City, which had indeed Need of such a Governor, in the miserable Situation to which it was now reduced by Famine.

Nothing could be more deplorable, than to see to what Extremities Human Nature was reduc'd by want of Food. Imagine every thing painted by *Josephus*, in the City of *Jerusalem*, when besieged by *Titus Vespasian*, and behold all those Horrors, I might add more, in the City of *Isfahan*.

The King, who had but little Experience in the Art of War, and who gave in too easily to the Opinions of People, not only unworthy of his Confidence, but incapable of giving Advice; had, in the Beginning of the Siege, publish'd an Edict, forbidding not only the Citizens, but even Strangers, to leave the City under any Pretence: besides that whatever People fled thither, thro' Fear of the Enemy, as they came in Crowds from the neighbouring Villages, were all received into the City; so that there were within it a Multitude of useless Mouths, and not only all the Houses, but the Court-yards, Gardens, Streets, and every Publick Building was full; yet notwithstanding this, and after the City was invested, and the Avenues stopped, Provisions were for a little Time at an easy Rate, but they soon became excessive dear.

Bread was sold in the Month of *July*, at 9 or 10 Piasters the Pound (about 20 s. *English*) in the Month of *August*, it rose to 30, in the Month of *September* to 100, and in the Month of *October*, when the City surrender'd, it was at 200 Piasters the Pound. Horse-flesh, on which the King himself was oblig'd to feed, was 12, or 1500 Piasters the Pound, and Cats and Dogs were Dainties, only to be eaten by a very few, and privately; in short, the Misery became such, that at last, without Horror or Shame, the People nourish'd themselves with human Flesh: And one might behold Wretches, Skeletons themselves, examining Human Carcasses without Flesh, of which the Streets were full, to find a Morfel to sustain the feeble Remnant of their languishing Lives, and which Famine must soon make an End of: You might see others run-

ning thro' the Streets with Bars of Iron, or other Weapons in their Hands, and destroying the first they could meet, and greedily feeding upon them after; and Mothers insensible to the Cries of the very Infants they bore, massacre and eat them.

Nor was it only among the Vulgar that these unnatural Cruelties were used: People of the greatest Distinction were obliged to come to the like Extremities: Some Persons indeed of Honour, chose to die by Poison, and prevent their being reduc'd to these inhuman Necessities.

In this sad Situation was the City of *Ispahan* during two long Months and a half: the Number of the People who dy'd was very great; the Gardens and publick Places were now all turn'd into Cemiteries, and filled with dead Bodies: And so many Carcasses were thrown into the River, that in that Year after the Siege, nobody could without Horror think of eating any Fish.

If *Mahmoud* had in this melancholy Conjunction, thought of attacking the Town, he must have taken it, and without much Loss; but he intent upon preserving the Royal Treasures, and those of the Nobles for his own Use, which would have been plunder'd by his Soldiers in the Heat of the Action, kept himself still for near forty Days, amusing the *Persians* with vain Capitulations; and yet assur'd as he was of the Success of his Enterprize, and tho' he expected every Day that the City would surrender, he waited till the 23d of *October*, 1722, when it was given up at Discretion, and in this Manner:

At first the King, to soften the Ferocity of the Victor, and to secure his Life, for which he was under the greatest Apprehension, chose out among the Princeesses his Daughters, one who by her Beauty, her Wit, and her engaging Manners, he believed might prove most agreeable to *Mahmoud*, (accompany'd with very rich Presents) and beseeching him humbly and earnestly to accept her for his Spouse: After which, throwing off every Mark of Royalty, and cloathing himself in Black, he ran on Foot thro' all the Streets of the City, with Tears in his Eyes, in the most supplicant humble Manner, deploring his Misery, and the Ruin of his House, just now upon the Point of being reduced to the lowest Captivity.

Those few of the Inhabitants who still remain'd alive in *Ispahan*, touch'd with a Spectacle so surprizing and worthy of Compassion, forgetting their own Misery, were afflicted anew with the Sight of their unhappy Prince:

After

After this melancholy and mournful Ceremony, the Prince put on his Robes again, and placing the Crown on his Head, he march'd out of the City, accompany'd only with 300 Nobles of his Court, and went directly to the Camp of *Mahmoud*.

He endeavour'd all that was in his Power, to make Impression upon the Rebel, but he could not gain upon him at all. The haughty Fierceness that glared upon his Visage, made it plain, that he look'd upon his Duty as unworthy of a Conqueror; and when the King enter'd his Tent, he only rose from his *Sopha*, and gave him the common Salute, which he would not have refus'd to the lowest Person in his Court.

This insolent Behaviour gave Disgust to the Rebels themselves; and *Acherof*, one of the Leaders of the *Aguanis*, and a near Relation to *Mahmond*, shewed his Indignation at it publickly. The King however, without discovering the Resentment that prey'd upon his Vitals, approach'd respectfully to *Mahmond*, and saluted him as if he had been his best and particular Friend, acknowledged him for his Son-in-Law, adopted him, and by a formal Writing, made an *Authentick Cession* of his Realms to him and his Descendents, excluding himself and his Children which he then had, or should have, for ever.

And in Return for so considerable a Bounty, the King only desired two Things might be granted to him; first, That his Concubines might remain untouch'd and unseen; and, secondly, That he would give him his own Life, and the Lives of his Children, and the Princes of the Blood, whom he look'd upon as his Brethren, and whom he had always found dutiful and affectionate to the utmost of his Wishes; *Mahmoud* gave him his Conditions without Hesitation; after which, the King taking off his Crown, placed it with his own Hand on the Head of *Mahmond*, presented him his Sceptre, and at the same Time deliver'd to him the Keys of his Palace and his Treasures, assuring him, that he would from that Moment always look upon him, and obey him, as his Master, and lawful and only Sovereign.

The Nobles of the Realm, and the Generals of the *Aguanis* and *Guebres*, according to their King's Example, made their proper Submissions: After which, *Mahmoud*, according to the Custom of the Country, having given Refreshments to the King of *Persia* and his Followers, order'd 40,000 Soldiers to march and take Possession of
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the Royal Palace, and all the Avenues and Gates of the City, into which he made his publick Entry on the 25th of the same Month, in the following Order :

Jacques Courland preceded by twelve Soldiers on Foot, began the Procession, he was mounted on a Horse richly caparison'd, he carry'd the Keys of the City, and of the Palace : He was followed by 350 *Pretorian* or Life-Guards marching two and two, with drawn Sabres. These were follow'd by thirty Officers of the Cavalry, richly cloath'd, and marching in a Semicircle, at the Head of whom rode the New King, the Crown upon his Head, and the Sceptre in his Hand, upon a Horse of very great Value, which Prince *Havouza* had presented him with some Days before : On each Side of him rode the two Commanders in Chief of his Armies, *Kier Soltan* and *Amanulla*, supporting a Canopy richly adorn'd, and glittering with precious Stones ; the March was clos'd by 100 more Soldiers of the Guard, as the first, Sabre in Hand. After which came the Nobles of *Persia*, having at their Head some of the Princes of the Blood, and the newly dethron'd King, who then took the Name, and must, in the Course of this History, be called for the future *Schah Haffain*. The Streets which led to the Palace, were lin'd with Musqueteers, and at small Distances, Perfumes were burnt to dissipate by their Odours the noisom Smell which the numerous Carcasses of the People had left in the City.

As soon as they arrived at the Royal Palace, *Mahmoud* was conducted to a Hall, in which there was a magnificent Throne, and on which he plac'd himself, and was saluted a second Time as King of *Persia*, by *Schah Haffain*, by the Princes of the Blood, and the Nobles, who came in great Numbers to Court, when immediately they made a general Discharge of the whole Artillery of the City, which was answer'd by the Forts and Castles round it : There was nothing extraordinary in the publick Rejoycings order'd in the City for several Days, the Misery to which the Inhabitants were reduc'd, could not at once permit them to shew too much Joy at the Success of the Person who had occasion'd it. The Scarcity however diminish'd daily, and Bread, which a few Days before was sold at two hundred Crowns the Pound, was now, by the Order of *Mahmoud*, sold at two : And soon after Provisions coming in Abundance, every thing was at its usual reasonable Price.

The

The Success of the new King made him imagine every other Enterprize would now be easy: Master as he was of the Capital of *Persia*, in Possession of the King, the Princes of the Blood, and the Nobles, he doubted not but the other Cities and Provinces of the Realm would acknowledge him, and surrender at once. So that after he had regulated his Affairs in *Ispahan*, and placed *Schah Hassain* and his Children under a strong Guard, in the latter End of *November*, he order'd 10,000 *Aghuanis* to *Casain*, or *Casbin*, a City which was formerly the Capital of *Persia*, and the ordinary Seat of its Kings, to engage them to surrender and give the first Example of Submission. The Inhabitants accordingly, not being in any Condition to sustain a Siege, submitted; but some Time after, not being able to endure the unworthy Cruelties of the *Aghuanis*, they conspired, revolted, and kill'd above 4000 of them on the Spot, and the rest were obliged to fly, with the Loss of all their Baggage; many dy'd with their Wounds on the Road, or of the excessive Cold, and having no Assistance from Surgeons, a very few of them arrived at *Ispahan*, in the Beginning of *February*, 1723; and *Amanulla*, their General, was with much Difficulty cured of a Wound he receiv'd from a Musket Ball in the right Shoulder.

The News of this Defeat afflicted *Mahmoud* extremely, and made him sensible how necessary his Presence was to reduce the rest of the Realm to his Obedience: Yet he delay'd awhile his Departure from *Ispahan*, and fear'd least in his Absence, some sudden Revolution should at once lose him the Fruit of all his Victories; in Truth, he had nothing to fear from *Schah Hassain*, nor from the Princes of the Blood, who were shut up, and under the Guard of his own faithful Friends; but the Nobles of the Kingdom, who had their Liberty, might, when he was busy in distant Wars, raise a Spirit in the People, and make themselves once more Masters of the City and the Fortifications.

To prevent this, and secure the City, he immediately brought into the Town from the neighbouring Provinces, as many of his own Sect, as he could gather, whom he disposed in those Houses which were left vacant by Famine; after which, under the Pretence of giving an Entertainment to the Nobles, he got them all together in his Palace, and at once caus'd them and their Children to be murder'd: Their Carcases, 300 in Number, were thrown into the Streets; and not content with this Barba-

rity, he slew 1000 Soldiers of *Schah Haffain's* Guards, and 3000 *Persians*.

And a few Days after this, all those who were able to carry Arms, were massacred, some in their Houses, others in their Gardens, and many in the Streets, and publick Buildings; so that according to a moderate Computation, above 25,000 Men were thus slain in cold Blood.

Mahmoud, by this horrible Carnage, being rid of all he had to fear, and no People left alive in the Town, but those of his own Sect, of whose Fidelity he was assur'd, began now to think of making new Conquests; accordingly having given his Orders, and left a strong Garrison in the City and Forts, he put himself at the Head of his Army, in the Beginning of May, 1723, and march'd against the Citadel of *Guyez*.

This Place stands upon a little Eminence, and is very strong, and as it is not commanded from any Place, it is very difficult to take it but by Famine. *Zeberdert Kan* a General Officer of the *Aghuanis*, had attack'd it often unsuccessfully; *Mahmoud*, on his Arrival, summon'd it to surrender, and being refused by the Governor, he immediately ordered 4000 *Guebres* to take Possession of the Gates, to force them, and oblige the Garrison to capitulate; this Enterprize did not succeed to his Wish, the Guards of the Citadel mindful of what pass'd in the Army, viewing the *Guebres* with Hatchets in their Hands, advancing towards their Gates, gave them at once a Discharge of all their Artillery, more than 2000 of them were kill'd, and the rest terrify'd, retired to their Camp.

But *Mahmoud* considering, if the Besieged continu'd obstinate, how dear it would cost to take the Place by Storm, and believing it would be troublesome to invest it, and reduce it by Famine, took a different Method from what he did before at *Ispahan*, he sent a large Sum of Money to the Governor, with Assurances if he would surrender the Citadel, he should have more, and a very good Government, more considerable than that which he held: Neither did he forget to bribe the Soldiers of the Garrison, each had his Present, and soon after the Citadel submitted: *Mahmoud* immediately plac'd 1000 *Aghuanis* in Garrison there, turn'd out the Governor and Soldiers, and took them into his Army, under a Pretence to let them partake of his Victories.

From this Place he took his Rout to *Ben Ispahan*, a little Town situate on the Declivity of a Hill, at the Bottom
of

of which there is an agreeable and fertile Plain, water'd by several Rivulets, which makes it the most delightful Place in the whole Province of *Atrak*.

This Town made a gallant Defence, and many perish'd before, and in the Town, during a whole Month in which it was besieged; but then, press'd by Misery, it surrender'd at the Instance of *Ziberdert Kan*, on Honourable Conditions.

The *Aghuanis* now began to think of leaving *Ispahan*, and obliging the other Provinces to submit.

But as they every Hour were in Fear of some sudden Revolution in Favour of Prince *Tamas*, whom the People began to follow; it was thought necessary for *Mahmoud* to remain in the conquer'd Country with some Part of his Army, to be at Hand in Case any Troubles should arise suddenly, and that *Kier Soltan* with the other Part of the Army, should endeavour to make himself Master of the rest of the Provinces, and most considerable Cities of the Kingdom; thus the Army was divided into two Bodies, *Kier Soltan* with the greater Part had under him *Ziberdert Kan*; he march'd into the Province of *Faristan*, which after a generous Defence, submitted at last, as we shall see hereafter; *Mahmoud* kept only with him 25,000 Men, with which he march'd to attack *Kulpekin*.

This Town 30, or 35 Leagues from *Ispahan*, and situate in a Plain, barren for want of Water, held out stoutly for Prince *Tamas*: It was well provided with Men, Provision and Ammunition; the Citadel particularly was supply'd with every thing for a long Defence.

When *Mahmoud* arrived, and was apprized by his Spies, of the good Condition of the Place, and the Resolution of the Inhabitants to make a good Defence, he began to have Apprehensions, and to repent he had advanced so far with so small an Army. But however, not willing to suffer the Shame of abandoning his Enterprize, he began the Attack in three Places at once, and with so much Order and Courage, that in Spite of the vigorous Resistance of the Besieged, he made himself Master of some Part of their Outworks, which were afterwards of great Use to him, in checking the continual Sallies that they made.

Prince *Tamas*, who was about two Days March from *Kulpekin* with 8000 Men, under the Command of *Fredron Kan*, of the Sect of the *Aghuanis*, having been apprized of the Danger of the Besieged, came with his Army to their Relief, and march'd cheerfully, as if he were assured

red of Success: The small Army of the Enemy, whom the continual Rains, and extreme Cold had much incommoded, the Fidelity of the Inhabitants, and the Goodness of the Troops within the Town, confirm'd Prince *Tamas* that his General must conquer; but he was deceiv'd, for so soon as ever they arriv'd, *Fredron Kan*, by the blackest of Treasons, went over to *Mahmoud*, with the major Part of the Prince's Troops, which he commanded, and they immediately charged the Troops about the Person of the Prince, as well as those who guarded the Intrenchments, and seized all the advantageous Posts of which they were possess'd: The Inhabitants of the Town, confounded at this unforeseen Revolt, and not knowing what to do, in the Confusion they were in, abandon'd their Works, and fled into the Fortrefs, which a little Time after was taken by the Enemy, and the Town given up to be plunder'd by the Soldiers, and the Citizens put to the Sword; and the Prince, with a few Followers, who yet remain'd faithful to him, retired into the Province of *Mexanderan*.

The Town of *Cassana* struck with Astonishment at this melancholy News, and fearing they should soon undergo the Fate of *Kulpekin*, sent the Keys of their Town to *Mahmoud*, and submitted, and were treated with the Gentleness which was due to their Submission.

After this Success, *Mahmoud* determin'd to return to *Ispahan*, as well to relax a little from the Fatigues of War, as to refresh and recruit his Army; and so having left Garrisons in both the Towns last mention'd, he arriv'd at *Ispahan*, in the latter End of *March*, 1724. 'Twas about this Time, that many were Eye-Witnesses to the Courage and Virtue of a young Lady of *Georgia*; her Actions against the *Aghuanis* ought not to be lost in Oblivion.

This Lady having heard that her Spouse was kill'd by the Enemy, in the taking of the Bridge and Citadel of *Ispahan*, mention'd before, resolv'd to revenge his Death in the Blood of those who slew him. She gave the Care of her Estate, and the two young Children which she had, to her Brother, disguised her Sex, and in the Habit of an Officer well arm'd, without regarding the Rigour of the Season, or the Length of the Journey, it being near 400 Leagues, she came to *Ispahan*, about this Time when *Mahmoud* was making his second Entry; so soon as ever she saw the *Aghuanis*, and the Place on which her Husband was slain, her Desire of Vengeance work'd so violently

violently upon her, that fatigu'd as she was, without reflecting at all, she threw herself with Impetuosity, and Sabre in Hand, upon a whole Body of them, and kill'd more than twenty, before they could seize her. *Mahmoud*, who was made acquainted with the Action of this determin'd Heroine, shut her up in Prison, not intending to punish her severely; but soon after the *Aghuanis*, ungenerously found Means to poison her.

As yet the Success of the Army which march'd into the Province of *Farsistan*, was not known, tho' they had heard that the Town of *Schiras*, the Capital of that Province, was besieged by *Kier Soltan*, that the General was killed by a Musket-Ball in the first Attack, and his Place was supply'd by *Zeberdert Kan*, who push'd the Siege on very vigorously, but nothing more was known, and *Mahmoud* waited with Impatience for News from thence. In the Beginning of May, News came, and such as gave great Joy to *Mahmoud* and all his Party.

Schiras was taken, and in this Manner: This Town, situate on the River *Bendimir*, not far from the ancient *Persepolis*, and reckon'd with Reason, the second Town in all *Persia*, was intirely block'd up in the Beginning of the Siege. The *Kan*, the Governor, and one of the first Ministers in the Court of *Schah Hafsain*, did all they could to hinder the Blockade.

There were a great many Skirmishes, but at last, after they had gain'd some slight Advantages over the Enemy, they were obliged to yield to Force, and abandon the Passages by which Provisions might enter the Town, though indeed they were not without Hope of Succour, they knew that *Baguirchagi*, Prince of *Arabia*, was marching with 6, or 7000 Men to relieve *Schiras*, but their Want of Discipline was such, that they were defeated and slain by 1400 *Aghuanis*.

The Governor having lost by this Defeat the only Resource they had, and knowing well that his Provision and Ammunition would soon fail, that three Parts of the Inhabitants had already perish'd by Famine and Sword, and that the Number of the Enemy instead of diminishing, increased daily, deliver'd up the Town on the 13th of April, after a Siege of eight Months: He supported the Siege with all the Diligence and Bravery that could be expected from a gallant and experienc'd Officer; there were 6000 *Aghuanis* and more kill'd in this Siege; the City, notwithstanding the fair Promises of the En-

my, was given to the Plunder and Slaughter of the Soldiers, both of which were very great.

A Conquest of this Importance, flatter'd very agreeably the Vanity of *Zeberdert Kan*, and encourag'd him to make new ones; accordingly having settled Affairs in *Schiras*, and plac'd a good Garrison there, he march'd to *Lahr*; this little Town gives Name to a Country round it, being formerly besieged by a Prince who took the Title of *Lahrifan*; this Town, after a small Resistance, surrender'd, and received 3000 *Aghuanis* for its Garrison.

From this Place *Zeberdert Kan* march'd to *Benderabassi*, the ancient *Gombra*, to which King *Schah Abbas* gave its Name in the Year 1622, and which formerly had Commerce with the Island *Ormus*, that was taken from the *Portuguese* by the Assistance of the *English*; this Town and the Citadel were taken in a few Days.

Mahmoud now having recover'd his Fatigues, and refresh'd and recruited his Army from several of his own Sect, who came into the City continually, resolv'd on his Part to pursue his Point, and to make an entire Conquest of the Province of *Kilan*.

He left *Ispahan* in the Month of *June*, at the Head of near 30,000 Men, but now his good Fortune began to forsake him, and this Expedition succeeded very ill: He was scarce arriv'd in *Kilan*, but whether the Badness of the Air, or the frequent Incursions of the *Arabs*, who killed great Numbers of his Soldiers, occasion'd it, he return'd to *Ispahan*, having lost all his Baggage and near three Parts of his Army.

If Prince *Tamas* had at this Time only been at the Head of 10,000 Men, to have pursu'd *Mahmoud* in his Retreat, he must have been entirely cut off, and the Prince would have found himself very soon Master of all the Enemy had deprived him: But the Terror was so great, not only among the Nobles, but the People, that nobody durst own himself of his Party, at least openly, and the Prince had not in all more than two thousand Men who follow'd him.

This Reverse of Fortune threw *Mahmoud* into a black Melancholy. The *Dutch*, who for Sake of Commerce had crowded to *Ispahan*, were the first who felt the Effects of his ill Humour, he caus'd them all at once to be seized, oblig'd them to fine for their Liberty 40,000 *Tomans*, tho' they had already paid him 20,000: After this, the *Armenians* were taxed 70,000, and oblig'd to

to send fifty chosen Virgins of their Nation to his Seraglio.

The *French* were treated very near as ill as others, for tho' they spared their Purses, they took their Liberty: Monsieur *Gardane*, Consul of the *French* Nation at *Ispahan*, to whom without Injustice we cannot refuse the Praise which his Wisdom, his good Conduct, and his Zeal for the Interest of the Commerce of *France* merit, was forbidden, as were all the *French* Merchants, to go out of the City; not only not to go out of *Ispahan* on Pain of Death, but not so much as to send from thence one Word in Writing on the same Penalty: So that whatever Desire Mr. *Gardane* might have to inform the Court of *France* of the Affairs in *Persia*, it was not for the Interest of the Nation to run the Risque of giving that Satisfaction at such a Price.

But what chagrin'd *Mahmoud* most, was the News of the Revolt of *Yezed*, about ten Days Journey from *Ispahan*, on the Side of *Candahar*. The Inhabitants of this Town, at the Solicitation of the *Guebres*, who came before it in Numbers, had submitted, and received a Garrison of 2000 *Aghuanis*, but when they learn'd the ill Situation of the Affairs of the Enemy, they fell upon the *Aghuanis*, slew many, and drove the rest out of the Town.

Mahmoud, as embarrass'd as he was, would not suffer this Action to pass with Impunity; he collected his Troops, and having got together a Body of 18,000 Men, march'd on the 22d of *December* for *Yezed*; the Besiegers made frequent and fierce Attacks, but were bravely repulsed by the Besieged; each Side was wholly bent upon the Means of Conquest, and happily for the Besieged an Opportunity offer'd and was taken.

The Army of the Enemy had suffer'd very much, not only by the Snows which had fallen in Abundance, but likewise by the Want of all Sorts of Provisions, the Country People who had left their Villages, and were retir'd to Mount *Taurus*, having taken every Eatable along with them; so that *Mahmoud* was obliged to quarter a good Part of his Army at convenient Distances for Subsistence, which weaken'd him very much; the Besieged being sensible of this, made two Sallies at once of their Infantry and their Cavalry, and that so warmly, that they kill'd near 3000 of their Enemies: *Mahmoud* himself being surrounded by the Cavalry, escaped with Difficulty, but was obliged to quit all his Baggage, and
make

make the best of his Way with the few who remain'd about him.

This second Defeat, which put it out of the Power of *Mahmoud* to enterprize any thing, at least for some Time, seized him with so extream a Melancholy, it was believed it would kill him; and now, as he thought himself incommoded, and a Burthen to himself and others, he resolv'd to shut himself up and begin the *Riada*, a Sort of Spiritual Discipline sometimes used by the *Musselmans*.

These Exercises consist in voluntarily imprisoning themselves fourteen or fifteen Days, and eating nothing but Bread and Water, nor that neither 'till after the setting of the Sun, and repeating continually in a groaning Accent, and as if the Voice was drawn from the Bottom of the Stomach, these Sounds, *Hou, Hou, Hou*, 'till the Foam rises to the Mouth, and upon the Lips, and their Strength fails, then they fall into Epileptick Fits, which they call Ecstasies: And in these Sorts of Ecstasies they pretend that the Devil is forced by a superior Power, to discover the good or evil Events of the Enterprizes they are about: In this superstitious Exercise *Mahmoud* employed himself in the Month of *February* 1725, and when he came out he was very weak, and in a Disposition not very distant from Madness.

His Head was weakened with long and severe fasting, a settled Melancholy in his Blood, his Reason seem'd much hurt, and he imagin'd he saw People every Moment, People who had a Design upon his Life, and suspected every Body, but especially the Princes of the Blood, whom he was determin'd absolutely to root out.

In Order to put this horrible Design in Execution, he was obliged to be assisted by all his Confidants, with whom he enter'd one Day after Dinner into the great Hall, where all the Princes of the Blood were assembled, and *Schah Hassain* their Father, with them; then transported with more than Hellish Fury, he with the Assistance of his armed People, cut in Pieces at once the whole Royal Family, excepting only two young Princes, one about four and the other five Years old, who to avoid their Fate, threw themselves into the Arms of their Father, as their last *Asylum*: *Schah Hassain* held forth his Arms to receive them, embrac'd them tenderly, and received a Wound in his Arm, in warding off a Blow aimed at them by one of the Assassins: The Sight of the

the Blood that flow'd from the Parent, soften'd even the cruel Mind of *Mahmoud*, who never intended to touch the Person of the King, and oblig'd him to leave these two young Princes to him to be the Consolation of his old Age. There were 105 Nobles slain thus, among whom were three Uncles of *Schah Haffain*, very old, and seven of his Nephews.

After this inhuman Slaughter, *Mahmoud* appeared as one possessed, and finding no Remedy for his Dis temper, he caus'd the *Armenian* Priests to be called in, and order'd them to consult their *Alchoran*; and to engage them to go heartily to work, he gave them 15,000 *Tomans* of Gold, and assur'd them, if he recover'd his Health, he would restore to them all that he had taken away from them; he made some Restitution to the *Dutch* Company, but all was taken again by his Successor.

Notwithstanding all this, his Sickness increased daily, his Body cover'd with a Leprosy, exhaled a most insupportable Smell, his Flesh pealed by little and little from the Bones, his Limbs could not support him, and in the Attacks of his Madness, he us'd to gnaw and tear his Hands and Arms with his Teeth, and Nature doing none of her Functions in the ordinary Manner, gave up his Excrements thro' his Mouth.

The *Aghuanis* seeing the Danger of the Life of *Mahmoud*, thought of appointing a Successor to him; they were inclin'd to desire the Brother of *Mahmoud*, who had been appointed his Successor on his Demise, to take the Government upon him, but he was at a great Distance in the Province of *Candahar*, and no possible Dilligence that could be us'd, wou'd bring him to *Ispahan*, in less than eight or ten Months: And it was absolutely necessary, that this Affair should be settl'd immediately: For the People apprized of the Condition of *Mahmoud*, began to lose their Fears, and declare openly in Favour of Prince *Tamas*; a Report was spread, that he was advancing with a powerful Army, that the *Arabs* having join'd the *Persians*, were marching to their Relief, and that the Towns wait'd only his Arrival to submit to him.

These Reports, tho' groundless, intimidat'd the *Aghuanis*, and shew'd the Necessity they were under of chusing immediately a Person to conduct them at this Juncture; not being able therefore to elect the Brother of *Mahmoud*, by Reason of the Distance, they elect'd his Cousin German *Acherof*, who was then in Prison as we related above. The

The deplorable Condition that *Schah Haffain* was in, at the Surrender of *Ispahan*, when he gave up his Crown and Sceptre to *Mahmoud*, touch'd every one with Compassion, his very Enemies felt so sensibly, as to be in Tears for him. But this *Acherof*, as we have said, did every thing he could to oblige *Mahmoud*, to receive that unfortunate Prince in a Manner less fierce and haughty: This Liberty he took with *Mahmoud* on this Occasion, which tho' he then dissimled his Dislike of it, he soon after seized him, and clapt him in a dark Prison, and under the closest Confinement.

Upon this, on the 21st of *April*, the *Aghuanis* assembled, and march'd Sword in Hand, to deliver *Acherof* from his Confinement, they conducted him immediately to the Royal Palace, plac'd him on the Throne, and saluted him King of *Persia*.

Acherof, to maintain himself in this unexpected Dignity to which he saw himself rais'd, began immediately by causing the Head of *Mahmoud* to be taken off, and the Heads of his principal Favourites: A few Days after this, being advertis'd of some seditious Words utter'd by some of the Soldiers, who were of the Body Guard of *Mahmoud*, he order'd the Army to surround them, cut 300 of them to Pieces, imprison'd their Officers, and broke their Corps. *Zeberdert Kan*, who about this Time return'd triumphant from his Conquests, was honour'd, and all his Offices and Dignities were preserv'd.

As to the *Persians*, *Acherof* pretended to shew particular Regard to them. The Design he had to draw Prince *Tamas* into his Hand, and by his Death to secure the Throne for ever to his Family, made it absolutely necessary for him to dissimble thus, and to make an outward Shew of particular Zeal to the Royal Family, and to discover upon all Occasions, a Disposition, whenever it should be in his Power, to place the Crown upon the Head of the lawful Prince: Therefore he began his Reign with a Visit to *Schah Haffain*, consoled him upon the bloody Assassination of his Family by *Mahmoud*, and gave him what Comfort he could; he caus'd the scatter'd Bones of his Relations to be collected and plac'd them under a magnificent *Mausoleum*, in the Town of *Kan*, the ancient Place of Sepulture of the *Persian* Kings.

He sent likewise rich Presents to the *Mosch*, in which they were placed, and 1000 *Tomans* to be distributed among the Poor: After this, with his Crown and Sceptre

in his Hand, he came in the most submissive Manner, and threw himself at the Feet of *Schah Haffain*, imploring him earnestly to take the Government of the Realm again, or to oblige Prince *Tamas* to take it. *Schah Haffain*, who seem'd very well to understand the Meaning of this Offer, and who knew if he discover'd the least Inclination of remounting the Throne, his Life must answer it, answered *Acherof* thus, ' That he was obliged to him for the Zeal he express'd to his Person, but that having voluntarily quitted the Government, he could not by any Means think of taking it again; as to what regarded his Son, he would not intermeddle, nor oblige him to accept a Dignity which perhaps he might make a very ill Use of.

Acherof, still concealing his Purpose, seem'd as if he were uneasy at this Determination of *Schah Haffain*, however, that he might not be wanting, as he said, in his Respect and Duty, he sent a magnificent Embassy to Prince *Tamas*, with considerable Presents, and Horses richly caparison'd, inviting him to come and take Possession of the Throne, and praying that he would please to appoint a place where they might meet, and settle Affairs in Order to it: The Prince too easy to credit what pleas'd him, came blindly into the Net, and appointed the little Plain of *Theran* for the Rendezvous.

Acherof transported with this successful Beginning of his Plot, march'd immediately at the Head of 12,000 Men, and arriv'd first in the Plain, and posted his Troops in such Manner as they could most easily execute his Purpose. The Prince advanced only with 3000 Men; but having happily heard that *Acherof* had a great Number of Troops with him, he began to fear and suspect; but however not being perfectly satisfy'd of the Truth of the Report, to be certain, he sent before him *Allam Kan*, with 2000 Men, reserving only 1000 about his Person. *Allam Kan* arrived, and perceiving not only a large Army of *Aghuanis*, but likewise that all the Avenues to the Camp were guarded, found it was very plain their Design was to seize the Prince. Upon this he immediately gave him Notice, and desir'd him to take Care of himself; and it was Time to give him Notice, for *Acherof* advertis'd by his Spies, of the near Arrival of the Prince, had privately posted 2500 *Aghuanis* behind a Hill to cut off his Passage, and every Possibility of an Escape: So that he was just upon the Point of seizing

him, when Notice was given the Prince to take Care of his Life.

This unfortunate Prince was upon this obliged to mount immediately, and take Refuge with about 200 Horse in the Town of *Theran*.

Acherof finding his Design discover'd, immediately attack'd *Allam Kan*, who defended himself very gallantly, against so great Inequality of Forces, and repuls'd the Enemy twice with Loss; but at length the Night approaching, he retir'd and joined the Prince in *Theran*. The Enemy ignorant of the Roads, and fearing to be engaged in the Night too, near the Mountains, durst not pursue them.

In the mean Time *Allam Kan* foreseeing that *Acherof* would besiege the Town, advis'd the Prince immediately to leave it, upon which, having refreshed their Troops, they march'd out, and the Prince at their Head, in the Beginning of the Night, and with such Diligence, that at Break of Day they were six Leagues from *Theran*, on the Side of *Mezanderan*: That which *Allam Kan* foresaw happen'd, for *Acherof* had invested the Town, to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants, before Day-break, imagining, he should seize the Prince on his March: He had taken some Peasants for his Guide, but finding the Prince escaped, he in great Fury storm'd the Town, and order'd his Soldiers to spare none, but to put all to the Sword.

After this, the Town of *Kam*, or *Sava*, was taken; they were treated with less Cruelty than *Theran*, the Soldiers only plunder'd the Town, and saved the People.

Acherof not thinking it proper to push his Conquests farther, his Army not being great, returns now to *Isfahan*, where he meditated the Destruction of those few of the Nobility who had escaped the Sword of *Mahmoud*, in this Manner:

The Number of Soldiers which *Acherof* took with him to meet the Prince, gave a Jealousy to the Nobles, that this Interview was design'd more for the Benefit of *Acherof* than of the Prince; therefore the Fears they had lest the Prince, whom they tenderly lov'd, should be surprized, and be blindly led into some bad Measures, they resolv'd to give him their Advice; they wrote to him, and this Letter was intercepted by *Scedal*, one of the Generals of the *Aghuanis*, and sent to *Acherof*, who to revenge himself of the Nobles for this Action, caus'd them

them all to assemble in the Royal Palace, under the Presence of asking their Advice in Matters of the last Importance, and there were they all murder'd: At the same Time he put out the Eyes of an Infant, the Grandchild of *Schah Hassain*; and some say, he practis'd the same Cruelty on *Schah Hassain* himself, but this was not certain.

Every one expects the Brother of *Mahmoud* at *Ispahan*, when he comes, as he certainly will, a Civil War between the *Aghuanis* must infallibly be the Consequence: This may probably give an Opportunity to *Schah Hassain* to remount his Throne.

During these Troubles in *Persia*, the neighbouring Princes were not idle, but made Incursions, and seiz'd the Provinces on their Borders.

The *Muscovites* took *Schirvan*, a fruitful and beautiful Country, extending itself along the *Caspian* Sea, and lying convenient for Commerce. The *Turks* were those who gain'd most, they have by little and little, got Possession of all *Georgia*, and of the Provinces of *Eriwan*, *Nakman*, *Al-derhesan*, *Kalan* and *Havadan*, with their several Dependencies, Cities, Towns, &c. Some of them made a generous and long Resistance; *Tauris* among the rest, which did not submit till after a long and vigorous Siege, and after having suffer'd very near the same Miseries as *Ispahan*.

The Conquests of the *Turks*, and their near Approach to the Capital, from which they were not more than five or six Days March, oblig'd *Acherof*, who was in no Condition to oppose them, to send on the 2d of September, 1725, an Embassy to the Porte, to desire Peace of the Grand Signior, at any Price, and on what Conditions he should please.

The Ambassador's Present was 20,000 *Tomans* in Gold, yet for all this, the *Turks* push'd their Conquests, intending when they had taken *Ispahan*, to place Prince *Tamas* on the Throne, garrison the strong Towns, and oblige that Prince to act as their Lieutenant in *Persia*. But they were totally defeated before they reach'd that City, as appears by the following Account from *Constantinople*.

Constantinople, February 5, 1727.

WE have received the following Account of the Defeat of the Ottoman Army in *Persia*.

The *Bashaw* of *Babylon* having made long Matches thro' several frightful Desarts, arrived in the Month of *Octo-ber* last within four Leagues of *Isfahan* with 60,000 Men. After having rested some Days, he detach'd 4000 Janisfaries, and 2000 Spahi's, to go and view the Camp of the Rebel *Esfreff*. Those Troops not knowing the Ground, and being morecover led by Guides who were affected to the Rebels, were intercepted by them, and cut in Pieces, two Miles from their Intrenchments. Mean Time our Army, which was marching to support the Detachment, perceiving this Loss, made a Halt, and try'd to draw Lines to cover themselves, thinking that the Rebels, Hush'd with their Success, would fall upon them with all their Forces. *Esfreff* being inform'd by his Spies of all that pass'd, artfully improv'd the happy Coniuncture to scatter Libels in the Ottoman Army to this Effect:

That he was sorry to see Brethren worrying one another at such a Rate, and that it was high Time to put an End to a War which was a Reproach to good *Musselmans*; taking the Great God and *Mahomet* to Witness, that he was ready to come into a reasonable Accommodation.

This Stratagem had all the Success he could desire. The *Turks* charm'd with such a Declaration, began to murmur loudly against their Generals, not sparing even the Grand Signior nor his Prime Vizier, and agreed at the Approach of the Rebels to retire. At this News *Esfreff* caused several thousand Men to march, preceded by several devout *Musselmans* without Arms, who cry'd to the *Turks* with a loud Voice, What is the Reason of all this Malice? Let us leave off to spill the Blood of Believers, and embrace as Friends. At these Words one of our Generals giving the Signal to his Troop, retired in Disorder with 12,000 Men, and was follow'd by an *Ag*a at the Head of 8000 *Asiaticks*, so that the *Bashaws Omar* and *Cuprolis*, fearing the Menaces of the Janisfaries, prepared to fly with the rest of the Army, abandoning their Camp with all that was therein. *Esfreff* who waited for this Rout, had caused the most important Posts to be taken Possession of by his *Aghuanis* (a People that inhabit

habit the Provinces of *Candakar, Kirofan, Sigistan, and Kirman*) and his *Guebres*, the old *Persians*, esteem'd most couragious of all, and caused the Run-a-ways to be charged with such Vigour, that they cut a prodigious Number of them in Pieces, without being able to rally; so that he is absolutely Master of all the Neighbourhood of *Ispahan*. The Remains of our Army amount to about 30,000 Men in the whole, most of them without Arms, and are reassembled at *Madam*, a Town near *Bagdad* on the River *Tigris*.



S W E D E N.

THE following Letter from the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp* to the States of *Sweden*, bears an old Date, but was not deliver'd 'till the latter End of *January* last. It was written in the *Swedish* Language; and because it relates to, and gives Light into some Matters of the highest Importance now in Agitation in the North, 'tis proper to insert it at large in this Collection.

The Duke of Holstein's Letter to the States of Sweden.

<i>Right Noble,</i>	<i>Very Noble,</i>
<i>Right Reverend,</i>	<i>Very Reverend,</i>
<i>Right Honourable,</i>	<i>Very Honourable,</i>
<i>Honest and Faithful,</i>	

*To the Very Respected and Esteem'd Assembly of the States
of the Kingdom of Sweden.*

WE could not, without being wanting to ourself, upon the agreeable Approach of the Meeting of the General Diet, decline giving the greatest Testimony we can, of our Good-Will to that most laudable Body by this our Letter; as we were at the Close of the last Session, consoled and comforted by the Declaration and Assurance full of Benevolence towards us from the said most laudable States, and sent us by his Majesty.

Our Mind and Heart both loaded by the hard Oppression of *Denmark*, revive at once, when we perceive we are

are not forgot by our dear Country: But when we become sensible, that the Noble *Swedish* Blood so renown'd throughout the World, stirs in our Favour, in the Veins of our most beloved and dear Countrymen; we must assure them, that the same Blood now running through our Heart, does and will for ever move in Favour of *Sweden*.

The Sentiments of Gratitude, rooted in the Bottom of our Heart, cannot be sufficiently expressed, nor the Extent of them known, by any Words; therefore we shall leave to every sincere Patriot and Inhabitant of *Sweden*, such Words as are most answerable to his honest Inclinations, and such Gratitude as his right *Swedish* Heart shall suggest unto him, and which cannot be painted by any Eloquence.

Every Body must know that our Love to our Country is natural, reasonable, sincere, perfect and constant: And will for ever be proved so to be, when Occasion shall draw it into Action.

In this firm Confidence we promise ourselves that it will not be disagreeable to the laudable Estates of the Realm, that once more we open our Heart before them.

When the Defensive Alliance was concluded with *Russia* on the 22d of *February*, 1724, there was at the same Time secret Articles agreed on, in what Manner an Enterprize might be undertaken in our Favour for the Restitution of *Sleswick*; so that we might not only recover what is our Right, but likewise that by this Means the Peace in the North might be establish'd; when this Stumbling-Block, the Cause of all their Troubles and Disorders was once removed: Since that Time we have quietly waited, when by this Means, and the Blessing of the Almighty, there would be a happy Result of this Treaty: but such is the Will of God, according to his supream Wisdom, to defer it thus long, in order to prove our Patience and Trust in him; since upon many Conjunctions and Incidents, sometimes we have met with one Obstacle, sometimes another, which not only hinder'd any thing from being executed with Vigour, but even from being undertaken in our Favour.

The Pride of the Court of *Denmark* is increased to that Degree, that very lately a Declaration was made there, not at all agreeable to Equity, viz. — *That nothing was due to us from his Danish Majesty relating to that Dutchy, and that he would not enter into any amicable Accommodation relating to that Affair.*

Yet,

Yet, notwithstanding all these Obstacles, it looks as if this Cloud of Affliction, which has so long hover'd over our Head and threaten'd us, was about to dissipate, since by Divine Providence two of the greatest Powers in Europe have resolv'd to assist us with powerful Succours.

His Imperial Roman Majesty has not only acceded to the Alliance of *Stockholm*, as is well known, but likewise pursuant to his Love of Justice, and his invaluable Benevolence to our Person, enter'd into a new Engagement with her Imperial Majesty, our most Gracious Mother-in-Law, by Virtue of an Alliance concluded with her relating to our Interest, in a Manner with which we have great Reason to be well satisfy'd.

We have nothing more to wish to make our Happiness complete, but that his *Swedish* Majesty, and the Estates of the Realm, would be pleas'd, out of their Good Will and Affection towards us, To consent to what shall be proposed to them in the Diet on the Parts of the Powers above-mention'd.

We are perfectly assur'd, That the most laudable Estates of the Realm, so remarkable for their Piety, Compassion and Love of Justice, will without any Scruple, come into an Accession, which tends to our Prosperity and Deliverance, from an Oppression so hard and so long, as well as it relates to the publick Good; nor is there Occasion to mention what all the World knows, that our Hereditary Dominions were sacrificed only for the Service of *Sweden*; and what is likewise as well known, that we never pretended this Kingdom was oblig'd solely and separately to re-establish our Affairs.

We shall not enter into the Detail of what Importance 'tis to this Crown of *Sweden*, not to suffer *Denmark* to be in a Condition to stir up new Troubles and Disturbances in *Sweden*, by their Use of the Annual Revenues from the *Dutchy of Steswick*, and leave it only to the most laudable Estates to reflect, how much Grief we must be afflicted with, if after so long Patience and Attendance upon favourable Conjunctions, we again find ourselves expos'd to the greatest Risques.

Some sinister Accident may again happen, if we miss this Opportunity of the Assistance of two of the greatest Powers in Europe, and upon whom we can certainly depend.

This must be of great Advantage not only for you, but for your Glory, and give us Leave to add, for the Interest

rest of *Sweden* in Regard to the present Conjunctions, if the most laudable Estates of the Realm would be pleased to make such Dispositions as might be hoped for, from the Activity of the next and the succeeding Diets.

Therefore we send these Presents to you, in the Honour and perfect Confidence we hold of the just and solid Deliberations of the Body of the most laudable Estates of the Realm, as well as for their Amity and cordial Affection to us; waiting the favourable Result of this Affair, which we absolutely promise ourself from their Equity and Justice.

To conclude, we wish from the Bottom of our Heart, that the Almighty will be pleased to bless and crown all the Deliberations of the most laudable Estates of the Realm, with the most happy Success, for the general Good of our Country, and the particular Prosperity of every Inhabitant thereof.

We remain with all Affection,

Tendernefs and Esteem, &c.

*Petersbourg, Aug.
26, 1726.*

Charles-Frederick.



S P A I N.

*A Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, as publish'd by
Autho-rity at Madrid.*

IN Obedience to the King's Orders brought by an Express dispatch'd from *Madrid*, Feb. 17, to the Count *de las Torres*, this General caused the Trenches to be open'd before *Gibraltar* in the Night between the 22d and 23d of that Month. The Governor of the Place having perceived on the 21st in the Afternoon, that we were erecting a Battery near the Tower of the Mill, on the West Side of the Town, and that on the 22d in the Morning, that Work was carry'd on with great Application, wrote to the Count *de las Torres*, protesting against these first Acts of Hostility: That General not having return'd a satisfactory Answer, about Four in the Afternoon, a Cannon loaded

loaded with Ball was fired from the Town upon the Workmen, which served as a Signal to the other Gunners, to make during the remaining Part of that Day, several Discharges of the Cannon on the Side of the *Spaniards* Battery, which they continued to erect, notwithstanding the Fire of the *English*: The Trenches were open'd by 1500 Workmen, directed by a Brigade of Engineers, and supported by five Battalions of Foot, commanded by the Marquess of *Alonche*, the eldest of the Lieutenant-Generals, by Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Torre Mayor*, Brigadier-General, a Colonel and other Officers, at the Head of whom the Marquess *de las Torres* marched from the Camp to the Foot of the Rock of the Mountain of *Gibraltar*, where the Workmen began to turn up the Ground.

The 23d, at Break of Day, the Besieged made a great Fire of their Muskets from the Top of the Rock, and threw at the same Time from the Top of the Mountain many Bombs, and a great Number of Granado's and Stones upon the Besiegers; and two Hours after they they approached on the Shallow Shoar towards the East with two Men of War and one Bylander; and with two other Vessels on the Western Shore, from whence they cannonaded and bombarded the *Spanish* Troops, seconded by the Artillery of the Old Mole, and by the Mortars from the Town, which made a continual Fire till Night came on. That Day, on the Side of the Besiegers, 19 Men were kill'd, among whom were two Captains and one Ensign; and 45 wounded, the chief of whom are the Marquess *de Torre Mayor*, Brigadier-General, who received a Wound in his Arm, two Captains, and one Ensign: Towards the Evening, three Vessels arrived in the Camp laden with Ammunition of War.

In the Night between the 23d and 24th, the Marquess *de Verboon*, Lieutenant-General of the King's Arms, and Engineer-General, the Count *de Zueveggen*, Major-General, and the Brigadier-General Don *John de Gages*, mounted the Trenches with the 2d Brigade of Engineers, 1000 Workmen, and a like Number of Troops as mounted the Night before, having the Count *de las Torres* at their Head. During this Night we secured ourselves from the Artillery of the *English* Ships, and open'd the Communication that was begun the Night before, and which the Bombs of the Besieged had hinder'd us from bringing to Perfection. They continued all the Day to fire very briskly; but our Batteries having begun about

Ten in the Morning to fire on the *English* Vessels, they were forced to retire: This Day four Men were kill'd, and 49 wounded; among them two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns. Towards the Evening, the *English* cannonaded a small *Spanish* Vessel laden with six Brass Cannon and eight Patereroes, and having attack'd her with armed Shallops at the Time she was going to unlade, a Detachment of the Troops of the Camp went to her Assistance, and forced the *English* Shallops to retire, who nevertheless took a *Spanish* Bark laden with Planks, which Bark was then on the Shallow between *Gibraltar* and *Algezira*.

In the Night between the 24th and 25th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Glines*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Jerome de Solis*, Major-General, Don *Gregory Ceval-y-Pueyo*, Brigadier-General, and by six Battalions of 300 Men each: The Works were perfected, and the first parallel Line finish'd: The same Night the Battery of eight Cannon, very near the Tower of the Mill, was put in a Condition to fire: The Fire from the Town was very brisk the Day following: The Besiegers had four Men kill'd and six wounded by the Bombs: The *English* Ships retiring, went to the East of the Bay, to go and cruise in the Streight, and some of them cannonaded the *Spanish* Shipping in the Shallows of *Algeziras* and of the West. Towards the Evening there arrived in the Camp twenty Brass Cannon, twenty-four Pounds.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Petro de Castro*, Major-General, and the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, mounted the Trenches with a like Number of Troops as the Night before: They made a Branch of a Trench on the Side of the Sea, to cover themselves from the Cannon of the *English* Men of War: The Besieged made a dreadful Fire all the Day, and there was one Man kill'd and eight wounded.

In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis de Ribado*, by the Major-General the Marquess *de Montreel*, and by the Brigadier the Marquess *de Bay*; all the Works were perfected, and during that Night two Men were kill'd, and four wounded. The Battery of ten Guns that had been raised the 25th on the Eastern Shore, to hinder the Approach of the *English* Vessels, having secured from their Fire the Troops in the Trenches,

another

another Battery of a like Number of Guns was erected on the 27th, on the Left of that of eight Guns, which is near the Tower of the Mill on the Western Side, and on the Left of this, one of Mortars, both of them being design'd to destroy the Fortifications of the Outworks of the Place : We continued to work thereon all last Night, and we believe they will begin to fire To-morrow Morning. The Shallops of the *English* Men of War possess'd themselves this Morning of two Barks laden with Fascines, and two *Catalonian* Barks have been in pursuit of two *English* Barks. The Trenches will be mounted this Night by the Marquess of *Alonches*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of *Gastro-Pinazo*, Lieutenant-General, and Don *Lewis Ferdinand Patinho*, Brigadier-General. Vice-Admiral *Wager* has sent two *English* Men of War with Letters for all the Consuls that are in the Ports of *Spain* ; but we know not what Orders he has given them : He has also detach'd two Men of War of his Squadron to convoy as far as the Entrance into the *Tagus* the *English* Merchant Ships that were in those Parts.

In the Night between the 28th of *February* and the 1st of *March*, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de *Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count de *Aydie*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Francis Camillo*, and the Colonels Don *John Anthony d'Ordenal* and Don *George Pacheco*, with 800 Workmen, and six Companies of Grenadiers : They work'd to perfect the second Parallel, and to erect three Batteries against the *English* Batteries of *Queen Anne* and of the Top of the Mountain ; the Besieged made a great Fire, and wounded four of our Men.

On the 1st of *March* in the Night, Don *Francis de Ribadeo*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo de Beraltia*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *John Gages*, the Colonels Don *Charles Cusac* and Don *Francis Roben* mounted the Trenches with 400 Workmen, and a Brigade of 20 Miners, supported by six Companies of Grenadiers : They perfected the Parallel that extends to the Sea on the West, and they work'd on two of the above mention'd Batteries ; to perfect that of the Mortars, and to finish that of the Sea towards the East, in order to their firing all at the same Time. The Fire from the Town kill'd a Gunner, and wounded some of the Workmen.

In the Night between the 2d and 3d, the Trenches were mounted by the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueveggen*, Major-General, the Baron *de Cerretani*, Brigadier, the Chevalier *de Lanoy* and Don *John d'Urbina*, Colonels, 500 Workmen, 30 Miners, and the like Number of Troops as the Night before: The Works of the Batteries and of the Sap were very much advanced: The Fire from the Place was much more brisk than the Day before, and one Captain and four Soldiers were wounded, and one kill'd.

In the Night between the 3d and 4th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Major-General Don *Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier the Chevalier *de Sayve*, the Colonels Don *Andrew de Burges* and Don *Anthony d'Yrusta*, 600 Workmen, and the like Number of Troops: They work'd on the Battery of the Mill, intended to batter the Defences of the Mountain; on the Battery of the Mortars, and on the two Lines of Communication which lead to the great Battery of thirty Guns, which was begun to be erected to batter the Curtain of the Land-Gate of the Town, which is between the Bastion of *St. Peter* and that of *St. Paul*: A Sub-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of the Walloon Guards was dangerously wounded, as were likewise three of the Workmen, and one Serjeant was kill'd.

In the Night between the 4th and 5th, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don *Lewis de Milan* and Don *Jasper de la Torre* mounted the Trenches with 700 Workmen; the Sap was continu'd, and the Batteries perfected; some Places of the Trenches were deepen'd; the Ground design'd for the great Battery was levell'd; the Cannon were carry'd thither, and the great Communication, which is of 4000 Paces, was finish'd: The Besieged made that Day a very great Fire, and one Captain of Grenadiers was kill'd, and several Soldiers wounded.

On the 5th, about Ten in the Morning, the three first Batteries and that of Mortars began to fire: An English Man of War approached on the East Side, to play on the Trenches of the Besieged; but she retired after having made some Discharges of her Artillery.

In the Night between the 5th and 6th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, the Major-General the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, the

the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, the Colonels Don *John-Joseph de Leon-y-Luna*, and Don *Peter Faxardo*, by 1100 Workmen, and by six Companies of Grenadies : They work'd to perfect the great Battery, the Lines of Communication, and the Flank that covers the Besiegers from the Fire of the *English* Men of War : Five Workmen were wounded.

In the Night between the 6th and 7th, the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, Lieutenant General, the Count *d'Aydie* Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Affiuro*, the Colonels Don *Peter de St. Maurin*, and Don *Aufsin Brus*, reliev'd the Trenches with 697 Workmen ; the Works already begun the Night before were continu'd, and two Soldiers were wounded, and one Gunner kill'd.

In the Night between the 7th and 8th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General the Count *de Glimes*, the Major-General Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, the Brigadier Don *Francis Carillo*, the Colonels the Baron *de Haen* and *Anthony Salus*, at the Head of 1300 Workmen, and a Detachment from the Army of 750 Men ; they perfected the great Battery.

In the Night between the 8th and 9th, the Count *de Montemer*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueveghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *John Gages*, and the Colonels Don *Eugene de Lobo* and Don *Francis Wamulle*, mounted the Trenches with 1300 Workmen, and 600 Men : They continu'd the making another Battery of ten Guns, under the Direction of the Colonel Don *Francis Balvasor*, with Design to batter the old Mole.

In the Night between the 9th and 10th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Ribadeo*, the Major-General *de Solis*, the Brigadier *Ceretani*, the Colonels Don *Peter Dabarle*, and Don *Lewis de Bon-Amour*, at the Head of 1750 Men, and 1200 Workmen. So great an Abundance of Rain fell that Night, that the Trenches were overflow'd, and some of the Works born down by the Current, so that they were wholly taken up in repairing the Damages, and in cleansing the Communications with the Batteries. The *English* having arm'd the *Spanish* Barque which they took on the 24th of last Month, and having put on Board her, a Lieutenant, a Commander in Second, a Guard-Marine, 18 Seamen, a Serjeant, and 15 Grenadiers, they attack'd on the 10th, at Break of Day, another *Spanish* Barque that was coming from *Malaga*, with Provisions for the Camp ; but a Storm arising, hinder'd the Success of that Enterprize.

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In the Night between the 10th and 11th, the Trenches were mounted by the *Marquess d'Alancher*, Lieutenant-General, the *Marquess de Montreal*, Major-General, the *Chevalier de Saque*, Brigadier, and the Colonels *Don Peter d'Avila*, and *Don William Lacy*, 650 Men, and 1500 Workmen: On the Right of the great Battery, they have drawn a Parallel of 150 Fathom, advancing towards the Town a second Communication from the same Battery, to that which is intended to batter the old Mole, and 'tis believed the first of them will be in a Condition to fire by the 13th, and the other by 15th. The Place was also mark'd out, where they are to make their last Battery, under the Direction of the Colonel *Don Austin Brans*. It will be near the Cover'd Way, in Order to make a Breach in the Curtain of the Gate towards the Land, from whence is obliquely seen half the Battery which is near the Tower of the Mill.

In the Night between the 11th and 12th, the Lieutenant-General *Count de Glines* mounted the Trenches with the Major-General *Duke of Cassio Pignano*, the Brigadier *Marquess du Bay*, the Colonels *Don Charles Niederist* and *Don Raymond Bourk*, and other Officers in Proportion, with 1150 Soldiers for the Trenches, 3000 Men for several Posts, and for the Batteries, 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse and 760 Workmen. The Communications and the Batteries were repair'd, and the great Battery was finish'd, upon which they could plant but three Cannon, the sandy Ground having hinder'd their bringing any more thither during that Night; and we had but one Gunner and one Sutler wounded. The Mine that is carry'd on towards the Fort of Queen Anne, was advanc'd 12 Geometrical Feet in Length, six in Breadth, and five in Depth, notwithstanding the Hardness of the Rock. That Day the Besieged made several Discharges of their Artillery, to celebrate the Birth-day of the Princess of Wales.

In the Night between the 12th and 13th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General *Count de Montemar*, the Major-General *Count Daydie*, the Brigadier *Don Luke Patinko*, and the Colonels *Don Peter Fidalgo* and *Don James Salande*, with 1650 Soldiers, that is to say, 1200 for the Trenches, 300 to occupy several Posts, and to guard the Batteries, and 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse, and 737 Workmen. A Parallel was drawn from the Right of the Battery, commanded by the Provincial Lieutenant *Don Francis Baldafor*,
to

to the Sea, and they work'd to perfect the same, as also the Parallel, for its Communication with that of the Count de Mariani, in which they left 12 Cannon. They continu'd the Work of repairing the Communication of the Trenches; and the Ground there being Sandy, the Wind blew away the Sand, and left the Fascines bare: The Enemy made a great Fire from their Muskets on the Workmen, as well from the Curtain of the Land-gate, as from the Ports on the Mountain; and tho' some of our Soldiers spoke with the Enemies, their Bodies openly expos'd, we had but one Lieutenant of Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Victoria*, and one Grenadier of that of *France* wounded.

In the Night between the 13th and 14th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis de Ribadeo*, the Major-General Don *Rodrigo de Peraltia*, the Brigadier Don *Francis Carril*, and the Colonels Don *Michael Roncall*, and Don *Francis Riquieri*, with 1650 Soldiers, 300 to possess several Posts, 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse, and 450 Workmen. At Break of Day they began to fire with 20 Cannon from our great Battery, with a pretty good Effect, on the Port-holes (or Embrazures) of the Land-gate, and on the Bulwark of *St. Paul*; and notwithstanding the almost continual Fire of the Besieged, we had not the least Misfortune either in our Trenches or Batteries.

In the Night between the 14th and 15th, the Lieutenant-General Marquess of *Aloncher* went into the Trenches with the Major-General Count de *Lueveghen*, the Brigadier Don *John Baptist Gages*, the Colonels Don *Peter Sherlock*, and Don *John Bricani*, and the like Number of Troops as the Day before, without including a Company of Grenadiers, 500 dismounted Dragoons, and one Company of Carabiniers, design'd to repulse the Sallies which the Besieged might make. The Work of the Sap was continu'd with 25 Sappers, one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, and 250 Workmen, 80 to carry Gabions (Baskets fill'd with Earth) from the Park of Artillery, to the Sea on the East Side, and the others to carry the Fascines and Stakes, as also the Shovels and Mattocks, which were distributed among the 25 Sappers, to finish the Parallel with Gabions; 150 Workmen were employ'd to strengthen the Way of Communications that was overflow'd; and the 100 others to deepen and cleanse the Communication on the Right, by beginning at the Mill Tower, and going forward from thence,

thence, the Troops of the Trenches bringing the Fascines and the Stakes, to repair the Damage caused by the Rains that had fallen in great Abundance. The Mine was carry'd on three Fathoms and two Foot in the Rock, though it is very hard. The Provincial Commissary Don Mark Peliza had that Day the Misfortune to be wounded by the Splinter of a Bomb, and two Soldiers were likewise wounded.

In the Night between the 15th and 16th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General Count de Gliemes, the Major-General Don Jerome de Solis, the Brigadier Baron de Cerretani, the Colonels Don Francis La Motte, and Don John Vander-Veken, with the same Number of Troops and Companies of Grenadiers, Dragoons, and Carabineers as the Day before, and 50 Horse to support them in Case the Garrison should make a Sally. Of the 750 Workmen, 500 were employ'd to drain the Water out of, and to perfect the Parallel of the Communication that reaches from the Battery of the Provincial Lieutenant Don Francis Baldafor, to the Cantarilla, where the Gallows stands; and 600 other Workmen began to raise a new Battery at the said Gallows, under the Direction of the Provincial Lieutenant Don Austin Braus, that Post being within Musket Shot of the Land-gate of the Town; and 150 other Workmen were commanded to perfect the Battery which is to batter the old Mole. It was visible, that the continual Fire from our great Battery had wrought a wonderful Effect, since it silenced the Fire of the Intrenchments below the Fort of Queen Anne, and very much damaged the Embrazures and Battlements of the Curtain of the Land-gate and of the Bulwark of St. Paul. That Day we had only two kill'd, and four Soldiers and two Workmen wounded.

In the Night between the 16th and 17th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General Count de Montemar, the Major-General Marquess de Montreal, the Brigadier Chevalier de Sagua, the Colonels Don Lewis Mavoni, and Don Joseph de Smet, with the same Number of Troops; and the Post of the Battery of the Mill was reliev'd by a Company of Grenadiers, 50 Dragoons of the Regiment of France, and 40 Carabineers; and 50 Horse, who took Post at the Battery of Tesse, to support the Carabineers. Of 1325 Workmen, 525 were order'd to repair the great Damage that had been caus'd by the Waters in the Trenches, and in the
Lines

Lines of Communication, and the remaining 800 to continue the Work of the Battery at the Gallows, from whence they carry'd on the Work of the Sap towards the Sea on the West, which is to be advanc'd as far as possible, to place a Post of Grenadiers at the Head, and to cover the Battery. This Fire from our great Battery must have caused this Day great Damage to the Fort of Queen Anne; for besides having dismounted some of the Enemies Cannon, 'twas seen that one single Cannon Ball, shot from the said Battery, kill'd four of the Enemies Men in the Intrenchments they have beneath the said Fort. A Cannon fir'd from the Town, loaded with old Nails and bits of Iron, upon our Battery which is to batter the Mole, wounded Don Anthony Galen, Commissary of our Artillery, besides whom we had also six Soldiers wounded, four of them dangerously, two of them having had their Legs shatter'd with Cannon Balls. Two Deserters, *Frenchmen*, who had serv'd in the *English* Troops, came this Day and surrender'd themselves to ours, and report, that the Captain of the Artillery of the Place, had been kill'd by a Cannon Ball shot from one of our Batteries; and that the Commander in Chief of the Artillery was dangerously wounded by the Splinter of a Bomb; so that our Batteries fire with much Success.

In the Night between the 17th and 18th, Lieutenant-General Don Francis Ribadeo, the Duke of Castro Pignano, Major-General, the Marquess de Bay, Brigadier, the Colonels Don Alexander Brias, and Don John Mella, mounted the Trenches with 1250 Men, including seven Companies of Grenadiers, and with a Guard of 50 Dragoons, and 100 Horse: The Works of the Sap were carry'd on; 300 Workmen were employ'd to perfect the Battery design'd to play on the old Mole; and 500 on that which is near the Gallows. Don John d'Heredia, Aid-de-Camp to the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant-General, was dangerously wounded at the first of those two Batteries, where three Soldiers were kill'd, and nine Workmen were wounded. The Count de las Torres having that Day receiv'd the News of the Arrival of the Fleet from *New Spain*, drew up his Infantry in Battalia at the Head of the Camp, and made three general Salvo's of all his Artillery, to which the Infantry answer'd by as many Discharges of their Fire-Arms.

In the Night between the 18th and 19th, the Trenches were mounted by the Marquess d'Aloncher, Lieu-

tenant-General, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, the Colonels Don *Lewis de Crequi*, and Don *John Francis d'Orcafitas*, at the Head of 1662 Men, 800 Workmen, and a Guard of Horse: We continu'd to work on the Batteries last mention'd; and that which batters the old Mole began to fire at Break of Day. We had that Day five Men kill'd, and eight wounded.

In the Night between the 19th and 20th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Afflitto*, the Colonels Don *Albert-Francis de Bie*, and the Baron of *St. Ygnon*, the same Number of Troops as the preceding Night, and 700 Workmen, 300 of whom were employ'd on the Battery near the Gallows; 150 to raise Merlons (a Part of a Parapet, in Fortification between two Portholes) before that commanded by Colonel *Balbaser*, to cover it from the Fire of the *English* Battery of Queen *Anne*, which kill'd there a great many Men; 50 others were employ'd by Count *Mariani*, to finish the Battery of six Mortars, which is before Colonel *Balbaser's* Battery of Cannon; and the remaining 200 to line with Stone the Lines of Communication of that Battery, the 2d Parapet which covers it, and the Line we have begun to defend the new Battery of Don *Austin Braus*. The Attacks could not be more advanced, because those that are nearest the Town, have been overflow'd by the continual Rains we have had for 15 Days.

In the Night between the 20th and 21st, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueveghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Francis Camillo*, the Colonels Don *John-Anthony de Ornedal*, and Don *George Pacheco*, reliev'd the Trenches with a like Number of Troops, and 900 Workmen; the Battery near the Gallows was much advanc'd, and will soon be brought to Perfection, the Troops there being much gaul'd by the Fire from the Place. We work'd to repair the Battery design'd to batter the old Mole, which was entirely ruin'd the Day before; and we made Shelters with Planks to cover the Workmen from the small Shot of the Besieged. This Day our great Battery demolish'd some of the Merlons of the Curtain of the Land-gate: Three Mortars were added to a Battery where there were only four; and we had two Soldiers kill'd, and ten wounded

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In the Night between the 21st and 22d, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General *Don Francis Ribadeo*, the Major-General *Don Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier *Don John-Baptist Gages*, the Colonels *Don Charles de Cusac*, and *Don Francis Roben*, at the Head of 1650 Soldiers, 220 Troopers, and 880 Workmen: All they did was to cleanse the Trenches, and perfect the Communications: *Don John Vela Carasco*, Captain of Grenadiers, was wounded, and several Soldiers kill'd.

In the Night between the 22d and 23d, the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Baron *de Coretani*, Brigadier, the Chevalier *de Lanoy*, Colonel, and the Colonel *Don John de Urbina*, mounted the Trenches with 1250 Men, including seven Companies of Grenadiers, and a Guard of 50 Dragoons, 40 Carabiniers, and 50 Horse. We work'd to perfect the Battery near the Gallows, to repair that which is to batter the old Mole, and to deepen the Line of Communication which is before the great Battery: The Ground was mark'd out on which it had been resolv'd to raise three more Batteries; the two first of which, are to be on the Right and on the Left of the great Battery, and the other adjoining to that near the Gallows; the two first are design'd to batter the old Mole, and the other the Curtain of the Land-gate: The Besiegers lost that Day three Grenadiers, and had five Men wounded. A Part of the *English* Squadron which had been cruising towards Cape *St. Vincent*, return'd that Day into the Bay.

In the Night between the 23th and 24th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, the Colonels *Don Andrew de Burgos*, and *Don Anthony d'Yruستا*, at the Head of 1664 Men, and 1100 Workmen: They perfected the Lines of Communication of the Battery near the Gallows, and of that of *Don Francis Balbafer*. *Don Manuel Tonnon*, Sub-Lieutenant of Grenadiers, was kill'd there, with four Soldiers, and twelve others were wounded.

In the Night between the 24th and 25th, the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General *Don Francis de Ribadeo*, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels *Don Lewis Millon*, and *Don Jasper de la Torre*, with a like Number of Troops as the Night before, and by 1300 Work-

men. They began to get ready the Ground design'd for the new Batteries, and seven Men were wounded.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, and the Colonels Don *Joseph de Leon-y-Luna* and Don *Peter Facardo*, at the Head of 1675 Men, and 1100 Workmen. They began to line with Fascines the new Communication from the Sea on the East to that on the West, which leads to the Battery by the Gallows: Men were also set to work on the three new Batteries mentioned in our last, and to repair the others, to which the Fire from the Town had done much Damage: Upon these last 800 Workmen were employ'd, 14 of whom were kill'd and 15 wounded. In the Morning at Break of Day, two *English* Men of War and one *Frigate* came into the Eastward Sea, and cast Anchor before the Tower *de la Chaullera*, from whence they cannonaded the Barks that were bringing Fascines to the Camp; and it being apprehended that the *English* would make a Descent there, and possess themselves of that Post, from whence they might set fire to the Magazine of Fascines and Gabions which is in the River of *Guadiano*, two Companies of Grenadiers and a Detachment of Horse were sent thither: Towards the Evening several Vessels laden with Corn and Straw arrived at *Algeziras*, who had been set upon by some *English* Shallops, whom the said *Spanish* Barks obliged to retire.

In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Count *de Montema*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueveghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew Afflitto*, the Colonels Don *Peter Maurin* and the Baron *de Haen* mounted the Trenches, with the like Number of Troops and Workmen as the Night before; they continued to work on the Erection of the three new Batteries; to put that of Don *Francis Balbasor* in a Condition to fire against the Old Mole, and to repair some others: That Day four Men were kill'd and nine wounded. Towards Night the *English* Squadron, which is composed of 26 Vessels, as well great as small, placed itself at the Entrance of the Streight of the Bay towards the West.

In the Night between the 27th and 28th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribaden*, by Don *Jerome de Salis*, Major-General, by Don
John

John-Baptist Gages, Brigadier, and by the Colonels *Don Anthony Salar* and *Don Francis Wamalle*, at the Head of a like Number of Troops and Workmen. The Count *de las Torres* gave that Day the several Orders for the Defence and Security of the Trenches and Batteries against the Sallies which the Besieged might make, and he caused to be published in the Camp a general Prohibition to write any Thing into Foreign Countries concerning the Success of the Siege: The Contestation which had happened between the Captain-General, and the Count *de Montemar*, and the Count *de Verboon*, Engineer General, made it believed that the last of them would have been sent for to Court to answer for his Conduct: But it was reported the same Day in the Trenches, that he had Orders to continue at the Siege and command the Engineers, as he has hitherto done: That Day the two Batteries near the Gallows were carry'd on, and that of *Don Francis Balbazor* was almost entirely repair'd.

In the Night between the 28th and 29th, the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montereal*, Major-General, the Baron *de Ceretani*, Brigadier, the Marquess *de Bonamour*, and *Don Peter d'Avila*, Colonels, mounted the Trenches with the same Number of Troops and Workmen: The Works of the preceding Night were continued, on which 950 Workmen were employed: They repaired the Line of Communication which extends from the Right of Count *Mariani's* Battery to that of the Mill: They fortify'd the Post of the Grenadiers which is near the Battery of the Mortars; they repair'd the Communication with the Battery that is near the Gallows: They open'd a Trench before the Reverse of that Line, to render the Attack of it the more difficult: They rais'd that Reverse, and strengthen'd the Earth they had used for that Purpose, with Stakes, Fascines and Gabions: The Fire from the Town was very brisk, and the Besiegers had four Men killed and several wounded.

In the Night between the 29th and 30th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke *de Castro Pinano*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, and the Colonels *Don William Lacy*, and *Don Charles Niderist*; 1200 Workmen were employ'd in building the new Batteries, in repairing the Line of Communication of the Battery near the Gallows: They made an End of fortifying the Post of the Grenadiers, and they repaired some Reversees that

that were beaten down. This Day nine Men were killed and eighteen wounded, among whom was a Captain of the Regiment of *Lacomerie*.

In the Night between the 30th and 31st, Don *Thomas Ydiasques*, Lieutenant General, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the *Marquess de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Jacob de la Lande*, and Don *Michael Roncali*, mounted the Trenches; 600 Workmen were employed in the new Batteries, and 400, commanded by the Engineer Don *Andrew-George Sohr*, perfected the Communication of the Battery near the Gallows, the Post of the Grenadiers, and the Communication with the Battery of Count *Mariani*. This Day seventeen Men were killed and six wounded. The Desertion grows considerable, and the Number of the Troops employed in the Siege diminishing by Sickness, some fresh Forces are coming from *Malaga*, to ease those of the Camp, who are extremely fatigu'd. The Besieged have not yet made any Sally, because the continual Rains having hinder'd the advancing of the Works, they thought their Artillery would be sufficient to check the first Progress of the Besiegers: We have dismounted only three Pieces of their Cannon since our Batteries have been playing against the Curtain; and some Deserters from the Place report, that they have not yet had above twelve or fifteen Men killed.

In the Night between the 31st of March and the 1st of April, Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, the Major-General Don *Rodrigo de Peralta*, and the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Afflitto* mounted the Trenches, with the Colonels Don *Francis Richeri*, and Don *Peter Sherlock*, and the other necessary Officers and the Number of Troops and Workmen. They work'd to perfect the Parallel which leads from the Battery near the Gallows to that commanded by Don *John de Mayora*, and to repair the Damage that the Rain had done to the Communications, and to go on with the building of the Batteries. Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Don *Luke Patinko*, Brigadier-General, were posted to execute, together with a Troop of Carabineers, and 100 other Horse, the Orders that were given them in Case the Garrison should have made a Sally. This Day we had twelve Soldiers and Workmen killed, and seventeen wounded.

In the Night between the 1st and 2d, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General,

neral, the Count *de Zueveghe*, Major-General, Don *Francis Carryl*, Brigadier, Don *Francis de Mota* and *John Clese vander Veken*, Colonels, and other Officers, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the Day before. They work'd on the Batteries, and to repair that of Don *Francis Balbador*, and on the Communications and Posts of the Trenches that had been damaged. This Day we had fourteen Workmen wounded, and five killed.

In the Night between the 2d and 3d, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, relieved the Trenches, with Don *Jerome de Solis*, Major-General, Don *John Baptist Gages*, Brigadier, Don *Lewis Mahoni* and Don *Joseph de Smet*, Colonels, and the usual Number of Officers, with the like Number of Troops and Workmen as the preceding Day. They work'd on the Construction of the Batteries, and to repair the Ruins of the Communications, and those of the Trenches, caused by the continual Rains and by the high Winds that we have had for three Days past, and that have considerably hinder'd the Advance of the Works: And notwithstanding the great Fire which the Besieged made without ceasing, we had this Day only four Men killed and five wounded.

On the 4th the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General Don *Thomas Ydiazquez*, the Major-General the *Marquess de Montreal*, the Baron *de Cerretani*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Alexander Brias* and Don *John Malla*, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the former Nights. We had that Day so violent a Storm, and there fell so great a Quantity of Rain; that the Lines were entirely useless, and the Officers who mounted the Trenches the Night before, could not get into them till towards Four in the Evening; almost all the Reverberes, and some of the strong Places of the Batteries, were carry'd away by the Torrents that fell from the Mountains on the Left. The Besieged, notwithstanding the Rain, fired without ceasing. The Colonel Don *Austin Braus* was wounded in the Head with a Shot from a Musket, and not being able to command any longer at the Battery near the Gallows, which now consists of 22 Cannons, he was relieved the same Day by Don *Michael de Tortosa*, Provincial Commissary of the Artillery. Towards the Evening some Soldiers were killed and four wounded.

On the 5th, Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, Major-General the Duke of *Castro Pinano*, the Chevalier

lier de Sayve, Brigadier, the Colonels *Horcasitas* and Don *Albert-Francis de Bie*, mounted the Trenches. They work'd all Night to repair the Batteries: Eleven hundred Men were employ'd on that of Don *Francis Balbazer*. The Trenches were clear'd of the Water, and at Break of Day a Serjeant was killed and three Soldiers wounded.

On the 6th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de *Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Count d'*Ayde*, Major-General, the Marquess de *Bay*, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don *John-Anthony d'Ornedal* and Don *Adrian Santinon*; the advanced Posts were drain'd of the Water and reinforced. There was kill'd that Day an Ensign of a *Swiss* Regiment, a Serjeant, and twelve Soldiers.

On the 7th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count de *Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew de Afflitto*, and the Colonels Don *George Pacheco* and Don *Charles Cusac*. They continued to drain the Waters; they raised the Reverses of some Parallels, raised Banquettes to them; and four Workmen were killed and five wounded. The same Day in the Morning there came into the Bay seven Men of War of Vice-Admiral *Wager's* Squadron, with five Transport-Vessels that came from Cape *St. Vincent*, where they left off cruising, as soon as they were inform'd that the Vessels of the Fleet from *New Spain* were come into the Ports of this Kingdom: They landed the Troops that were design'd to reinforce the Place, with the Provisions and Ammunition of War they had taken in at *Portsmouth*.

On the 8th, Don *Thomas Idiaquez*, Lieutenant-General, the Count de *Zuevegen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Francis Camillo*, the Chevalier de *Launey*, and Don *John d'Urbina*, Colonels, mounted the Trenches. They made a Banquette to the Parallel that extends from the Battery of the Gallows to that on the Right, which is of six Cannons: They continu'd to drain the Waters of the other Trenches on the Right and Left: Four Men were kill'd, and three wounded.

On the 9th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, Major-General Don *Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier Don *John-Baptist Gages*, and the Colonels Don *Andrew de Burges*, and Don *Anthony d'Yrussa*. 500 Workmen were employ'd to fortify the great Battery near the Gallows; 450 to repair that of Don *Francis Balbazer*, and 100 on that of the Mortars,

tars, which is commanded by the Provincial Commissary Don Mark-Anthony Pelliza. This Day four Men were kill'd and ten wounded.

On the 10th, the Count de Glimes, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess de Montréal, Major-General, and the Baron de Cerretani, Brigadier, reliev'd the Trenches with the Colonels Don Lewis Millan, and Don Jasper de la Torre : 950 Workmen were employ'd to repair the Battery of the Mortars ; 200 to make anew the Reverse ; and the Troops to reinforce the advanc'd Posts. Don Joseph Caron, Captain of the Gunners, who had the Command of the Battery of four Cannon near that of the Gallows, was kill'd by a Cannon Ball from the Town : Don John Chapelas, Commissary of the Artillery, was dangerously wounded by a Musket-Shot : A Serjeant and eight Soldiers were kill'd, and eleven wounded.

On the 11th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of Castro Pinano, Major-General, the Chevalier de Sayve, Brigadier, the Colonels Don John-Joseph de Leon-y-Luna, and Don Peter Facardo : They open'd a Line of Communication from the Battery of the Gallows to the Sap, the Reverse of which they strengthen'd with Stakes, Fascines and Gabions : The Troops of the Trenches cover'd themselves better than they were, that they might not lie so open to the Fire from the Town. This Day three Men were kill'd and six wounded.

On the 12th Don Thomas Idiaques, Lieutenant-General, relieved the Trenches, with the Count d'Aydie, Major-General, the Marquess de Baye, Brigadier, Don Peter St. Maurin, and the Baron de Haen, Colonels. We finish'd the Passage of the Communication on the Left from Count Mariani's Battery to that which is more advanc'd ; and we carry'd on the inward Lining of the Communication of the Sap on the Right : We work'd likewise to repair the Batteries, the Trenches, and the Communications, to put them in a better State of Defence, and to cover them from being annoy'd by the Enemy, who made this Day a terrible Fire, especially of their Mortars, from which they threw from thirty to fifty Bombs at a Time ; nevertheless we had but one Serjeant and four Soldiers killed, and five wounded.

On the 13th, Don Francis Ribas, Lieutenant-General, mounted the Trenches, with Don Rodrigo de Peralta, Major-General, Don Andrew d'Afflito, Brigadier,

Don *Anthony de Sales*, and Don *Francis van Male*, Colonels, besides 850 Workmen who were employ'd in repairing the Batteries, and 150 more to perfect the Sap, and the Communications before the Battery of Count *Mariani*, and behind that of the Gallows. We had two Men kill'd, and three wounded.

On the 14th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zuewighen*, Major-General, Don *John-Baptist Gages*, Brigadier, Don *Lewis Bonamour* and Don *Peter Davila*, Colonels, with the same Number of Troops as the Day before. They continued to perfect the Communications, and to repair the Batteries and Trenches, without any Loss but of two Soldiers killed, and five wounded.

On the 15th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Ferome de Solis*, Major-General, the Baron *de Cerretani*, Brigadier, Don *William Lacy*, and Don *Charles Niderist*, Colonels. The Fire made this Day by the Enemy was not so brisk as usual, and we had but one Soldier killed, and five wounded.

On the 16th, the Trenches were mounted by Lieutenant-General Don *Thomas Idiasques*, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Raymond Bourk*, and Don *Peter Fidalgo*, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the preceding Days. They perfected the Communication of the great Battery near the Gallows to the Sea on the East, that of the Battery of six Cannon, and the retrench'd Post of the Granadiers. This Day three were killed and two wounded.

In the Night between the 16th and 17th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, the Duke of *Castro-Piano*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Jacob de la Lande*, and Don *Michael Roncali*. They work'd to perfect the Line on the Left, which goes to the Tower of *St. Peter*, and that which passes before the Battery commanded by Count *Mariani*. They finish'd the Draining of the Waters out of the Line leading to the Battery of the Gallows, to which they made a raised Way. Don *Peter Louisa*, Sub-Lieutenant of Granadiers in the Regiment of *Spanish Guards*, was kill'd this Day, with two Soldiers, and five others were wounded.

G R E A T B R I T A I N.

The Proceedings of the fifth Session of the sixth Parliament of Great Britain, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE, continued from Page 88. of the preceding Register.

ON the 22d of February, Sir Paul Methuen presented to the House, Copies of such Memorials and Representations as had been made to the Court of Vienna, concerning the Charter granted to the Ostend Company, with the Answers thereto, together with a List of them: And Mr. Frecker, from the Treasury, laid also before the House several Accounts relating to the Produce of the Civil List Revenues, new Subsidy, Excise, Post-Office, Wine-Licenses, Alienation Office, and forfeited Goods: After which the Mutiny-Bill and the Malt-Bill were read the second Time, and committed to the Grand Committee.

On the 23d some Progress was made, in the Committee of the whole House, in the Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons; and on the 24th in the Mutiny Bill. That Day and the next several Petitions were read.

On Monday the 27th, Mr. Auditor Foley presented to the House, a Copy of the Letter from the Treasury to the Auditors of the Imprests, relating to the late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, dated the 31st Day of January 1723. And also, a Copy of the last Certificate to the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, how far the several Accomptants have paid their Accounts before the said Auditors: A Copy of the Patent whereby George Townsend, Esq; was first appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, was likewise laid before the House; after which George Townsend, Esq; Montague Bacon, Esq; John Ayliff, Esq; and John Burton, Esq; late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, William Ireland, Esq; Chief Clerk to the Auditor of the Exchequer; Christopher Tilson, Esq; Mark Frecker, Esq; Thomas Eyres, Esq; (Secondary to the King's Remembrancer) Anthony Crachade, Esq; and Mr. Nicholas Paxton, were order'd to attend the next Day the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Petition of George Townsend, jun. Esq; &c. was referred.

Then upon a Petition of the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To enable the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the South-Seas, to take in Negroes, with the Consent of the East-India Company within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos-Ayres.*

Accordingly the next Day Mr. *Rudge* having presented such a Bill to the House, the same was received and read ; but by Leave of the House was withdrawn : The Call of the House, which was appointed for that Day, was put off till Thursday the 9th Day of *March* next. After which, in a Committee of the whole House, they examin'd the Allegations of the Petition of the late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, and also the Papers annex'd to it, and likewise call'd in and examin'd several of the Persons order'd by the House to attend the said Committee, and came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off till that Day Sev'night. This Examination lasted till about eight of the Clock in the Evening, and upon this Occasion very severe Reflections were made on the Neglect and loose Management of his Majesty's Revenues.

On the 2d of *March*, Mr. *Pelham* reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee to the Bill for *punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Trustees for the *South-Sea Company* ; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for *enlarging the Time for hearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others, &c.* The same Day, and indeed, during this whole Session, several Petitions were read, and divers Bills were order'd to be brought in and pass'd, relating to repairing and amending of Roads and Highways ; draining of Fens, and making Rivers navigable ; of which it were tedious to take particular Notice.

The next Day upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Company of Silk Throwers had been referr'd, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, for *the effectual preventing the Importation of foreign thrown Silks, known by the Name of 3d Bologna, 2d Orsoly, and all Trams, into this Kingdom, from Italy, Milan, Naples, and Sicily, for the better employing the Poor, and preserving the Silk-Throwing Trade in this Kingdom.*

Kingdom. Then the House went into a Grand Committee, to consider that Part of his Majesty's Speech, relating to the discharging the National Debt, and came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off till Tuesday the 7th, and then adjourn'd to Monday the 6th.

On this last Day, upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Company of Armourers and Braziers of the City of London, had been referr'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the working up of Goods and Wares, made of Copper and Brass, within that Part of Great Britain call'd England:* After which, Sir Richard Hopkins presented to the House, a Bill for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Pensilvania in America; which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, and for preventing their Return to Great Britain.

On Tuesday the 7th of March, Mr. Farrer reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Petition of George Townshend, jun. Montague Bacon, John Atwood, and John Burton, late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, &c. had been referr'd, the Resolutions they had directed him to report, which were as follow, viz.

I. That it appears to this Committee, That no Money was paid into his Majesty's Exchequer on Account of the Duties upon Hawkers and Pedlars, during the Space of four Years, from *Midsummer 1719, to Midsummer 1723*, except the Sum of 1500*l.* although the Commissioners for managing the said Revenue, are required by Act of Parliament, to pay all the Money arising by the said Duties, into the Exchequer, once in every Week.

II. That it appears to this Committee, That by Reason of the loose, careless, and neglectful Management of the late Commissioners for the Duties upon Hawkers and Pedlars, who were the Accomptants for the said Revenue, there is a Deficiency of the Sum of 36693*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* over and above 6000*l.* which has been paid by the Securiticks of Thomas Tomkins, late Cashier to the said Commissioners.

The said Resolutions, being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon,

upon, agreed unto by the House : After which, Sir *William Wyndham* made a set, elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Things, he took Notice ' Of the Neglect
' of those who were a Check on the Managers of that
' Branch of the publick Revenue; and who, therefore,
' ought in Time to have call'd upon them, for the Mo-
' neys that pass'd through their Hands, according to
' the Direction of an Act of Parliament. That it might
' be said, that they were even more Guilty than the
' Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars themselves ;
' since they not only had connived, for four Years, at
' the Imbezilement of the publick Money, but had,
' for three Years more, neglected to recover the same,
' and seem'd, at last, to have encourag'd a Petition to
' the House, to have it remitted. And that the grant-
' ing such a Petition, would be giving a Parliamentary
' Sanction to such vile Practices, and opening a wide
' Door for the like Mismanagements of the publick
' Treasure.' He was seconded by *Mr. William Pulteney*,
who spoke with notable Vehemence against the Neglect
of the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose Office and
Duty it was, to have call'd the Petitioners to Account.
Hereupon Sir *William Yonge*, and some other Gentle-
men, endeavour'd to excuse the present Administration,
the failure of the Cashier of the Commissioners of Haw-
kers and Pedlars, which had occasion'd the Deficiency
in Question, having happen'd before their Time ; and
the Multiplicity of arduous, important, and intricate
Affairs that fell out since, having so taken up the At-
tention of the Managers of the Treasury, that it was no
Wonder if so inconsiderable a Branch of the Revenue
had escaped their Notice. And to prevent a further
canvassing of that ungracious Business, moved, that the
Petition of the late Commissioners of Hawkers and
Pedlars be rejected ; which was carry'd without divid-
ing. Nevertheless, some Gentlemen of the opposite
Side, who design'd to lay the whole Blame at the Door
of the Managers of the Treasury, came on again to the
Charge with great Vivacity and Fierceness, and in-
veigh'd against the Audaciousness of some Persons, who
by their corrupt Management, thought themselves so
powerful and secure, as to dare to screen the greatest
Offenders. These Bolts being directly levell'd at a
Gentleman in a very high Station, so nettled him to
the Quick; that he repell'd the Attack with equal Spi-
rit and Vigour, and did not spare reflecting on the
Envy

Envy and Rancour of some Men, who made it their constant Business, 'to thwart and revile those who had the Honour to have a Share in the Administration, and who, not satisfy'd with shewing their Malignity within those Walls, shot likewise their Poison in the Dark, and scatter'd it under Allegories in vile Libels.' This occasion'd a warm Skirmish between that Great Man, and another Gentleman of bright Parts, wherein some Personalities escap'd them, not proper for History to relate. To put an End to this Altercation, the Courtiers call'd for the Order of the Day, and the Question being put upon it, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 248 Voices against 124.

Hereupon, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referr'd to consider of that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which relates to the discharging the National Debt, which were read and agreed unto by the House, in Substance as follows, *viz.*

I. That towards lessening the Publick Debts and Incumbrances, the Annuities, after the Rate of 4*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* payable for certain Tallies of 50*l.* struck in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, and which are charged on the general Fund, and are a Joint-Stock of Annuities transferrable at the Bank of *England*, other than such of them as have been subscrib'd into the Capital Stock of the *South Sea Company*, be redeem'd and paid off.

II. As also the Annuities after the Rate of 4*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* payable for certain Army Debentures, certify'd before the 21st Day of *March*, 1719, charged on the General Fund, and are a Joint-Stock of Annuities transferrable to the Bank of *England*, &c.

III. *Item*, The Annuities after the Rate of 4*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* payable in respect of the Sum of 500,000*l.* charg'd on the aggregate Fund, and raised for discharging a like Sum of *Exchequer Bills*, created before the 25th of *December*, 1716, which are a Joint-Stock of Annuities, transferrable at the Bank of *England*.

IV. That the Annuities, after the Rate of 4*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* payable on the several standing Orders, made, or to be made, in respect of the several Army Debentures, certify'd since the 21st Day of *March*, 1719, and charged on the General Fund, pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament for that Purpose, be redeemed and paid off.

V. That

V. That the Monies arisen, or to arise, at the Exchequer, at or from *Lady Day*, 1727, for the Surplusses, Excesses, or Overplus Monies, commonly call'd the Sinking Fund, shall (from and after the Discharge of the several Debts or Incumbrances before directed to be discharged thereby) be from Time to Time issued, apply'd, and dispos'd of, in the first Place, for the Redemption and Payment off of the said several Annuities transferable at the Bank of *England*, in entire Payments to each and every of them, and afterwards, for the Redemption and Payment off of the said Annuities contain'd in the said Army-Debenture Orders, in the numerical Course in which they now stand, upon the Register thereof at the *Exchequer*, until all of them shall be redeem'd and paid off.

VI. That the principal Sum of 103272*l.* 10*s.* to which the several Lottery Tickets return'd into, and remaining in the *Exchequer*, pursuant to an Act of the 12th Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled in the Joint-Stock of Three Pounds *per Cent.* Annuities created by the said Act, be apply'd to discharge the like principal Sum, in the standing Orders made out for the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, as to such of them only as the Proprietors thereof shall voluntarily desire to be so discharged. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions; as also order'd, That Mr. *Speaker* do, on or before the 25th Day of *March* 1727, signify in Writing, to be left at the publick Office of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, the several before-mention'd Resolutions of this House: And that likewise Mr. *Speaker* do, on or before the 29th of *September* 1727, signify by Writing to be inserted in the *London Gazette*, and affixed on the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, the Resolution of this House to redeem and pay off the said Annuities, contained in the said standing Orders for Army Debentures, certify'd since the 21st Day of *March*, 1719.

Here, before we proceed, it will be necessary to make a Digression, and to acquaint the Reader, That on the 2d of *March*, M. de *Palm*, the Emperor's Resident here, in an Audience he had of the King, deliver'd into the Hands of his Majesty, a Memorial in *Latin*, couch'd in a very indecent and injurious Stile, altogether unusual, and very unbecoming the Majesty of crown'd Heads; and to add to the Indignity, the said Memorial was, the next Day, publickly dispers'd, and printed

ted Copies of Translations of it, one in *English*, the other in *French*, sent to several Members of both Houses of Parliament, Aldermen of the City of London, and other Persons, together with a Translation in the same Languages, of a Letter from the Count *Sinzendorf*, to *M. de Palm*, wherein the Resident was order'd, first to present the said Memorial to the King of Great Britain, and afterwards to publish it to the whole Nation.

This Appeal from a foreign Power to the People of Great Britain, against their lawful Sovereign, was so unprecedented, and so great an Insult upon the Crown of Great Britain, and on his Majesty's Sacred Person, that it could not but be resent'd in the most lively Manner; and thereupon the Imperial Resident was requir'd forthwith to depart out of England: An Account of which was publish'd in the London Gazette of Saturday, March 4, 1726-7, as follows:

Whitehall March 4. This Day Mr. *Inglis*, Marshal and Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, in the Absence of Sir *Clement Cottrel* Master of the Ceremonies, went by his Majesty's Order to *M. de Palm*, the Emperor's Resident, and acquainted him, that he having, in the Audience he had of the King on Thursday last, deliver'd into the Hands of his Majesty a Memorial highly injurious to his Majesty's Honour, and the Dignity of his Crown; in which Memorial he has forgot all Regard to Truth, and the Respect due to his Sacred Majesty; and the said Memorial being also publickly dispers'd next Morning in Print, together with a Letter from the Count *de Sinzendorf* to him the said *Palm*, still more insulgent and more injurious, if possible, than the Memorial; his Majesty had thereupon commanded him to declare to him the said Resident *Palm*, that his Majesty look'd upon him no longer as a publick Minister, and requir'd him forthwith to depart out of this Kingdom.

The Memorial and the Letter above mention'd, are as follows:

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TRANSLA-

TRANSLATION of the Memorial presented in Latin to the King of Great Britain, by Mons. de Palm, the Imperial Resident, upon the Speech which his Britannick Majesty made to the two Houses of his Parliament, on the 17 of January, 1726-7.

Most Serene and Potent King,

AS soon as the Speech made by your Majesty to the Parliament of Great Britain now assembled, came to the Knowledge of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, my most gracious Master; he was struck with the utmost Astonishment, that your Majesty could suffer yourself to be prevail'd upon to declare from the Royal Throne, to that most renown'd Nation, in a Manner hitherto unheard of, as certain and undoubted Facts, several Things, some of which are strain'd in that Speech to a wrong Sense, some are intirely distant from the Intentions of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; and lastly, (which affect much more sensibly than all the rest) some Things absolutely void of all Foundation.

For as to what regards the Peace concluded at Vienna with the Most Serene King of Spain, who can forbear being astonish'd, that this very Peace, which is built on the Quadruple Alliance sign'd at London, and other Treaties contracted with your Majesty, as its solid and sole Foundation; and for the obtaining of which Peace, your Majesty, together with your Allies, waged so bloody, so long, and so glorious a War, and took your self so much Pains to procure, should now be alledged by your Majesty as a just Ground of Complaint, and should be made use of as a Pretence for these Things, which hitherto your Ministers have been doing in all Parts, to the great Detriment of the Emperor and the Empire, and the Publick Tranquillity, and should be represented by your Majesty to the British Nation, with so much Animosity against the Emperor and King of Spain, as a Violation of Teaties.

After complaining of the Peace made at Vienna, Complaint is likewise made of the Treaty of Commerce enter'd into with Spain, which is calculated to promote the mutual and lawful Advantages of the Subjects of both Parties, which is agreeable to the Law of Nations, and to the Customs of all People in Amity with each other; which can in no Respect be of any Prejudice to the

the *British* Nation, whether we regard the Situation of the Countries, or the particular Nature of the Trade, and which is not in the least repugnant to the Treaties made with *Great Britain*. So that if this Treaty be consider'd with a Mind free from Prejudice, and from all Design of inflaming the Nation, there will remain no Pretence to say, that this Treaty can be grievous or hurtful to a Nation for which his Imperial Majesty has the greatest Affection and Esteem, and whose glorious Exploits and important Succours no Time will efface out of his Memory.

The other Head of Complaint, which contains such Things as are void of all Foundation, relates principally to that imaginary Alliance which in the Speech is called Offensive, and is there supposed to have been made against your Majesty, between the Emperor and King of *Spain*. But it will not only appear how groundless and frivolous this Supposition is, from the Offer lately made by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of entering into a Convention, *De se mutuo non Offendendo*, but will be entirely refuted by the Consideration of the Tenor of the Treaty of Alliance and Friendship itself made with the Crown of *Spain*, and communicated in its whole Extent to your Majesty when it was proper; from the Words of which, whether the least Shadow or Appearance of an Offensive Alliance can be drawn, is submitted to the Judgment of the whole World.

Another Part of the Complaint relates to the *Secret Articles made in Favour of the Pretender*, whereof your Majesty asserts that you have certain and undoubted Informations, by which Articles it should have been agreed to set the Pretender on the Throne of *Great Britain*. With what View, on what Motive, and to what Purpose, these Informations, founded on the falsest Reports, were represented to the People of *Great Britain*, is not only easy to be understood by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, but is obvious to the meanest Capacity. But since the inviolable Dignity and Honour of such Great Princes cannot suffer that Assertions of this Nature, intirely unsupported by Truth, should be advanced from the Royal Throne to the whole Nation, and to all Mankind; his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty has expressly commanded me, that I should declare to your Majesty, and to the whole Kingdom of *Great Britain*, how highly he thinks himself affronted thereby, solemnly affirming, upon his Imperial Word, that there exists no secret Article nor Convention whatsoever,

which contains, or can tend to prove the least Tittle of what has been alledged.

But that the secret Designs, which lie conceal'd under a Conduct 'till this Time unheard of, may more manifestly appear, it must be observed, that the Time is purposely taken for doing this, when a Negotiation is on Foot at *Paris*, for composing the Differences which have arisen without any Fault of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; which Negotiation sufficiently shews how much his Imperial and Catholick Majesty is at all Times inclined to Peace, and to the religious Observation of his Treaties.

As to what is said of *Gibraltar*, and concerning the Siege thereof, under which in the Speech it is insinuated, as if some other Design was concealed; the Hostilities, notoriously committed in the *Indies* and elsewhere, against the King of *Spain*, in Violation of Treaties, seem to have given a very just Occasion to the King of *Spain* for attempting that Siege. But as to the Intentions and Engagements of the Emperor upon that Article, it is easy to see what they are, by the Treaty abovemention'd, which has been communicated.

As to what is said in the last Place, concerning the *Offend Trade*, which the Goodness of the Catholick King induc'd him to Favour, (being bound by no Treaty) after he had been appriz'd of the just Reasons for the Establishment of it, various Expedients for a Composition have been proposed, not only at the *Hague*, but even lately at *Paris*, lest this harmless Method of providing for the Security of the Barrier, should prove an Obstacle to the common Friendship of Neighbouring Powers.

Which Things being thus, the Injury offer'd to Truth, the Honour and Dignity of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty require, that they should be expos'd to your Majesty, to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and to the whole World. And his Sacred Imperial Majesty demands that Reparation which is due to him by all manner of Right, for the great Injuries which have been done him by these many Imputations.

A LETTER

A LETTER from the Count de Sinzendorf, Chancellor of the Court to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, sent to Monsr. de Palm, the Emperor's Resident at the Court of Great Britain, dated from Vienna the 20th of February, 1727.

HIS Imperial and Catholick Majesty judges it indispensably necessary, upon the Step which has been lately taken in the Country where you are, to send you in the Dispatch here annex'd, a Memorial, which you are to present to the King of *Great Britain*, and to publish afterwards, that the whole Nation may be acquainted with it, whilst Answers are preparing to certain Pamphlets publish'd before the opening of the Parliament.

It is easy to see that the Speech was made for no Purpose, but to excite the Nation to a Rupture, and open War with the Emperor and *Spain*, and to make the Parliament approve the precipitate and burthensome Measures which the Government has taken for private Ends, but too well known : That not only unwarrantable Inferences and Pretences have been made use of, but that manifest Falshoods have been boldly advanced for indisputable Facts, a Proceeding never seen before among Powers who ought to respect each other, when in the most flagrant Wars ; from whence it ought to be presum'd, that the King, whose Sacred Mouth ought to be an Oracle of Truth, must have been himself abused by the Suggestions and false Reports of those, who have the Honour to possess his Confidence ; and who think it their Interest to inflame, by these Means, both the Prince and the Nation, for their own private Views and Personal Preservation, without any Regard to the Honour of the Majesty of the Throne, or to the Evils which may result from hence to their own Country, and to all *Europe*.

For these Purposes they establish a Foundation, and lay down as a certain Fact, that there is a positive Article in the Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, to place the Pretender on the Throne of *Great Britain*, and to invade that Kingdom with open Force ; and this they do, a few Days after the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Catholick King had, before his Departure from *London*, in a Memorial presented in the Sacred Name of his Master, publickly and

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In the most authentick Manner, disavow'd these Imputations, which sufficiently prove the Emperor's Disavowal of the same, since the pretended Article was equally imputed to the two Powers, and one of them could not have stipulated any thing in the same Treaty without the other. Besides which, it is to be consider'd, that six Months ago, upon the first Reports of these false Suppositions, the Emperor and King of Spain, in order to silence them, proposed a formal Act, *de non offendendo*, into which all the Allies on one Side and the other might enter, and which would effectually have secured the peaceable Possessions of each of the Powers contracting, either in the Treaty of Vienna, or that of Hannover, 'till such Time as it had been possible by one general Treaty to remove and quiet the Complaints of all Sides : But these Proposals were render'd ineffectual, by the same Views of those Persons, who chose rather to hinder the peaceable Effects of these just Designs, by Attacks and open Hostilities.

It is further known, and it is even notorious by the solemn Communication made to the King of Great Britain, of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Vienna, between the Emperor and King of Spain, that the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, made at London the 2d of August, 1718, has been laid down as the unalterable Basis of their Peace ; and that all the Articles of this Quadruple Alliance are therein confirm'd and corroborated, as if they had been inserted anew : How then can it be suppos'd, and even given out as a Matter of Fact, that by another Secret Treaty, sign'd on the same Day, Conditions have been establish'd, and Engagements taken entirely repugnant to the same ?

Such a Thing cannot be advanc'd, without insulting and injuring, in the most outrageous Manner, the Majesty of the two contracting Powers, who have a Right to demand a signal Reparation and Satisfaction proportioned to the Enormity of the Affront, which equally interests their Honour, and that Faith which ought always to be respected among Sovereign Princes.

But if those who endeavour to avail themselves of such feign'd Recriminations, and to excuse themselves from the Blame which their rash and turbulent Measures deserve, imagine that this unjustifiable Conduct may at last oblige the Emperor and King of Spain, to repel Force by Force, and to defend themselves by all those Means which God has put into their Hands, from
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the Mischiefs with which they are threaten'd, and from the Insults and Attacks which have been actually made use of against them, so far that it has been even attempted to engage the *Ottoman Porte* in these unparallel'd Designs; at least, ought they not to publish as antecedent Facts, those Things which they have Reason to apprehend may be the Consequence of a War, into which they will have forced these two Powers to enter in their own just Defence?

The Emperor and King of Spain hope however from the Divine Goodness, and from the Wisdom of Persons less prejudic'd, and less passionate, that more mature and serious Reflections will be made, in order to restore amicably the Publick Tranquillity, and to save all Europe from the Misfortunes of a War, stir'd up by Motives so trifling and groundless, which can tend to nothing but the Destruction of the Subject, of his Estate, and of his Commerce.

Their Majesties, the Emperor and the King of Spain, ardently desire the Blessing of Peace, and to observe their Treaties with all their Allies, with the strictest Fidelity: But as a mutual Contract can subsist no longer on one Side, than while it remains unbroken on the other; the evil Consequences of a Rupture, if that should happen, ought to be imputed to those alone who have been the Authors of those Infractions.

I have the Emperor's express Order to write this to you in his Name, that you may be able to destroy the Falshoods and Calumnies which have been charged on the High Contracting Parties of the Treaty of Vienna, who have no other View but that of making Peace between themselves, without hurting any one else.

I am, &c.

This Affair having made a great Noise, and rais'd a general Indignation among his Majesty's faithful Subjects, on Wednesday the 8th of March, the Lord Fitzwilliams took Notice of it in the House of Commons, and moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Directions, that the Memorial presented to his Majesty on Thursday last, by Monsieur de Palm the Imperial Resident, might be laid before the House; and being seconded by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the said Address was order'd to be presented.

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After this, upon the Report made by Sir *Richard Hopkins*, from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Company of Dyers of the City of London had been refer'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for *preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade*; and then Sir *William Yonge* presented a Bill for the *better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, &c.* which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read the second Time. After this, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to the following Resolution, *viz.* That the Sum of 14,935 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* remaining in the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty: Which being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. *Choeke*, from the Exchequer, presented to the House an Account of all Exchequer Bills standing out at *Christmas, 1716, &c.*

On Friday the 10th, a Bill for *applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund, to the redeeming of sundry Annuities, &c.* was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time: And then, in a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Malt-Bill, to which several Clauses were added. The next Day, the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill, to enforce the Laws for the Transportation of Felons, &c. being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

This Day, Sir *Paul Methuen*, by his Majesty's Command, laid a Copy of the above Memorial before the House, together with the above Translation of it, whereupon it was resolv'd to take the same into Consideration the Monday next following. Accordingly

On the 13th of *March*, the Commons gave Orders, that no Strangers should be admitted into their House, and proceeded in a solemn Manner to take into Consideration the Memorial presented to his Majesty by *M. de Palm*; and the Translation of the said Memorial being read, Complaint was made to the House, That the Substance of the said Memorial had been printed and publish'd in a Paper entitled, *Translation of a Memorial, &c.* the said Paper was brought up to the Table and read; after which several Members made Speeches on that Occasion, particularly the following Gentlemen, *viz.*

The Lord Fitzwilliams,	Sir William Wyndham,
Sir Robert Walpole,	Mr. William Pulteney,
Mr. Onslow,	Mr. Sandys,
Sir William Yonge,	Mr. Shippen,
Mr. Doddington,	Mr. Hungerford,
Sir William Strickland,	Sir John St. Aubin.

These Gentlemen, with some others that spoke, agreed in expressing the highest Indignation and Repentment at the Affront offer'd to his Majesty by the Memorial deliver'd by Monsieur *de Palm*; and, in a particular Manner, at his Audaciousness in Printing and dispersing it throughout the Kingdom; and very severe Reflections were made on the ill Returns from his Imperial Majesty to the great Obligations he had to Great Britain. They only differ'd, as to the Manner of Word- ing their Censure upon so extravagant an Insult upon his Majesty; but at last it was moved, and Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, ' To express the highest Repentment of this House at the Affront and Indignity offered to his most sacred Majesty, by the Memorial delivered by Monsieur *de Palm* the Emperor's Resident; and at his Insolence in Printing and Dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom: To declare their utmost Abhorrence of this audacious Manner of *Appealing* to the People, against his Majesty; and their Detestation of the presumptuous and vain Attempt, in endeavouring to insil into the Minds of any of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Diffidence in his most sacred Royal Word. To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his Care and Vigilance, in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of his Enemies, and his Goodness in communicating to his Parliament the Dangers that threatned this Kingdom: And to assure his Majesty, that this House will stand by and support his Majesty against all his open and secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; and effectually defeat the Expectations of all such as may have, in any Manner, countenanced, encouraged or abetted the Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity in this extravagant Insult upon his Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures, could stagger the Firmness of the British Nation, in Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, and the Defence of their

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'Rights and Privileges.' And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address (to be presented to his Majesty) upon the said Resolution.

The same Day, the Lord *Bathurst* moved in the House of Peers, to Address his Majesty for the Memorial delivered to his Majesty by Monsieur *de Palm*, and being seconded by the Earl of *Strafford*, the said Motion passed into a Resolution. Hereupon the Lord *Lechmere* took Notice to the House, 'That the most material Point in the Memorial in Question, was the peremptory and positive Denial of any *Offensive Alliance* between the Emperor and this Kingdom; that in order to clear that important Matter, it was necessary to know upon what Grounds such an Alliance had been charged upon those two Potentates; and therefore he moved, to address his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to order the Papers and Informations his Majesty had received concerning that Affair to be laid before them.' But this Motion was dropp'd, without either a Debate or Division,

Tuesday, March 14, Monsieur *de Palm's* Memorial being laid before the House of Peers, a Motion was made to take the same immediately into Consideration, upon which my Lord *Lechmere* said, 'It was to him Matter of Surprise, that a Memorial in which his Majesty's Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain were so highly concerned, had not been sooner laid before that Illustrious Assembly, who having the Prerogative of approaching nearest the Throne, ought to resent, and, on all Occasions, have shewed themselves ready to vindicate any Injuries and Affronts that are offer'd to their Sovereign. That the Affair now before them, was of a very nice Nature, and no less Importance: That they ought to proceed in it with mature Deliberation, and therefore he moved, to put off the Consideration of it at least till the next Day.' But this Debate was interrupted by a Message brought by the Lord *Harvey* from the Commons, desiring a Conference with their Lordships upon a Matter of the highest Importance to the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain. This Conference being readily agreed to by the Lords, and the Managers of both Houses met in the Painted Chamber, those of the Commons, desired the Concurrence of the Lords to the Address relating to *M. de Palm's* Memorial, which had been drawn up by their Committee, reported

ted by the Lord *Fitzwilliams*, and agreed to; and the Managers for the Commons left the said Address with the Lords, with other Papers relating thereto. The next Day, *March 15*, at another Conference, the Managers for the Lords declared to those for the Commons, that their Lordships had agreed to the said Address; which, on Tuesday the 16th of *March*, was, by both Houses, presented to the King, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, think it our indispensable Duty to express the highest Resentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to your most Sacred Majesty, by the Memorial deliver'd by *Monfieur de Palm*, the Emperor's Resident; and at his Insolence in Printing and Dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom.

This audacious Manner of Appealing to the People against your Majesty, under the Pretext of applying to you for Redress and Reparation of supposed Injuries, and turning a *Memorial*, presented to your Majesty, into a Seditious *Libel*, is a Proceeding that creates in us the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.

The Endeavouring to insill into the Minds of any of your faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Diffidence in your Majesty's most Sacred Royal Word, or to make a Distinction between your Majesty and your People, is an Attempt as Vain as Presumptuous; for, by your Goodness, the Interest of your Majesty and your People is but One, and as inseparable as their Duty, Affection and Confidence in your Majesty are most justly and deservedly unalterable; and if Time has not effaced the Memory of the Glorious Exploits and Important Succours, (conferred to have been received from *Great Britain*) Gratitude, Affection and Esteem for this Nation, will be best manifested by doing Honour to the King, whom the People Honour, and Justice to the People, whose Rights and Privileges the best of Kings is now defending, against the Invasions and Incroachments made upon them.

We return your Majesty our sincerest Thanks for your Care and Vigilance in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of your and our Enemies, and for

your Goodness, in communicating to your Parliament the Dangers that threatned this Kingdom.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That no Amusements by artful or evasive Denials, shall lead us into a false Security; or divert us from exerting our selves in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, and in defending and supporting your Majesty against all your open and secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And if any among your own Subjects have been so Wicked as to Countenance, Encourage or Abet the Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity in this extravagant Insult upon your Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures, could stagger the Firmness of the *British Nation*; We are resolved effectually to defeat all such groundless Expectations, and to convince the World, that the Intrigues of a Few, cannot in any Degree, abate or slacken that Vigour and Resolution, with which a true Love and Concern for our Country, a just Sense of its Interests, and an unshaken Loyalty to your Majesty have inspired us.

To this Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR unanimous Concurrence in this Dutiful and Affectionate Address, gives me the greatest Satisfaction. The just Concern you express for my Honour and the Dignity of the Crown is very becoming a British Parliament. And this fresh Proof of your Confidence in me, will convince the World, that all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Interests will be vain and ineffectual.

On the 14th, a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Importation of Foreign Thrown Silk, &c. was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading.

On the 15th, the Commons appointed a Committee to inspect what Laws are expired, or near expiring, and to report their Opinion to their House, which of them are fit to be revived and continued. After which a Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos-Ayres, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time,

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The next Day, March 16, the Bill to enforce the *Laws for Transportation of Felons*, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also, on the 17th, the Bill for *punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, &c. And then, in a Grand Committee, the Bill for *redeeming sundry Annuities*, &c. was gone through.

On the 18th, the Amendments made to that Bill being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed; and on Monday the 20th of March, it was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords. On this last Day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, the Commons came to a Resolution, which being the next Day reported, was agreed to as follows, viz. That a Sum not exceeding 54,196 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.* be granted for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of 724,849 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* per Ann. for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1726. So that all the Monies granted this Session, to this Day, were as follows, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January 24. For 20,000 Seamen	1,040,000	0	0
— 26. For 26,383 Land-men	885,494	9	4
— For Garrisons in the Plantations,	157,637	6	5
Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.			
— For Ext. Expences not provided for	30,750	19	5
Feb. 2. For the Office of Land-Ordnance	100,000	0	0
— For the Ordinary of the Navy	199,071	7	8
— 14. For Half-Pay Officers	60,000	0	0
— For Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners	4,847	2	0
— For Arrears to the Landg. of Hesse	50,000	0	0
— For 12,000 Hessians	170,000	0	0
— For Deficiency of Funds	160,306	17	5
March 21. For making good the Deficiency of the General Fund	54,196	7	9
	2,998,104 11 0		

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to take in Negroes, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. The next Day, the Commons call'd for several Papers, viz. Accounts relating to *Raw and Thrown Silk* imported; A State of the Accounts of the several Receivers of the Land-Revenue; Accounts of the respective Pay-Masters of the Lotteries; an Account of the Exchequer-Bills, and of the several Contracts
for

for circulating the same; and, lastly, an Account of what Part of the Sums of 513,341 l. 14 s. 11 d. for the Charges of circulating Exchequer Bills, and 24,497 l. 7 s. 7 d. for the Charge of Management of the said Bills, has been paid out of the Monies arising by the Sinking Fund; and how much has been re-placed, and how the same has been re-placed to the Sinking Fund.

On Friday the 24th of March, the Commons call'd also for several Accounts relating to the *Fifty new Churches*; and the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up thither, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Acts, viz.

1. *An Act for redeeming sundry Annuities, transferrable at the Bank of England, and the Annuities payable on Standing Orders for Army Debentures by the Produce of the Sinking Fund, for applying to the same Fund the Money remaining in the Exchequer, on the Head of the Bankers Debt, and making Provision for future Claims on the same Debt; and for applying the Lottery Tickets, Anno 1726, which were returned into the Exchequer, to the Discharging the Standing Orders made out for the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christophers, as far as the same will extend.*

2. *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

3. *An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Pennsylvania in America.*

4. *An Act for cleansing, deepening and widening a Creek called Beverley Beck, running into the River Hull, and for repairing the Streights near the said Beck; and for amending the Roads leading from the said River to the Town of Beverley, in the East-Riding of the County of York, and for cleansing the Streets of the said Town.*

5. *An Act for making more effectual, an Act passed in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, for the Preservation and Improvement of the River Wear, and Port and Haven of Sunderland in the County of Durham.*

And to six private Bills.

The next Day, March 25, 1727, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for encouraging and promoting Fisheries, and such other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, as may most conduce to the General Good of the united Kingdoms.

On Monday the 17th, Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Knight

Knight of the Shire for the County of Surrey, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart. deceas'd.

The next Day, Complaint being made to the House, that several Post-Letters directed to Members of the House had been intercepted, and taken out of the Boxes appointed for the same at the Door of the House: It was order'd, 1st, That (to prevent the intercepting of Letters belonging to the Members of the House for the future) the Person appointed to bring them from the General Post-Office do constantly attend two Hours, at the least, after the rising of the House, at the Place appointed for the Delivery of the said Letters, and take Care during his Stay there to deliver the same to the several Members to whom they shall be directed, and no other. 2^{dly}, That the said Officer do, upon his going away, give such Letters as shall remain undelivered, to one of the Servants belonging to the House, who shall take Care to deliver the said Letters to the several Members to whom they are directed, their known Servants, or to such Persons who shall produce a Note under the Hands of the Members who shall send for the same. 3^{dly}, And that the said Orders be sent to the Commissioners for exercising the Office of Post-Master-General.

On Wednesday the 29th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill *to enable the South-Sea Company to trade in Negroes, &c.* and made several Amendments thereto, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *John Conduit, Esq;* who, since his Election for the said Borough, had accepted the Office of Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint, vacant by the Death of Sir *Isaac Newton*. Then the House adjourn'd to that Day *Sev'n* night, the 6th of *April* next, by reason of the *Easter Holidays*.

On the 6th of *April* the Commons being met again, several Accounts were laid before the House relating to the Woollen Manufactures. The next Day, a Bill *for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade, was read a second Time, and committed; a Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries, and other Manufactures and Improvements in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland,*

land, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and a Bill for enlarging the Terms for hearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company and others, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 8th, the Commons took into Consideration the Residue of the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, which, with other Amendments, were agreed, and the said Bill order'd to be engross'd.

On Monday the 10th, Sir Charles Farnaby, Auditor of the Lotteries 1710, 1713, 1714, laid before the Commons a Certificate to what Time the respective Pay-Masters of the said Lotteries, and the second Lottery 1719, have passed their Accounts, with an Account of the Ballance that appears to be due from the said Pay-Masters. The Treasurer to the Commissioners for the Fifty new Churches, presented also to the House, an Account of all such Sums of Money as have, from Time to Time, been issued by Order of the said Commissioners, for purchasing the Scite of the New Church near Millbank, and for building and finishing the said Church; And the Secretary and Surveyor to the said Commissioners presented also, the several Orders made by the said Commissioners for appointing a District to the New Church situate near Millbank, and also the Plan of such District, &c.

The next Day, April 11, was spent in private Business. And on Wednesday the 12th, Mr. Chocke, from the Exchequer, presented to the Commons, an Account of the principal Sums standing out in Exchequer Bills, at the respective Times of making the Contracts for circulating the same, since Christmas 1716, &c. and an Abstract of the several Conditions agreed upon for circulating the said Bills; as also an Account of what Part of the Sum of 513,341 l. 14 s. 11 d. for the Charge of circulating Exchequer Bills, and 24,497 l. 7 s. 7 d. for the Charge of Management of the said Bills, has been paid out of the Monies arising by the Sinking Fund, and how much has been re-placed, and how the same has been re-placed to the Sinking Fund. After this, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for allowing farther Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices and Employments, and for in-

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dennifying such Persons as have omitted to qualify themselves within the limited Time : And then the House went upon a grand Affair, which had been put off from Time to Time, upon Account of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer's being afflicted with a violent Fit of the Gout. But he being then present, after the Reading of the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Malt-Bill, Mr. Scrope, (Coadjutor Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury) moved, ' That it be ' an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have ' Power to receive a Clause of Appropriation, with a ' Power to his Majesty to apply such Sums of Money ' as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such ' Expences and Engagements, as have, at any Time, ' been, or shall, before or until the 25th Day of December 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting ' such Measures as he, in his great Wisdom, thinks ' will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and ' Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving ' and restoring the Peace of Europe.' He was seconded by Mr. Farrer, but opposed by Mr. How, Mr. Winnington, and several other Gentlemen ; who being reply'd to by the Court Party ; this was the warmest and longest Debate that happen'd this Session. The principal Speakers, on both Sides, were as follow, viz.

For the Motion.

Mr. Scrope,
Mr. Farrer,
Sir Edmund Bacon,
The Lord Gage,
Sir William Yonge,
Sir Philip York,
Mr. Talbot,
Mr. Dodington.

Against the Motion.

Mr. How,
Mr. Winnington,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. St. John Broderick,
Sir Wilfred Lawson,
Lord Morpeth,
Mr. Thomas Broderick,
Mr. Gore,
Mr. Wortley Montague,
Mr. Lutwyche.
Sir William Barker,
Mr. Dawvers,
Mr. Daniel Faltensy,
Mr. Shippen,
Sir William Wyndham,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Sandys.

The Commons having sat close, without admitting any Strangers into their House, it is not possible to gratify our Readers with the Particulars of this Debate: We shall therefore only take Notice, in general, That it was alledged, in Support of the Motion, ' That his Majesty was so unwilling to put his Subjects to any extraordinary Expences, that he had demanded no more Supplies this Session, than what he thought absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year: But that, in the present Posture of Affairs, some unforeseen Accidents might require a further Expence, for which no Estimate could now be made, because some Treaties, his Majesty thought fit to enter into, were not yet finish'd; therefore they ought to enable his Majesty to answer such Contingencies: That the House had several Times reposed the same Confidence in his Majesty, which had never been abused: And what was now ask'd was only for a short Time. The Gentlemen on the opposite Side urged, ' The Unparliamentariness of asking and granting Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence; That the Clause moved for was inconsistent with that Part of the Bill which forbids the issuing of the Supplies thereby granted, to any other Purposes than those specified, and render'd ineffectual that Appropriation of the publick Money, which the Wisdom of all Parliaments had thought a necessary Security against the Misapplication of it: Which was the more to be feared, because no Provision was made to oblige any Person to account for any Money that shall be disposed of, by Virtue of the Power in this Clause. That vast Sums had already been granted, which appeared sufficient to answer any Occasions, as far as their present Views could reach; and if any unexpected Emergency should demand a further Supply, that might be provided for, in the usual Manner, when Necessity required. That this might be done with less Inconvenience, and with less Danger of Misapplication, than by such a Delegation of almost a Dictatorial Authority to the Ministers. That this Parliament had already given so many Instances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty, that there could be no room to doubt of their Readiness to make good whatever his Majesty should expend in concerting such Measures as, in his great Wisdom, he should think most conducive to the Advantage and Interest of his People. That such an unlimited and absolute Power

Power ought never to be given in a free Government, but upon Occasions of evident Necessity, when the very Being of the Government is in imminent Danger. That the reposing a Confidence in the Crown, in the Disposition of such immense Sums of Money, as by the Advice of unthrifty Ministers may be expended, might be attended with great Prejudice to the Proprieties of the Subjects, and great Danger to our most excellent Constitution, which cannot be preserved, but by a strict Adherence to those essential Parliamentary Forms of granting Supplies only upon Estimates, and of appropriating the same to Services and Occasions publickly avow'd, and judg'd Necessary. That the Departing from these excellent Methods would by Degrees, render Parliaments altogether useless. That the Precedents alledged to justify this Clause, were far from being full to the Point, and satisfactory; and if they were, ought not to be follow'd, lest Clauses of the same Nature might become so frequent, as in time to lodge in the Crown, and in the Ministers, an absolute and uncontrollable Power of raising Money upon the People, which by our wise Constitution is, and with Safety can only be, lodg'd in the whole Legislature.' An ingenious Gentleman said, in particular, 'That they had already given four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, which he could not but think a very heavy and extraordinary Tax, especially considering they were more than once told by a great Man, that in his Opinion we should have no War.' But if now they pass'd this Clause, it would be tackling a Tail to a Whale, which might sweep away the other sixteen.' The Debate being ended, about eight a-clock in the Evening, and the Question put upon Mr. Scrope's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 225 Voices against 109; and the House having resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, the Clause above mention'd was added to the Malt Bill.

April 13, Sir Charles Turner reported the Amendments made to the said Bill, which, with an Amendment to one of them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On the 14th, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for better regulating of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland; and then the ingrossed Malt Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as

was also the *Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to deal in Negroes, &c.*

The next Day, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the ingross'd *Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, &c.* and in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland.*

On Monday the 17th, Mr. *Speaker* was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Steyning* in the County of *Suffex*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *John Bridges, Esq;* (commonly called Marquess of *Caernarvon*) deceas'd; and after the dispatching of some private Business, the House adjourn'd to Friday the 21st, by Reason of the Decease of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*, Nephew to Mr. *Speaker*; having order'd, however, that all Committees have leave to sit at the respective Times to which they were adjourn'd, notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House.

The next Day, the Lords in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the Bill entituled, *An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c.* and for other Purposes therein mention'd; and there was a very high Debate about the Clause, which, six Days before, had occasion'd so warm an one in the House of Commons; and much the like Arguments were urg'd in their Lordships House, chiefly by the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcastle*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*, for the Clause; and by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord *Bathurst*, Lord *Bingley*, and Lord *Lechmere*, against it: But in the End, it was carry'd by a Majority of 76 Voices against 20, that the said Clause should make part of the Bill. The next Day (*April 19*) the said Bill was read the third Time, and the Question being put, Whether it should pass; it was resolv'd in the Affirmative. Upon which, several Lords enter'd the following Protest, viz.

Dissentient

1. **B**ECAUSE in this Bill it is enacted, That out of the Aids or Supplies granted this Session of Parliament, there shall and may be, from Time to Time, issued and apply'd such Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be necessary for and towards answering and defraying such Expences and Engagements as have

‘ have at any Time been, or shall, before or until the 25th Day of *December*, 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such Measures as he, in his great Wisdom, thinks will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the Peace of *Europe*.’ Which Clause is inconsistent with that Part of the Bill which forbids the Supplies to be issued to any other Purposes than those specify’d, and renders ineffectual that Appropriation of the Publick Money, which the Wisdom of many Parliaments has thought, and we are convinced, ought to be thought a necessary Security, against the Misapplication of it.

2. Because there is no Provision in the Bill, to oblige any Person to give an Account of any Money, that shall be disposed of by Virtue of the Power in this Clause.

3. Because there are sufficient Sums granted to answer every Particular Purpose that Money can be wanted for, as far as our present Views can reach; and if any unforeseen Emergency should demand a further Supply, we should think, that might be provided for, as has been formerly practiced, when Necessity requir’d; and we are persuaded this might be done with less Inconvenience, than by this Delegation of almost a *Dictatorial Authority*, at least ‘till the Parliament could be call’d together, who have given so many Instances of their Zeal for his Majesty, that he could have no Room to doubt of their Readiness to make good whatever he should have expended for the Advantage of his People.

4. Because we think that absolute Powers ought to be given in a free Government, only upon Occasions of Evident Necessity, and when the very Being of the Government is in Danger: And tho’ we allow our present Circumstances to be as melancholy as they have almost at any Time been, yet we think it a very improper Remedy for our present State, to depart from the approved, and (in our Judgment) essential Forms of giving the Publick Money. Nor can we be persuaded, that it is the only or even the last Expedient that can be found to extricate us out of our unhappy Situation, to repose such a Confidence in the Crown in the Disposition of immense Sums of Money, as may by the Advice of wicked and incapable Ministers (if it should be our Misfortune ever to have such) be attended with great Prejudice to our Properties, and great Danger to our Liberties, with the Hopes of the Preservation of which,

we

we cannot flatter ourselves, but by a strict Adherence to those excellent Parliamentary Methods of granting all Sums of Money only upon Estimates, and for Services publickly avow'd.

5. Because the Precedents that were offer'd to justify this Clause, were far from giving us any Satisfaction; and if they had been plain and full to the Point, (which we think they were not) yet, in our Opinions, ought not to be follow'd, lest Clauses of the same Nature might become too frequent, and lest an unlimited Power in the Crown, to raise Millions on our Fellow Subjects, might be look'd upon, by Degrees, as a Thing of Course, and so at last, the total Power to levy and dispose of the People's Money be given to one Part of the Legislature, which, by our wise Constitution, is, and with Safety can only be, lodg'd in the whole.

Strafford,
Warrington,
Scarfsdale,
Coventry,
Oxford and Mortimer,
Litchfield,
Boyle (Earl of Orrery)
Bingley,
Lechmere,

Aylesford,
Maynard,
Bathurst,
Aberdeen,
Craven,
Foley,
Brooke,
Gower.

We may here take Notice, that about the Beginning of this Session, several Lords enter'd other Protests, about other Matters, as follows.

Die Martis 24^o. Januarii 1726.

The Lord *De la War* reported from the Committee of the whole House, appointed to take his Majesty's most gracious Speech into Consideration, that the said Committee had accordingly taken the same into Consideration, together with the Memorials and other Papers refer'd to their Lordships, and were come to the following Resolution, *viz.*

‘ That it fully appears to this Committee, upon Consideration of his Majesty's Speech, and the Letters and Memorials laid before the House by his Majesty's Order, that the Measures his Majesty has thought fit to take were Honourable, Just, and Necessary, for preventing the Execution of the dangerous Engagements enter'd into in Favour of the Pretender, for preserving the Dominions

‘ Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*,
‘ by solemn Treaties, and particularly those of *Gibraltar*,
‘ and the Island of *Minorca*, and for maintaining to
‘ his People their most valuable Rights, and Privile-
‘ ges of Commerce, and the Peace and Tranquillity of
‘ *Europe*.

And the same being read twice by the Clerk, the Question was put, whether to agree with the Committee in the said Resolution? It was resolv’d in the Affirmative.

Content 98. Not content 25.

Dissentiens’

1. **T**HE Resolution of the Committee being not only a Justification of the Measures therein mention’d, but tending to approve the Counsels which might have been given to the Crown, relating thereto, we can by no Means agree, that it fully appears they were Honourable, Just, and Necessary, before they have been maturely and distinctly consider’d, the only Question as yet debated in the Committee (except the Resolution) being upon an Address of Advice to his Majesty for obtaining a further Security from, and Confidence with his Allies, in Case of a Rupture; which Address appear’d to us more Seasonable and Necessary in the present Conjunction, than any Vote of Approbation; we therefore cannot concur in approving Measures and Counsels not yet examin’d into, the further Consideration whereof may be also precluded by this Resolution.

2dly, The Papers hitherto laid before the House, in order to the Consideration of his Majesty’s Speech, are such only as concern’d the States General Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*; and Letters and Memorials since the Arrival of the *British* Fleets on the Coasts of *Spain*, and in *America*; but none of the Negotiations, or Measures (which we suppose to have been many) that have been carry’d on between the Courts of *Britain*, and *Vienna*, and the Northern Powers, which his Majesty’s Speech and the Resolution also, may have relation to, have as yet been communicated to this House; but all those Measures, and many others, (unknown, as we believe, to this House) are, in our Opinions, intended to be approv’d and justify’d by this Resolution, to which therefore we cannot concur, no more than if it had declared the Measures Honourable, Just, and Necessary,
which

which shall hereafter be taken for the Purposes therein mention'd.

3dly, Although we rely, in the most dutiful Manner, on the Declaration made from the Throne, concerning a *secret dangerous Engagement*, for placing the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms, yet finding, by the Papers laid before the House, that any such Engagement or Measure, for putting the same in Execution, is absolutely deny'd on the Part of the Crown of Spain, (one of the supposed Parties to the said Engagement) we cannot agree to the Resolution, because Time may evince, that the *Informations his Majesty has received concerning that Engagement*, were not justly Grounded; and the Measures taken to prevent the Execution of it (whatever they were) not having been, as yet, particularly consider'd, we cannot declare them *Honourable, Just and Necessary*.

4thly, We find it charged in one of the Papers laid before the House, that *very considerable Sums of Money have been sent and employed in France, Holland, Prussia, Sweden, and other Places, to promote and accomplish the Designs of the British Court*; which Insinuation, as Vile as we think it is, the Committee have not yet taken the same into their Consideration, though a thorough Examination into the Grounds of that Insinuation is, in our Opinions, absolutely necessary for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Satisfaction of this House; we cannot therefore agree to the Resolution which, as we conceive, may be construed to stop all future Enquiries into this Matter.

5thly, Whatever Measures may have been taken to preserve *Gibraltar*, and the Isle of *Minorca*, yet we can't agree to declare them *Honourable, Just and Necessary*, before they have been fully consider'd in the Committee; and the rather, because we find it asserted, on the Part of Spain, in one or more of the Memorials before the House, that a *positive Promise* has been made on the Behalf of Britain for the *Restitution of Gibraltar to Spain*, on the Performance of which Promise Spain, as it appears to us, still insists: We cannot therefore agree to the Resolution, before the Truth, and all the Circumstances of that pretended Promise, are thoroughly examined into; which Promise, if it should appear to have been made, as is asserted, we are of Opinion, that it was *highly Criminal* in those who advised it.

6thly, The

6thly, The Measures taken for maintaining the *British* Commerce and the Tranquillity of *Europe*, have not, as we think, been under the distinct Consideration of the Committee, since the Memorials and Letters were laid before the House. The Oppositions made, if any, on Behalf of *Britain* at the Court of *Vienna* to the *Ostend* Company are unknown to us, as well as the Circumstances relating to the late *Baltick* Expedition; but yet all these Matters were the proper Consideration of the Committee; For which End, and the other Reasons above-mentioned, we being apprehensive that the Resolution proposed may not give solid Grounds of Satisfaction to the People of *Great Britain*, or to any Foreign Powers in Alliance with us, or conduce to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, or the Support of the Dignity of this House, cannot agree thereto.

<i>Scarfsdale,</i>	<i>Brute,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>
<i>Boyle, (E. of Orrery)</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Montjoy,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Letbhere,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Weston,</i>	<i>Masham,</i>
<i>St. John de Betsae,</i>	<i>Oxford and Mortimer.</i>	

After which, a Motion was made, That an humble Address be made to his Majesty, representing the deep Concern of this House, on the Prospect of the imminent Dangers which threaten these Kingdoms, and all *Europe*, at this Juncture, from the formidable Confederacies which his Majesty assured his Parliament were entered into between the Courts of *Spain*, *Vienna*, *Russia*, and other great Powers; whereby the general Tranquillity may soon be broke, and *Europe* engaged in a new War; And it appearing to this House, from the *Act of Accession of the States General*, and the separate Articles thereto belonging, that their Accession is made upon several Conditions and Reserves, on their Part, and particularly, That in the separate Article concerning the Commerce from the *Austrian Low-Countries* to the *Indies*, it is provided, 'That if, on Account of their 'Use of their Rights of Commerce, or in Hatred of that 'Alliance, any Disturbance should happen, and his 'Imperial Majesty should suspend or retain the Payment of the Subsidies due to the Republick, for the 'Maintenance of their Troops in the Places of the Barrier, or the Payment of the Interest and Principal placed

placed by Mortgage on divers Funds assign'd by his Imperial Majesty, for the Security of that Payment, or make Use of any other kind of Reprizals or Ways of Force : That it is the Intention of the other Contracting Powers to protect and maintain the States General in their Rights of Commerce to the *Indies*, and Guarranty them from all the Consequences which might result therefrom, without having Power to proceed by Force against the Company of *Offend*, before the Contracting Powers shall have agreed thereon : And, by another separate Article, it being stipulated and reserved to the States General, that they shall continue to have the same Liberty, with respect to every Thing that shall be proposed to them by the Contracting Powers, upon such Points, whose Object shall be the maintaining the Balance of Power in *Europe*, as they had before their Accession, without being bound by their Accession to take Part in the Measures which they should not consent to.

And it appearing to this House, That his *Prussian* Majesty did not concur in the said Accession of the States General, in Consequence of all which the Strength and Security which the Treaty of *Hanover* might otherwise import, in the present unhappy Conjunction, is much weakened, and, in Case of a general Rupture, the Danger, as well as the Burthen of the War must fall upon *Great Britain*, and the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe* depends on the Continuance of the Friendship and Assistance of *France* alone, unless more effectual Measures are taken for that great End.

And therefore that this House, out of Duty to his Sacred Majesty, and from their unfeigned Zeal for the Safety of his Government and the Liberties of *Europe*, doth most earnestly beseech his Majesty, to make new and pressing Instances with his *Prussian* Majesty, and the States General, to concur with his Majesty, and his other Allies, in such Manner as the present critical and dangerous Juncture requires, and as, in the Event of a War, in Case a War is unavoidable, his Majesty may, by the Blessing of God, secure a just Balance of Power in *Europe*, as well as the Religion, Liberties, Properties and Commerce of his Subjects.

Which being Objected to,

The Question was put, Whether such an Address shall be made to his Majesty?

It was Resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

Dissentient

THE Address proposed representing, as we think, the present State of the late Defensive Alliance made at *Hanover*, which, for ought appears to us, is the main Support on which *Britain* can depend, beside its own Strength, in Case of a general Rupture in *Europe*; we thought it highly necessary, that it should have passed into a Resolution, whereby his Majesty's Hands might have been strengthened in his future Concerts with his Allies, and such further Measures effected, as are necessary to preserve his Alliances during the War, against the dangerous Combinations levelled against *Great Britain*, and by which such a Repartition of Conquests, in Case of Success, might be previously settled, as, in the Event, would prevent the loss of a just Balance of Power in *Europe*; And we are the more convinced of the Necessity of the Advice proposed in the Address, because we find in one of the Letters laid before the House, That a Proposition has been made by the Court of *Spain* to the King of *France*, tho' not agreed to, to declare himself against *Great Britain*, on a Pretence, (which we hope is groundless) That the Defensive Alliance between *Great Britain* and *France* doth no longer subsist.

N. B. This relates to the D. de Bournonville's Letter.

<i>Scarfsdale,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Weston,</i>	<i>Lechmere,</i>	<i>Masham,</i>
<i>St. John de Bletsoe,</i>	<i>Oxford and Mortimer.</i>	

Then it was moved to resolve, That this House will on this Day Sev'night, take into further Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

And after Debate,

The Question was put upon the said Motion.

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

1. **B**ECAUSE the Committee having sat one Day only on the Consideration of his Majesty's Speech, could possibly deliberate but upon few of the many weighty Points which arise thereon; on all which the

Advice and Support of this House, in our Opinions, is absolutely necessary; and since even the Facts relating to many of these weighty Matters have not, as we conceive, been yet laid before the House, we think the further Consideration of the Speech should not have been refused; there not being, as we believe, any Precedent for such a Refusal, under the like Circumstances on the Journals of this House.

2. His Majesty's Speech containing the Causes of calling his Parliament, and the Advice of this House to the Crown being required thereon, the Refusal of the Day proposed seems to us tending to disable the House from discharging their Duty to the Crown, as well as to the Kingdom, in this critical and dangerous Juncture; and as the further Consideration proposed, is thereby at present refused, the Precedent, as we fear, lays a Foundation for depriving this House, in future Times, of any Opportunity at all for such Considerations, by which Means this House must (in our Opinions) be rendered useless, in those great Affairs, whereon the Safety and Support of the Liberties of the Kingdom may depend.

Bruce,	Coventry,	Scarsdale,
Aberdeen,	Stafford,	Bristol,
Montjoy,	Bathurst,	Gower,
Compton,	Boyle,	Foley,
Lechmere,	Weston,	Masham,
St. John of Bletsoe,	Oxford and Mortimer.	

An ACCOUNT of the late King's Death, and of the Proclaiming of his present Majesty.

Whitehall, June 15, 1727.

Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived a Messenger, with an Account, that our late most Gracious Sovereign King *GEORGE* was seized with a sudden Illness, on the 9th Instant, as he was in his Coach, between *Delgar* and *Nordhorn*, on his Way to *Rouover*; his Majesty was presently let Blood, and had such Remedies as were judged proper administered to him, and travell'd on to his Highness the Duke of York's at *Oshærug*, where he arrived about Ten that Night: But notwithstanding all the Physicians could do for his Recovery, he departed this Life the 11th, about One in the Morning, in the 68th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Reign: A Prince endowed with all Royal Virtues.

Whereupon the Lords of the Privy Council assembling at *Leicester-House*, gave Order for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, to be Sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council: And this Morning about Ten a-Clock his Majesty was proclaimed; first, in the Court before *Leicester-House*, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on Foot; then the Officers of Arms being mounted on Horseback, the like was done in *Leicester-Square*, at *Charing-Cross*, within *Temple-Bar*, at the End of *Wood-street* in *Cheapside*, and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, with the usual Solemnities: The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Persons of Distinction, attending during the whole Ceremony.

W^Hereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales: We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord, GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Leicester-House, this 14th Day of June, 1727.

God save the King.

W. Cant.

King &

Trevor, G. P. S.

Grafton,

Gage

Tadcaster

Bathurst

De-Lamar

Ch. Greenwood

William Sharpe

The. Beaka

Will. Manners

Queensberry

Queensberry and	Cadogan	T. Woodcock
Dover	Dunmore	Wm. Wilmer
Argyll & Greenw.	Lovett	R. Arnold
Kent	Peterborow	Tho. Colby
Lincoln	Suffex	Alex. Abercromby
Holles Newcastle	Chesterfield	Thomas Say
Sutherland	Effex	Patt. Ward
Pembroke	Macclesfield	Ja. Macartney
Nottingham	Scarborough	Jn. Savage
Stair	Cardigan	Jos. Ferrers
Falmouth	Grantham	W. Compton
Lonsdale	De Loraine	Dan. Dering
Carteret	Bridgwater	Richard Lilly
Lechmere	Ashburaham	Sam. Hetherington
Sp. Compton	Radnor	John Armstrong
P. Methuen	Harborough	John Effington
D. Finch	Will. Powlett	John Camp
W. Stanhope	Cholmondeley	Tho. Benfon
R. Walpole	Hartington	G. Cook
R. Raymond	Tyrconnel	Robert Corker
J. Jekyll	Tyrawly	J. Pendelbury
R. Eyres		Daniel Lamy
H. Pelham	John Eyles, Mayor	William Wynn
Rob. Sutton	T. Jenkyns	P. Felan
Wm. Pulteney	P. Yorke	Fran. Blake
	C. Talbot	W. Cleveland
Denbigh	Edw. Southwell	J. Hayne
Albemarle	W. Cary	H. Bendysh
H. Bendysh, jun.	John Mohun	Jn. Jones
Tho. Whetham	Na. Hufley	Rob. Corbet
Pet. Campbell	G. Harvey	Will. Corbet
Anth. La Melonune	P. Bettefworth	Wriothesley Betton
Henry Weston	James Trymmer	Ch. Lumley
Tho. Smith	T. Pelham	Tho. Salt
J. Rushout	Fran. Hill	Charles Lucas
T. Lyttelton	C. Frewen	Hen. Holcombe
Tho. Copleston	R. Cochrane	Tho. Cartwright
Adolphus Oughton	Rich. Indoldesby	Abel Stibbs
Edward Southwell	Tho. Lambert.	W. Shaw
Th. Clements	Rob. Whatley	Edward Brown
Tho. Martyn	Hen. De Saunieres	Ben. Whiten
Fra. North	Will. Lewis Le	Dun. Forbes
John Lambert	Grand	Aug. Schutz
John Jocelyn	Fra. Burton	V. Cornewall
Claud. Amyand	Rob. Nesbitt	Charles Stanhope
Ph. Crespigny	Richard Plummer	J. Stephens

Tho.

Tho. Sadler	Tho. Sidney	Ch. Delafaye
Geo. Lochmann	J. Montgomerie	Tho. Bevois
Ph. Journeaulx	Rob. Sourbee	Thomas Needham
Edw. Godfrey	Hub. Marshall	Ra. Jephson
Fra. Whitworth	Roger Martin	

AT the Court at *Leicester-House*, the 14th Day of
June, 1727.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

*His Majesty, being this Day present in Council, was pleased
to make the following Declaration.*

THE sudden and unexpected Death of the King, my
dearest Father, has filled my Heart with so much
Concern and Surprize, that I am at a Loss how to ex-
press myself upon this great and melancholy Occasion.

I am sensible of the Weight that immediately falls
upon me, by taking the Government of a Nation so
Powerful at Home, and of such Influence and Conse-
quence Abroad; but my Love and Affection to this
Country, from my Knowledge and Experience of you,
makes me resolve chearfully to undergo all Difficulties
for the Sake and Good of my People.

The Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom
are most dear to me; and the Preservation of the Con-
stitution in Church and State, as it is now happily esta-
blished, shall be my first, and always my chief Care.

And as the Alliances entered into by the late King,
my Father, with foreign Powers, have contributed to
the restoring the Tranquillity, and preserving the Ba-
lance of *Europe*, I shall endeavour to cultivate those Al-
liances, and to improve and perfect this great Work,
for the Honour, Interest, and Security of my People.

*Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble
Request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gra-
cious Declaration to their Lordships might be made pub-
lick; which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.*

Edward Southwell.

At

AT the Court at *Leicester-House*, the 14th Day of June, 1727.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council,


Lord Archbishop of Can-	Lord Carteret,
terbury,	Lord Lechmere,
Lord Chancellor,	Mr. Speaker of the House of
Lord Privy Seal,	Commons,
Lord Chamberlain,	Mr. Treasurer of the House-
Duke of Argyll,	hold,
Duke of Queensberry,	Lord Finch, Comptroller,
Duke of Kent,	Mr. Vice-chamberlain,
Duke of Newcastle,	Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-
Earl of Pembroke,	chequer,
Earl of Lincoln,	Ld. Ch. Justice Raymond,
Earl of Nottingham,	Master of the Rolls,
Earl of Sutherland,	Lord Chief Justice Eyre,
Earl of Stair,	William Pulteney, Esq;
Lord Vis. Lonsdale,	Sir Robert Sutton,
Lord Vis. Falmouth,	Henry Pelham, Esq;

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this Day pleased to declare, That understanding that the Law requires he should, at his Accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this first Opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the Forms used by the Law of *Scotland*, and subscribed two Instruments thereof in the Presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said Instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session to be recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the publick Register of *Scotland*; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council-Book.

F. I N I S

T H E
Historical Register.

N U M B E R XLVII.

 HE Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *GEORGE* the First, continued from Page 172 of the preceding *Register*, till their Recesse.

ON Friday the 21st of *April*, Mr. Auditor *Jett* and Mr. *George Wrighte*, from Mr. Auditor *Godolphin*, presented to the House of Commons, several Copies of Warrants from the Lords of the Treasury, for making out Debentures upon the Receiver-General of the Land Revenue, &c. and Copies of all Warrants, of the same Nature were order'd to be laid before the House. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for the Electing a Burgeſs for the Borough of *Lancaster*, in the County of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *William Heyſham*, Esq; deceas'd. After which the House, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of *Ways and Means* for raising the Supply; but put off that Affair till Tuesday the 27th, by Reason of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer's being again indisposed.

On Saturday the 22d, Sir *Richard Hopkins* reported the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for preventing *Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade*, &c. which being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 24th, the said Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and the Treasurer, Secretary and Surveyor to the Commissioners for the Fifty new Churches presented to the House several Accounts, and other Papers relating thereto.

The same Day, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following publick Acts, viz.

1. *An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Service of the Year 1727; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay the Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.*
2. *An Act to enable the South-Sea Company, with the Licence and the Consent of the East-India Company, to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos-Ayres.*
3. *An Act for repairing, widening, and amending the Road from Wigan to Preston in the County of Lancaster.*
4. *An Act for repairing, widening, and amending the Road from Warrington to Wigan in the County of Lancaster.*
5. *An Act for repairing the Roads leading from Cirencester Town's End to St. John's Bridge in the County of Gloucester.*
6. *An Act for amending the several Roads leading from the City of Bristol.*
7. *An Act for repairing the Road leading from Studley-Bridge (through Chippenham) in the County of Wilts, to the Top of Toghill in the County of Gloucester.*
8. *An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from Birmingham (through the Town of Wednesbury) to a Place called High Bullen, and to Great Bridge, and from thence to the End of Gibbet Lane next adjoining to the Township of Bilson, and from Great Bridge (through Dudley) to King's-Winsford, and to the farther End of Brittle-Lane, in the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester.*
9. *An Act for repairing the Roads leading from the Town of Bromsgrove to the Town of Dudley in the County of Worcester, and from the said Town of Bromsgrove to the Town of Birmingham in the County of Warwick.*

10. *An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from the Town of Warminster in the County of Wilts.*

11. *An Act for amending and repairing the Roads from Luton in the County of Bedford, to Westwood-Gate in the said County.*

12. *An Act for the effectual Draining and Preservation of Haddenham Level, in the Isle of Ely.*

13. *An Act for repealing Part, and making more effectual the Residue of an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for the Incorporating certain Persons for the better providing for and setting at Work the Poor in the City of Gloucester.*

14. *An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Dunn, from a Place called Holmeville in the Township of Doncaster in the County of York, to Wilsick-House in the Parish of Bramby-Dunn in the said County.*

And to seventeen private Acts.

The next Day, April 26, an engrossed Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; but the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Grand Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means, was still put off to the next Day, by Reason that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that very Day, taken extream ill of a violent Diarrhea, which put all his Relations and Well-wishers under the deepest Consternation and Concern.

However, this great Man's lamented Absence from the House of Commons put no further Stop to publick Business: For on Wednesday, the 26th of April, the House went into a Grand Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; And Sir William Yonge, one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, moved, 'That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 370,000 l. be raised by Loans or by Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surpluses arisen or to arise from and after Michaelmas 1726, for the Duties on Coals and Culm, granted by an Act of the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, from the 27th Day of September 1725, to Lady-Day 1751, and by a subsequent Act of the sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, made perpetual, and which are reserved for the Disposition of Parliament.' This Motion was seconded by Mr. Doddington, and thirded

by Sir Charles Turner, two other Lords of the Treasury, but was strenuously opposed by Mr. Shippen, Mr. Hungerford, Sir Joseph Jekyll, and several other Gentlemen ; so that there was a warm Debate, from One a-Clock in the Afternoon to Seven in the Evening, in which the principal Speakers were as follow :

For the Motion.

Sir William Yonge,
Mr. Doddington,
Sir Charles Turner,
Mr. Pelham,
Mr. Talbot,
Mr. Onslow,
Sir Philip Yorke,

Against the Motion.

Mr. Shippen,
Mr. Howe,
Mr. Hungerford,
Sir Joseph Jekyll,
Mr. Bernard,
Mr. Bootle,
Mr. Wortley Mountague,
Sir William Strickland,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Hutcheson,
Mr. William Pulteney,
Sir William Wyndham.

The most material Objections offer'd against the Motion, were, ' That, by several Votes and Acts of Parliament, all the Exceedings or Surpluses of publick Funds, were to be apply'd towards the lessening of the Publick Debts, or to the Increase of the Sinking Fund ; That this Disposition could not be alter'd without wounding publick Credit, which was already extream low, since the taking off any Part of the Mortgage could not but lessen the Security of the Debt. That it was somewhat strange, such a Motion should be made by those very Persons who had the Honour of being in the Administration, who could not have forgot, what his Majesty had so strongly recommended from the Throne, at the Opening of this Session, *That the Produce of the Sinking Fund might be immediately apply'd to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it now stands appropriated.* And that this Motion was still the more surprizing, after the large *Vote of Credit* the House had so lately come to.' To all this it was answer'd, That the Surpluses on Coals could not be decm'd a Part of the Sinking Fund, since they had never been appropriated, but were reserved for the Disposition of Parliament. And the Question being, at last, put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 209 Voices against

against 82. The next Day, *April 27*, Mr. Farrer reported the said Resolution, which being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On the 28th of *April*, Mr. Farrer presented a Bill to that purpose, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. A Bill for *better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland*, was read the second Time, and committed; and then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons to qualify themselves, &c.

On Saturday the 29th, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for importing *Cochineal in this Kingdom in any British Ship or Vessel, or any Ship or Vessel belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with his Majesty, from any Port or Place during a limited Time*: And the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000 l. to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills on the Surplus of the Duties on Coals, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On Monday the 1st of May, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made, in a Committee, to the Bill for better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland, and order'd the said Bill to be engrossed; Then they read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, a Bill for the free Importation of *Cochineal during the Time to be therein limited*; and having also agreed to the Amendments made by the Grand Committee, to the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas, in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices, &c. the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed. After this, Mr. William Peer Williams reported from the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws are expired, or near expiring, and to report their Opinion to the House, which of them were fit to be revived or continued, that they had come to several Resolutions, which were read twice, and agreed to, viz.

1. That the Clause contained in an Act made in the Ninth and Tenth Years of the Reign of the late King William the Third, (entitled, *An Act to settle the Trade to Africa*) for allowing, during a limited Time, a Drawback of the Duties upon Exportation of Copper Bars imported, and which Clause (after Expiration thereof) was by an Act of the Twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, revived and continued for Fourteen Years,

Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

2. That an Act made in the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts*, which Act was to continue in force for seven Years, from the 26th Day of May 1716, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and which by another Act made in the Eleventh Year of his Majesty's Reign, was continued for One Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

3. That an Act made in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign (entitled, *An Act for the better viewing, searching, and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oils, Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, or within seven Miles Circuit of the said City*) which was to be in Force for three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

The next Day, May 2, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made, by the Grand Committee, to the Bill for enlarging the Time for hearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, &c. order'd the said Bill to be engrossed; and afterwards, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000*l.* to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surplus Moneys of the Duties on Coals and Culm, and added thereto a Clause of Appropriation.

On the 3d of May, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a Committee, to the Bill for the free Importation of Cochineal, &c. which was order'd to be engrossed; as was also the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000 *l.* &c. And then the engrossed Bill for better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas, in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves, &c.

On the 4th, the Bill for granting 370,000 l. to his Majesty, &c. was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for enlarging the Times for hearing and determining Claims on the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as, having been duly entered, remain undetermined, and made several Amendments thereto.

On Friday the 5th, Sir Henry Houghton, from the Commissioners and Trustees of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, presented to the House a Report of the said Commissioners and Trustees, touching their Proceedings upon the Affairs which concern the York-Buildings Company, which Report was order'd to lie on the Table until the Report of the Grand Committee, to whom the Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, &c. was committed, be receiv'd; which being done that very Day, the Report of the Commissioners was also read; and then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill, being agreed to, the Bill, with the Amendments, was order'd to be engrossed.

The next Day, May the 6th, the Amendments made by a Committee to a Bill for continuing a Clause and two Acts, therein mentioned, were agreed to, and the Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be engrossed; after which a Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and then the House adjourn'd till Tuesday the 9th.

Upon that Day, the engrossed Bill for continuing the Laws therein mentioned, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords. After which Mr. Gysben, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the Matter as it appeared to them, touching the Election for the Borough Petersfield in the County of Southampton, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, viz.

1. That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Petersfield in the County of Southampton, is in the Freeholders of Lands, or ancient Dwelling-houses or Shambles, or Dwelling-houses or Shambles built upon ancient Foundations within the said Borough.

a. That

2. That *Joseph Taylor*, Esq; is only duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

The first Resolution being read a second Time, was agreed to by the House; but the other Resolution being read a second Time, and the Question put, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, it passed in the Negative; and then it was resolved, That *Edmund Miller*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

The next Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Horsham* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of the Honourable *Henry Ingram*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Commissary of the Stores and Provisions at *Gibraltar*.

The Commons did not sit the 11th, but on Friday the 12th, Mr. Speaker was also order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for the electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Worcester*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Lyttleton*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, in the Room of *Sir John Jennings*, who resign'd; the other, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Eastlow* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Sir George Cholmondeley*, Knight of the *Bath*, (commonly called Lord *Malpas*) who had accepted the Office of Master of his Majesty's Robes.

Nothing material was done on Saturday the 13th, and on Monday the 15th, the King came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Mr. *Saunderson*, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the *Black Rod*, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

1. An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Three Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds, to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surplus Monies of the Duties on Coals and Culm, granted by an Act of the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, for a Term of Years, and since made perpetual.

2. *An Act for allowing further Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices and Employments, and for indemnifying such Persons as have omitted to qualify themselves within the Time limited for that Purpose, and for the better ascertaining such Time.*

3. *An Act for the free Importation of Cochineal during the Time therein limited.*

4. *An Act for enlarging the Times for hearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others, and for Relief of the Creditors of Robert Knight, Esq; late Cashier to the said Company; and for Relief of Persons who have entered Claims for contingent Debts and Incumbrances, and for giving Time to Ralph Gullston and other Creditors of Edward Gibbon, Esq; to enter Claims before the said Trustees for a Debt specify'd in the Inventory of the said Edward Gibbon, and for empowering the Trustees to dismiss Claims for want of Prosecution, and for applying the Produce of the said Estates for the Benefit of the South-Sea Company.*

5. *An Act for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as remain unsold and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates as having been duly entered, remain undetermined.*

6. *An Act for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufactures, and for preventing Disputes among the Persons concerned therein, and for limiting a Time for prosecuting for the Forfeiture appointed by an Act of the Twelfth Year of his Majesty's Reign, in case of Payment of the Workmen's Wages in any other Manner than in Money.*

7. *An Act for the better Regulation of the Linnen and Hompen Manufactures in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.*

8. *An Act for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and other Manufactures and Improvements in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.*

9. *An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned, relating to Copper Bars exported, and for better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, and for searching Drugs and Compositions for Medicines.*

10. *An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade.*

11. *An Act for repairing the Road from Cranford Bridge in the County of Middlesex, to that End of Maidenhead Bridge which lies in the County of Bucks.*

12. *An Act for the more effectual amending the Highways leading from Royston in the County of Hertford; to Wansford Bridge in the County of Huntingdon.*

13. *An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouze in the County of York.*

14. *An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act for making Navigable the Rivers Wye and Lug in the County of Hereford, and for making the same more effectual.*

15. *An Act for establishing a certain Provision for maintaining the Curate of the Parish of St. Catharine Cree Church alias Christ Church, London, and for repairing and supporting the Chancel of the said Parish Church.*

And to Ten private Bills.

After which, the Lord High Chancellor read his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you, at the opening of this Session, with the Dangers which threatned this Kingdom, and the Peace and Liberties of Europe. I am now to return you my Thanks for the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have proceeded upon the several Points I then recommended to your Care; for the Confidence you have reposed in me; and for the Assurances you have given me of your Support and Assistance in Vindication of my Honour, and in the Maintenance and Defence of the undoubted Rights and Privileges of this Nation, so openly and notoriously invaded and attacked.

The Siege of *Gibraltar* proves beyond all Dispute the End and Design of the Engagements entered into by the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; but the Preparations I had made for the Defence of that Place, and the Bravery of my Troops, will, I doubt not, convince them of the Rashness and Folly of that Undertaking. However, the Love of Peace has hitherto prevailed upon me, even under this high Provocation, to suspend, in some Measure, my Resentments; and instead of having immediate Recourse to Arms, and demanding of my Allies that Assistance which they are engaged and ready to give me, I have concurred with the most Christian King and the States General, in making such Overtures of Accommodation, as must convince all the World of the Uprightness of our Intentions, and of our sincere Disposition to Peace, and demonstrate to whose Ambition

tion and Thirst of Power the Calamities of a War are to be imputed, if these just and reasonable Propositions are rejected. In the mean Time, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Crown of Sweden has acceded to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and that the Convention between me, his most Christian Majesty, and the King of *Denmark*, is actually signed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Vigour and Chearfulness you have shewn, in raising so effectually, and upon such easy Terms, the necessary Supplies for the Service of the current Year, are not only Instances of your Zeal and Affection to me, but demonstrate the established Credit, Power, and Strength of this Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It would have been a great Satisfaction to me, if before your Separation I had been able to speak to you more positively, and with greater Certainty, upon the present Posture and State of Affairs: But as you have now dispatch'd the Publick Business, and as the Season of the Year requires your going into your respective Countries, I choose rather to put an End to this Session, than to keep you any longer together unnecessarily. The Provisions you have made, and the perfect Union and Harmony between me and my Allies, will, I hope, enable me, by the Divine Assistance, either to withstand and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, if their Conduct shall bring upon us the Necessity of a War; or to improve the Blessings of Peace, if Peace can, with Justice, Honour, and Security, be obtained.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, acquainted both Houses, *That it was his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 27th Day of June next.*

In our last Quarterly Collection, we inserted all the *Protests* enter'd this Session in the Registers of the House of Peers: The most remarkable of which relates to a great Debate, on their Lordships taking into Consideration his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Session, together with the *Memorials* and other Papers laid before their Lordships. All the Lords in Town having been summon'd to attend, on Tuesday the 24th of *January*, and being then met in a full House, the Clerk was ordered to read his Majesty's Speech, which being done accord-

ingly, the Earl of *Strafford* stood up, and took Notice, 'That it contain'd Matters of the highest Importance and Concern to the whole Nation, and which therefore ought to be maturely weigh'd and consider'd, the rather, because in communicating Affairs of so great Consequence to his Parliament, his Majesty, undoubtedly, expected the Advice of both Houses; and, in particular, of that illustrious Assembly, which is the standing Council of the Crown, both in, and out of Parliament. That, besides his Majesty's Speech, several Papers relating to the present critical Juncture had been laid before them the Saturday before, which seem'd to require more Time than they had been allowed to examine into them: But since they were called upon it, on so short a Warning, his Lordship moved, That the House might resolve into a Grand Committee, to take all those important Matters into their Consideration.' This Motion being readily and unanimously agreed to, the House went into a Grand Committee; of which my Lord *De la War* being appointed Chairman, the Clerk was by his Lordship directed to read the Titles of the several Papers that had been laid before the House, consisting chiefly of Letters and Memorials that had passed between the Ministers of *Great Britain, France, and Spain*, and the Act of Accession of the States General to the *Hanover Treaty*.

After this Reading, the Lord *Bathurst* open'd the Debate, and, in the first Place, took Notice, 'With what Caution and Circumspection the States General had acted in this whole Affair. That they had not fully and entirely acceded to the Treaty of *Hanover*, since they had formally and expressly excused and discharged themselves from the General Guaranty of the *Treaties of Westphalia and Oliva*, in which, they said, they were never engaged; And as to the Business of *Thorn*, they had only promised to employ their friendly Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction: So that they acceded only upon Account of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, for preserving and maintaining their Rights with respect to Commerce; whereas by the Treaty of *Hanover*, *Great Britain* and *France* stood engaged to guaranty to the *Dutch*, not only the said 5th and 6th Articles of the Peace of *Westphalia*, but likewise the *Barrier Treaty*, and the Treaty of *Oliva*, in favour of the Protestants of *Germany*: And thus, in short, the *Dutch* having engaged themselves

selves to nothing, what they had done did not deserve
 the Name of *Accession*, the rather, because they had
 made it an exprefs Condition, That their *Act of Ac-*
cession should be approved and ratified by the King of
Great Britain, the most Christian King, and the King
 of *Prussia*: But tho' this last Potentate was one of the
 principal Contractors in the Treaty of *Hanover*, yet
 no mention being now made of him, his Lordship
 could not tell what to make of it. That it seems his
 Minister had refused signing the said Act of Accession,
 probably upon Account of the *Dutch* excusing them-
 selves from the general Guaranty: But let his Rea-
 sons, for receding from his Engagements, be what
 they would, his Example might be of a very dange-
 rous Consequence, for by a Letter from the Duke de
Bourbonville, the *Spanish* Minister at *Vienna*, it appear'd,
 That they were not without Hopes at the Imperial
 Court, that *France* might thereby think herself dis-
 engaged from the *Hanover* Alliance: In which Event,
Great Britain alone must bear the Burden of an ex-
 pensive War with two of the greatest Potentates in
Europe. That the *Dutch* receiving far greater Advan-
 tages than *Great Britain* from the *East-India* Trade,
 and consequently being more concern'd than we in
 the Suppression of the *Ostend* Company, they ought,
 at least, to bear an equal Share with us in the Expences
 of this War; and guaranty to us the Possession of *Gi-*
braltar, in the same Manner as *Great Britain* guaran-
 ties to them, their *Barrier*. That, after all, his Lord-
 ship did not see any just Reason for a Rupture with
Spain. That, indeed, the Duke de *Ripperda* might
 have dropp'd some indecent and indiscreet Expressions,
 but that he was known to be a hot-headed Man; and
 Princes have a Right to disavow the Indiscretions of
 their Ministers, which the King of *Spain* had done in
 a most solemn Manner, with Relation to *Ripperda*.
 That 'twas well known, that violent Ministers do ma-
 ny unaccountable Things: And if their idle Talk,
 and foolish Expressions were a just Foundation for
 War, Nations would ever be at Daggers-drawing.
 That, for some Time past, the Emperor had been
 treated here very Cavalierly by some Persons; and
 that, in the Memorial the Marquess de *Pozzo Buono*
 left behind him, at his Departure, it was suggested,
 That the violent State to which Affairs are now reduced,
 is owing to the Ministers of England, That, in the
 same

' same Memorial, mention is made of a *positive Promise*
 ' made by the King of *Great Britain* for the Restitution
 ' of *Gibraltar*; which could not be supposed to have
 ' been said without any Foundation; and therefore it
 ' would be highly necessary to enquire, whether, in
 ' reality, such a Promise was ever made, and whether
 ' any Thing like it was mentioned in the Treaty con-
 ' cluded at *Madrid*? That let that Matter stand how it
 ' would, all possible Methods of an amicable Accom-
 ' modation ought, in his Opinion, to be try'd before
 ' they engaged in a War, which, in our present Cir-
 ' cumstances, might be attended with very dangerous
 ' Consequences. That the Nation is loaded with a Debt
 ' of above Fifty Millions, ——— But though they are
 ' told of a *Sinking Fund* apply'd to the gradual Discharge
 ' of that heavy Burden, yet it was more to be wish'd
 ' than expected, that the Operation of that wise Contri-
 ' vance should suffer no Interruption, by the Exigences
 ' inseparable from a War. That one of our best Mathe-
 ' maticians has foretold, That if ever *England* raises
 ' above Five Millions in a Year; it will infallibly be
 ' exhausted and ruined in a few Years: Now if, at this
 ' Juncture, we should enter upon a War, and not med-
 ' dle with the Sinking Fund; according to the Scheme
 ' of those in the Administration, they must be obliged
 ' to raise, at least, seven Millions a Year upon the Peo-
 ' ple of *England*; the Consequence of which was ob-
 ' vious and glaring to any one who admitted the Prin-
 ' ciple of that great Mathematician. That in some of
 ' the Papers laid before the House, mention was made
 ' of great Sums of Money distributed in divers Places,
 ' to bring some Measures to bear: That for his own
 ' Part, he had touch'd neither *Spanish* ——— nor *English*
 ' Gold ——— He was neither a *Spaniard*, nor a *French-*
 ' *man*, but a *True Englishman*; and as long as he had the
 ' Honour to sit in that House, he would speak and act
 ' for the Good of his Country. That therefore, he
 ' would sum up all he had said, with earnestly desiring
 ' their Lordships seriously to consider the Matter before
 ' them, which was of the last Consequence and Import-
 ' tance to the whole Nation. What, said his Lordship,
 ' can we get by a War, if it be a successful one? I'll
 ' say it in one Word, NOTHING. ——— What can we
 ' lose, if it be unprosperous? I'll say it in one Word,
 ' a Syllable, — ALL.'

This Speech was received with deserved Applause : The Duke of *Argyll*, who stood up next, only took Notice of an Insinuation in it, 'grounded on a fond Suggestion from Duke *de Bourbonnville*, as if the Court of *France* might think themselves disengaged and justify'd in receding from the *Hanover* Alliance, upon Account of one of the Contracting Parties in that Treaty withdrawing himself from it : But that he might assure the House, that the King of *France* stood firm to his Engagements, and, in the Course of this whole Affair, had acted with perfect Harmony and Concert with his (*Britannick*) Majesty.' To evince which, his Grace desired, That the Clerk might read the Letters, on the Table, from Count *de Morville*, Secretary of State to the most Christian King, to Mr. *Walpole*, the *British* Embassador in *France*, and to Signior *Massi*, the Pope's Nuncio at *Madrid*, which being read accordingly, gave great Satisfaction to the House.

After this, the Lord Viscount *Townshend* follow'd more closely, and answer'd the several Heads of the Lord *Bathurst's* Speech : He said in Substance, 'That the Treaty of *Hanover* being purely Defensive, had made no Alteration in the Treaties subsisting before, either between the Contracting Powers, or other Princes and States : That the true Aim and Intention of this Alliance was a reciprocal Guaranty for the protecting and maintaining the Dominions and Countries, both in and out of Europe, whereof each of the Allies was actually possessed, at the Time of the signing of this Alliance : So that by acceding thereto, the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France* became Guarantees of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, by which the *Dutch* are entitled to exclusive Rights and Privileges of Trade in the *East-Indies* : But that this Guaranty was reciprocal between *Great Britain* and the States General, since by the Treaty of 1667, *Spain* had granted to *England* the same Rights and Privileges which the *Dutch* enjoy'd by the said 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia* : That therefore the Suppressing of the *Offend* Company, which manifestly invaded those exclusive Rights and Privileges, was become a common Cause between us and the *Dutch* : That our Concern therein is almost equal to theirs, since our *East-India* Trade brings about 300,000 *l.* a Year into the Customs, which being Part of the General Mortgage, if so considerable a Branch of Trade should be lost, that

' that yearly Sum would be taken from the Sinking
 ' Fund. That by former Treaties, *Great Britain* was
 ' Guarantee to the *Dutch* for their Barrier in the *Ne-*
 ' *therlands*, as reciprocally, by the same Treaties, they
 ' were Guarantees to *Great Britain* for the Protestant
 ' Succession: So that, in those Respects, we stood no
 ' more engaged to them, than they to us. That, in-
 ' deed, by their Act of Accession to the *Hanover Alli-*
 ' *ance*, the States General exempt themselves from the
 ' General Guaranty of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and
 ' *Oliva*, to which they never stood engaged; but, never-
 ' theless, by the same Act, they engage themselves to em-
 ' ploy jointly with *Great Britain* and *France*, their Friend-
 ' ly Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction and Re-
 ' paration, as to the Infractions which might have been
 ' made in the Treaty of *Oliva*; which is as much as the
 ' Contracting Powers have engaged themselves to, by
 ' the first secret Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*; and
 ' is, indeed, as little as the Protestant Potentates could
 ' do, in Commiseration of the Severities lately exer-
 ' cised against the Protestants of *Thorn*. — That as to
 ' the idle Talk and indecent Expressions of *Duke Rip-*
 ' *perda*, they were not alledg'd as a just Foundation
 ' for a Rupture with *Spain*; but only as pregnant and
 ' corroborating Indications of an Offensive Alliance be-
 ' tween that Prince and the Emperor, of which there
 ' were such convincing Proofs, as left no Room to doubt
 ' it. That as to the secret Article of that Alliance in
 ' favour of the Pretender, his Majesty had received from
 ' several Parts, such positive and concurring Informa-
 ' tions, that if the Safety of the State permitted to lay
 ' those Advices before the House, they would no more
 ' question the Certainty of such an Article, than if they
 ' had been present at the signing of it. But his Lord-
 ' ship hoped that illustrious Assembly would not think
 ' any of his Majesty's Servants, who had the Honour
 ' to sit amongst them, so audacious as to tell them
 ' downright Untruths, or to presume to impose upon
 ' their Lordships, by alledging Facts of so great Import-
 ' tance, without sufficient Vouchers. That as to the
 ' other Articles of the secret Offensive Alliance, relat-
 ' ing to the supporting of the *Offend* Company, and the
 ' Restitution of *Gibraltar*, the King of *Spain* and his
 ' Ministers, were so far from denying them, that, on
 ' the contrary, they did not scruple publicly to avow
 ' and justify them. That hereupon his Majesty could
 ' not,

‘ not, in Prudence, but take early and proper Measures
 ‘ to oppose an Alliance so directly levell’d against his
 ‘ Crown and Dignity, and invasive of most valuable
 ‘ Rights and Privileges acquired to his Subjects, by the
 ‘ most solemn Treaties. That, at the same Time, not-
 ‘ withstanding these high Provocations, his Majesty
 ‘ shewed his Inclination and Disposition to an amicable
 ‘ Accommodation; and, with this View, it was inti-
 ‘ mated to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, That if
 ‘ the Emperor would remove the *Offend* Company to
 ‘ *Trieste*, or any other Place in his Dominions, which
 ‘ did not heretofore belong to the *Spanish* Monarchy,
 ‘ *Great Britain* would quietly acquiesce: But instead of
 ‘ accepting this Proposal, those two Courts not only
 ‘ seem’d resolv’d to support the *Offend* Trade, but *Spain*,
 ‘ in the Memorial lately presented by the Marquess
 ‘ *de Pozzo Bueno*, insisted on the *speedy* Restitution of
 ‘ *Gibraltar*, by Virtue of a pretended *positive Promise*,
 ‘ which exists no where; which put his Majesty, and
 ‘ the whole Nation, under the Necessity of vigorous
 ‘ Self-Defence.’

The Lord *Townshend* having done speaking, the Lord
Bingley stood up, and supported what had been offer’d by
 the Lord *Bathurst*, urging, in Substance, That in the
 ‘ present Situation of our Affairs, we should use all
 ‘ possible Methods to avoid entering into a War, which
 ‘ might prove of long Continuance, and of which we
 ‘ should be obliged to bear the main Burden, without
 ‘ any Prospect of real Advantage in the Conclusion.
 ‘ That we were not only a divided People, but involv’d
 ‘ in an immense Debt, which could not be increased (as
 ‘ it would infallibly in the Progress of a War) without
 ‘ endangering the Nation’s sinking under the Load. That
 ‘ after all, our Misfortunes, and the Distractions that
 ‘ now threaten’d the Peace of *Europe*, were mainly ow-
 ‘ ing to our fluctuating Counsels, and unsteady Measures.
 ‘ That after a long and expensive, but most glorious
 ‘ War, we had, at last, compass’d the main End of the
 ‘ Grand Alliance, which was to give the House of *Au-*
 ‘ *stria* a reasonable Satisfaction, and to settle the Ba-
 ‘ lance of Power in *Europe*, both which were effectua-
 ‘ ally done by the Peace of *Utrecht*. But that upon his
 ‘ Majesty’s Accession, some Persons thought it a Merit
 ‘ and made it their Business, to exclaim against, and un-
 ‘ ravel all that had been done in the former glorious
 ‘ Reign. That in order thereto, they made the Power

and Riches of *Great Britain* subservient to the bound-
 less Ambition of the House of *Austria*; and having
 in Concert with *France*, form'd the Scheme of the
 Quadruple Alliance, put the Emperor in Possession of
 the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, which added to his
 other vast Dominions, bore down the Scale on his
 Side, and entirely overturn'd the Balance of Power.
 That we were never told, what Price, what Recon-
 pence *Great Britain* was to have for our excessive Com-
 plaisance to the Emperor, against the repeated Remon-
 strances of many, (as was own'd in a late Treatise de-
 sign'd to justify the present Measures) that we were
 hastening apace to make him a Power too great and too
 formidable; and that we should find in him, at last, the
 Enemy we then dreaded only in another. Neither was it
 yet known, what Equivalent *Great Britain* was to
 have for *Gibraltar*, the Restitution of which the most
 Christian King undertook to procure to the King of
Spain, and which undoubtedly the Regent of *France*
 would not have mention'd in the Manifesto against
Spain, unless he had obtain'd a previous Promise for
 it. That whatever Grounds there were for these
 Counsels, the Reason now given for running counter
 to them, is still the same, to wit, That it is the Pre-
 rogative, as well as the Interest of *Great Britain*, to
 hold the Balance of Power in *Europe*. That he did
 not absolutely deny this Maxim: But as it might
 serve to justify any Rupture, it ought to be confined
 within proper Bounds: For if this Prerogative were
 wantonly exerted, it might engage us in perpetual
 Wars; and, at last, prove fatal to our Trade, the main
 Spring of our Wealth and Strength. That the Repub-
 lick of *Venice* was a pregnant Instance of this Truth,
 and a standing Warning to all trading Nations: For,
 by their refined Politicks, and meddling too far in
 the Differences of the great Potentates of *Europe*, un-
 der Pretence of holding the Balance, they first
 lost their Commerce, and soon after their Greatness
 and Consideration. That by our late Quarrels with
Spain, that Branch of our Trade, which heretofore was
 very considerable, is almost entirely lost; and if upon
 Account of the unprofitable, not to say ruinous Trade
 to the *East-Indies*, we should now engage in a War
 against the Emperor, it will endanger the Loss of the
 great and profitable Commerce we drive in *Germany*:
 Concluding, as he began, that considering the dange-
 rous

‘ rous Consequences of a Rupture, especially in our
‘ present Circumstances, we ought to try all possible
‘ Means to bring Matters in Dispute to an amicable
‘ Accommodation, to which the Emperor seem’d not
‘ disinclined.’

A noble Earl, who spoke next, said only, ‘ That let
‘ our Circumstances be what they would, we ought to
‘ exert ourselves, and vigorously to maintain the Ho-
‘ nour and Dignity of the Crown, and defend the just
‘ Rights and Privileges of the Nation.’ But my Lord
Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, more closely, and
in a Strain of manly Eloquence, answered the Lord
Bingley, urging, in Substance, ‘ That ’twas no Wonder
‘ that Noble Lord so highly applauded the Peace of
‘ *Utrecht*, and ascribed our Misfortunes to the Measures
‘ pursued in this Reign : For this Way of Reasoning,
‘ however ill-grounded, was natural to, and became
‘ well enough, those who had gone so great Lengths
‘ with the late Queen’s last Ministers. Nor was it, for
‘ the same Reason, at all surprizing, his Lordship should
‘ give so melancholy a Prospect of our Affairs : Upon
‘ which he would only observe, That the Courts of *Vi-*
‘ *enna* and *Madrid* undoubtedly entertained the same
‘ Notions of *Great Britain*, else they would not dare to
‘ provoke and insult us ; to offer Indignities to his Ma-
‘ jesty, and to treat our Ministers with Contempt,
‘ making them wait in an Anti-chamber for a *Cedula*,
‘ That, in his Lordship’s Opinion, we ought not in-
‘ vidiously to enquire into the Source and Causes of our
‘ Misfortunes ; but consider of proper Means to do our-
‘ selves Justice, and to make suitable Returns to his
‘ Majesty’s Goodness and Paternal Care, in laying be-
‘ fore his Parliament the present State of Affairs in
‘ *Europe*, and the Measures taken to prevent the Dan-
‘ gers that threaten’d us. That we want neither
‘ Wealth nor Strength, and, he hoped, we should not
‘ want Spirit or Resolution to assert our Rights and
‘ Privileges, and to maintain his Majesty and his Royal
‘ Progeny on the Throne. That the Example of the
‘ Republick of *Venice*, far from deterring us, ought ra-
‘ ther to excite us to make our last Efforts to support
‘ the Commerce of these Kingdoms, against the En-
‘ croachments made upon it, contrary to the most so-
‘ lemn Treaties and strictest Engagements : For the De-
‘ cay of that powerful State was not owing, as was sug-
‘ gested, to their meddling with the Differences among

the Potentates of *Europe*, but rather to the Loss of the great Trade they carry'd on in the *East Indies*, thro' the *Red-Sea*; by Reason of the Settlements which the *Portuguese*, and after them the *Dutch*, and other Nations, made there. That our Share in the *East-India* Trade, is neither so inconsiderable, nor so unprofitable, as some were pleas'd to represent it. That, indeed, as that Commerce drains *Europe* of a great deal of Silver, and returns only trifling Commodities, that serve to feed Luxury, and which consequently we might be without, it were, perhaps to be wish'd that it might be entirely laid aside: But that this should be done by common and general Consent of all the Kingdoms and States concerned in it; otherwise they who should give it up would be oblig'd to buy at a dear Rate of them who should carry it on, those Commodities which Fashion and Custom have rendred in a manner necessary; so that, in the end, the Nations who should preserve that Trade would grow rich and powerful, and the others poor and mean in proportion. That as to the Trade to *Spain*, we have, for many Years past, lost a great Part of it; but that, on the other Hand, we have very much enlarged our Dealings with *Portugal*, which are far more advantageous to us. And as for our Trade to *Germany*, tho' the Emperor may cramp and restrain it in his Hereditary Dominions, as he has already done, by prohibiting several of our Commodities; that Loss is inconsiderable, since he cannot deprive us of our Commerce to the other Parts of the Empire, and the North, by the Way of *Hamburgh*, *Dantzick*, and other *Hanse* Towns. That, after all, tho' in many Things he differ'd from the Noble Lords who spoke on the other Side, yet he agreed with them, That Peace is more eligible than War, especially for a Trading Nation; and therefore that all possible Methods of Accommodation ought to be try'd. That it was yet uncertain, whether we ought to look upon the Emperor and King of *Spain* as *Friends*, or *Enemies*? That the best Friends may sometimes fall out: But as no Prince has a Right to insult and encroach upon others, the most effectual Way to restore and establish Amity, was to come to vigorous Resolutions, and to put ourselves in a Posture of doing ourselves Justice.

The Lord Carteret having done speaking, my Lord Lechmere stood up, and, in a long Speech, endeavour'd to shew, 1st. 'That we stand upon very *unequal*, very *unreasonable*, and very *unjust* Terms with the *Dutch*, in this new Alliance. That their Act of Accession was in reality no Accession at all, since they exclude and exempt themselves from the General Guaranty of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Oliwa*, and of any Possessions in Dispute; whereas we stand engaged to guaranty all their Pretensions to Trade, and their Barrier in the *Netherlands*; adding, that the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Oliwa*, mentioned in the first separate Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*, was not confined to good Offices, (as suggested by a Noble Lord) but extended to see that Treaty supported, maintained, and observed to all Intents and Purposes. 2^{dly}, That the King of *Prussia*, one of the Original Contracting Powers in the Treaty of *Hanover*, (for Reasons yet unknown) having refused to sign the said Act of Accession, seemed thereby to have renounced, or withdrawn himself from that Alliance, since by the 7th Article of it, the States General were particularly invited to accede to it. And in the 3^d Place, that they wanted several Lights and Informations relating to the Negotiations and Measures mention'd in his Majesty's Speech; which were the Subject Matter of their present Consideration, and ought to be well examined into, before they approved those Measures.' His Lordship having enlarged upon, and enforced these Three Heads, was answered by the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who, in the Conclusion, moved, and it was resolved in the Committee, That the Measures his Majesty had thought fit to take, were Honourable, Just, and Necessary. This Resolution having been reported to and approved by the House, by a Majority of 98 Voices against 25. The Lord Lechmere came a second Time to the Charge, and moved, 'That an Address be made to his Majesty, to make new and pressing Instances with his *Prussian* Majesty and the States General, to concur with his Majesty and his other Allies, in such Manner as the present critical and dangerous Juncture requires.' This Motion was seconded by the Lord *Foley*; but being objected to, and the Question put, whether such an Address should be made to his Majesty? It was resolved in the Negative. Both which Resolutions

tions occasion'd the Two *Protests* inserted in the last *Register*, Page 167, &c.



SCOTLAND.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met on the 4th of May at Edinburgh, chose for their Moderator, Mr. *William Hamilton*. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Findlater and Seafield* was read, as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly. His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answered, on their Part, by the Moderator, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, which being reported on the 6th, was unanimously approv'd; and having been transmitted by the High Commissioner to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously. It is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

WE humbly beg Leave to acknowledge, with Hearts full of Joy and Thankfulness, the Honour of your Majesty's gracious Letter to us, approving the Behaviour of former Assemblies, and expressing your Majesty's Confidence of our Zeal for the Honour and Glory of God, for the Advancement of true Religion and Piety, the preventing the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Vice and Irreligion, Duties to which your Majesty's favourable Expectations from us, do greatly oblige and excite us; and the more, that our Meeting is countenanced by your Majesty's Approbation and Royal Authority.

We account it the great Honour and Happiness of this Church, that the Testimonies of our Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and our steady Adherence to the Succession in your Royal Family, and to the Protestant Interest in General, have

have been acceptable to your Majesty; and it fills our Hearts with Joy, and quickens our Zeal for your Majesty's Service, that in your great Goodness you are graciously pleased to renew the Assurances of your firm Resolution to maintain this Church in the full Enjoyment of all its just Rights and Privileges, and readily to concur in whatever may tend to the promoting of its Peace and Prosperity, upon which your Royal Assurances we entirely depend: And we should be altogether inexcusable to be wanting, on our Part, to do all that in us lies for your Majesty's Service and the Welfare of your People, or should we not conduct ourselves with that Spirit of Concord and Brotherly Love, which becomes us; and we judge we are bound to watch strictly against all Divisions amongst ourselves, which may tend to disappoint the good Ends for which we are convened, by affording your Majesty's Enemies any Handle to disturb the Happiness and Tranquillity of your Majesty's auspicious Administration, which is, under God, our great Safety.

Our Experience of the Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield's* Abilities and Integrity, and of his Concern for the Church, and Zeal for your Majesty's Service, renders your Majesty's Choice of him, to represent your Royal Person in the Assembly, most obliging and acceptable to us; and the full Confidence we have of his Diligence and Application in the Discharge of his high and important Trust, obliges us to give him the best Assistance and Encouragement upon our Part, by Unanimity and Dispatch, in going through the Affairs proper for our Consideration.

We have received from your Majesty's Commissioner your most pious and bountiful Donation for this Year, to be employed in maintaining Itinerant Preachers and Catechists in Places where Ignorance and Popery prevail, which we accept with the most profound Respect and Thankfulness, and shall use our utmost Care in employing it for the pious Ends to which it is designed, and account for it as your Majesty's Royal Warrant directs.

May it please your Majesty,

The present critical Juncture of Affairs, which has moved others of your loyal Subjects to address your Majesty, expressing their Duty and Loyalty upon Occasion of formidable Alliances and Designs framed against your Majesty and the Happiness of your People, under your
wife

wise Administration, calls us to embrace with the greatest Cheerfulness, this Opportunity, to testify our utter Abhorrence of all the Designs and Attempts of of your open or secret Enemies, against your Royal Person and the happy Constitution of your Government, which we account our great Security, under God, for all that is dear to us as Men and Christians. The early humble Address of the Commission of the last Assembly to your Majesty, expressing the Duty and Loyalty of this Church, we heartily approve and concur with, being deeply concerned that our gracious God, who has eminently appeared in Behalf of your Majesty, and blessed your People with your signal Preservation hitherto, may now, when you are attacked with open Hostilities, bless your Counsels and Arms remarkably, and enable your Majesty to carry on a successful War, or to procure a safe and lasting Peace to *Europe*, for the Relief of our oppressed Protestant Brethren Abroad, and Security of the valuable Rights of your own Subjects; and that he may defeat all Designs of restless and deluded Abettors of the desperate Cause of a Popish Pretender; who, should they succeed in their wicked Attempts, which God forbid, nothing could remain for your loyal and dutiful Subjects to expect but utter Ruin.

It is therefore with the most ardent Desires, and in the greatest Sincerity of our Hearts, that we pray the most high God long to preserve your Majesty's precious Life, to bless your Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and all their Royal Offspring, with the best of Heaven's Blessings; and after a long and happy Reign over us, to crown your Majesty with immortal Glory. These are the Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

Edinb. May
6, 1727.

William Hamilton, Moderator.

On

On the 8th and 9th of May, the General Assembly were chiefly taken up with the reading of several Extracts of the Procedure of the Presbytery of *Glasgow*, and Committee for Purity of Doctrine, relating to some Doctrines of Mr. *Joan Simpson*, Professor of Divinity in the University of *Glasgow*, concerning the Divinity of our Saviour, represented and charged as Erroneous and Heretical, and proved to have been uttered and broached by him in his publick Lessons, by thirty-one Affidavits of his Pupils and Hearers. This Affair had been about a Year and half under Consideration, and being now brought before the Assembly, could not but make a great Noise. In his Justification, the Professor published his Case (containing 144 Pages in Octavo) on which the Presbytery of *Glasgow* having made their Remarks, Mr. *Simpson* was appointed to give in his Answer on Thursday the 11th of May, which he did accordingly: The General Assembly having heard the Professor's Answer, and Mr. *Archibald Murray* and Mr. *William Grant*, Advocates, his Procurators or Counsel, against the Relevancy of the Libel, or Insufficiency of the Proof of the Matters charged upon him, proceeded to take the Case into Consideration, went through four of the Articles, found some of them relevant to infer Censure; and accordingly unanimously agreed to suspend him from Preaching and Teaching till the next General Assembly; but not having Time to go through the rest of the Articles, appointed a large Committee to examine them against their next Meeting. The four Articles are, 1st, *His denying the necessary Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ.* 2d, *Teaching, that the necessary Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ is a Thing we know nothing of.* 3d, *That the Independency of his Deity is a Thing we know not.* 4th, *Teaching, that the Terms necessary Existence and Independency are impertinent Philosophical Niceties we know nothing of, and not to be used in speaking of the Trinity.* It was complained, on the Professor's Part, that he had hard Usage; that they proceeded against him like an Inquisition, and contrary to Christ's Example, to the Apostle's Rule, to their own Form of Process, to the Claim of Right, and the Privilege of free-born Subjects. On the contrary, it is said of the said Professor, that he has made Use of the very Method of *Arius*, and other crafty Hereticks, to spread his dangerous Sentiments, and is a Man of very

subtil Distinctions, having the greatest Art in concealing his Heterodox Opinions, under Pretence of adhering to Orthodoxy. Be that as it will, the General Assembly broke up on Friday the 19th of May.

Edinburgh, June 19.

AN Express having brought the News of the Decease of our late Sovereign Lord King George of blessed Memory, the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, was this Day proclaimed, with the usual Formalities, at the Market-Cross of this City, at the Gates of the Castle, and at the Abbey of Holy-Rood House, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; at which Ceremony assisted a great many of the Nobility and Gentry of this Country who were then in Town. The Proclamation was as follows:

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales: And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, did, by a Proclamation given at the Court of Leicester-House, the 14th Day of June Instant, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. And whereas, in Obedience to an Order of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, a Copy of the said Proclamation has been sent to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in order to proclaim his Royal Majesty: Therefore the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Edinburgh, assisted with Numbers of Noblemen and other principal Gentlemen of Quality, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign

of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second, with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at Edinburgh, the 19th Day of June, 1727. God save the King.

Geo. Drummond,	Wa. Pringle	Ja. Clerk
Prov.	Andrew Fletcher	Jo. Inglis
Lothian	Gilbert Elliott	Henry Robinson
Morray	Ja. Mackenzie	W. Bowles
Loudoun	Pat. Campbell	William Morison
Morton	Ch. Areskine	Na. Pilkington
Balcarras	Mungo Graeme	Rich. Dowdeswell
Kilmarnock	Hugh Dalrymple	Peter Wedderburn
Machline	Alexander Frazer	Arch. M'Aula
Edward Murray	Dun. Campbell	John Fergus
Somervill	Ja. Paterfon	B. Barrow
Torpichen	Fran. Farquhar	J. Woteter
Riccartoun	A. Meinzie	J. Burnet
H. Grove	H. Hale	Alex. M'Millan
James Campbell	B. Hotham	George Martin
James Leslie	J. Gardiner	Mich. Menzies
John Hamilton	Alex. Campbell	Hugh Dalrymple
J. Maitland	J. Osburn	James Erskine
George Ogilvie	John Aitkine	Andrew Hume
M. Lant	A. Durour	George Dalrymple
G. Roffe	A. Legrand	Jo. Vickeradg
John Clerk	Wm. Hamilton	Ja. Stewart
Edmund Miller	Jere. Sambrook	Ro. Blackwood
Ja. Campbell	Cha. Erskine	Henry Grove
Ja. Fergusson	Gi. Burnet	Harry Barclay
William Grant	H. Boughton	C. Mac Laurin
Geo. Douglass	Ja. Dalrymple	John Hume
P. Grant	Jo. Buchanan	George Home
Alex. Arbuthnott	Ro. Dundas	J. Mitchelson
James Brodie	Wa. Pringle	Nich. Sharp
James Lindsay	J. Marjorebanks	Wilmot Vaughan
Edmund Pargiter	George Carre	Ch. Hamilton
Anth. Norman	Robert Craigie	Alexander Graham
Jo. Maxwell	William Douglas	Jo. Dundas
D. Erskine	John Philip	V. Columbine
J. Hamilton	Jo. M'Gill	Hugh Campbell
	C c 2	Ja. Balfour

Ja. Balfour	Jo. Fergusson	Ja. Hamilton
Geo. Cruikshank	James Donaldson	Ja. Graham
Ja. Simpson	Alex. Hamilton	Rob. Baird
George Irving	Tho. Dundas	John Swinton
F. Kennedy	David Ross	Jo. Lauder
Ro. Craford	Arch. Wallace	Ja. Cathcart
Ro. Ross	John Thomson	Wm. Cunningham
Thomas Erskine	Arch. Wightman	Ja. Stephen
Jo. Forbes	Thomas Park	Will. Carmichael
J. Hamilton	H. Burnett	J. Nasmyth
J. Irving	Alexander Spittel	J. M'Farlane
F. Durour	Gilbert Pringle	Archd. Stuart
Ad. Cockburn	Ja. Johnston	James Davidson
Ja. Forrester	Jo. Hay	



I R E L A N D.

Dublin, June 19.

THIS Afternoon, at Four of the Clock, arrived an Express to the Lords Justices, with an Account of the Death of our late Sovereign Lord King *George*, of blessed Memory, and Directions for proclaiming his Royal Majesty King *George* the Second; upon which their Excellencies and the Privy Council met immediately at the Castle, and signed a Proclamation pursuant to the Tenor of that which had been issued in *Great Britain*, and about Nine the same Evening the Lords Justices, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Town, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, King at Arms and other Officers attending the State, first proclaimed his Majesty at the Castle-Gate, and afterwards went through the City, and proclaimed his Majesty at the usual Places with great Solemnity. The great Guns at the Barracks were fired three Rounds, and answered by Volleys from the Regiments quartered there, and the Night ended with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy.

Tho. Wyndham C. Wm. Conolly.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King *George*, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and right-fully

fully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales: We the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, and several of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy-Council, and Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Dublin, do with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second, with long and happy Years to reign over us, Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 19th Day of June, 1727.

Wm. Dublin	Tho. Bolton	Tho. Stanton
Kildare	Tho. Curtis	Gust. Hamilton
Meath	John Porter	Charles Monck
Montrath	Henry Burrows	Henry Hamilton
Anglesey	Pieter Verdoen	Jno. Murray
Abercorn	Nath. Pearson	Thos. Power
Hillsborough	Thomas Smyth	John Cramer
Allen	Hum. French	H. Courtenay, jun.
Newtown	Geo. Gore	Lu. Gardiner
St. John Brodrick	Ed. Dering	Hen. Singleton
Ralph Gore	Henry Dering	Sam. Morris
Wm. Whitshed	J. St. Leger	Cha. Douglass
Thomas Dalton	Robert Moore	John Fowke
Tho. Taylor	Jno. Fitzgerald	Tho. Burgh
Ben. Parry	Will. Rowan	Edw. Synge
R. Tighe	Ja. Ware	Ea. Stafford
Marm. Coghill	W. Caulfield	Mau. Cuffe
Drogheda	John Parnell	David Creighton
Fitz Maurice	Robert Naper	Alexander Mont-
Ar. Clonsfert and	J. Pocklington	gomery
Kilm'. Duagh.	Tho. Medlycott	Tho. Upton
Josi. Ferns and	Tho. Marlay	Jas. Riley
Leighlin	Rob. Jocelyn	Joshua Paul
Wm. Empson	Matt. Penefather	Hen. Purdon
Phillip Pearson	Tho. Tickell	Edw. Knatchbull
Thomas How	Corz. Colclough	David Chaigneau
J. Stoyte	Geo. Johnston	Ambr. Philips
		Rd. Bct.

Rd. Bettsworth	Tho. Carter	John Enos
John Gore	Hen. Rose	Char. Denis
Robert Marshall	Tho. Pearson	Francis Gregory
Richard Millar	Wm. Hawkins,	Robert Dixon
A. Hamilton	<i>Usher</i>	Wm. Lingen
Capel Moore	Robt. Allen	John Caldbeck
John Bowes	Robt. Butler	Jas. Belcher
W. Percival	Jno. Hawkins	Tho. Morfe.
Ric. Daniel		

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thomas Wyndham, C. William Conolly.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of *Wales*.

We the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our Proclamation, think fit to give publick Notice thereof, to all his Majesty's Subjects, and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other his Majesty's Officers, to publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of *Wales*, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second; by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. in all the Cities and Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in this Kingdom; and all Officers both Civil and Military, and other his Majesty's Subjects, are hereby required to be assisting in the Performance thereof with all due Solemnity. *Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 19th Day of June, 1727.*

Will. Dublin	Hillsborough	Thomas Dalton
Kildare	Newtown	Thomas Taylor
Meath	St. John Brodrick	Ben. Parry
Anglesey	Ralph Gore	R. Tighe
Abercorn	Wm. Whitshed,	Marm. Coghill.

God save the King.

By

By the Lords Justices General and General Governors
of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thomas Wyndham, C. William Conolly.

WHEREAS his Royal Majesty King George the Second, hath signify'd his Pleasure, That the several Officers now absent out of Ireland, do return forthwith to their Posts: We do therefore hereby direct and require all Officers of the Army, notwithstanding any License or other Allowance granted them to be absent, to repair immediately to their respective Posts, and there attend their Duty, and not to absent themselves from their Commands on any Pretence whatsoever, as they tender the Good of his Majesty's Service, and upon Pain of our utmost Displeasure. *Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 20th Day of June, 1727.*

By their Excellencies Command,

Thomas Tickell.

God save the King.



S P A I N.

*The Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, continued from
Page 138 of the preceding Register.*

ON the 18th of April the Count de Glimes, Lieutenant-General, the Count d'Aydie, Major-General, the Brigadier Don Andrew d'Affitto, the Colonels Don Francis Riquieri and Don Peter Sherlock mounted the Trenches: 1100 Workmen were employed to repair the Batteries, to which the Cannon and Bombs of the Town had done very much Damage. The Besieged having been informed by Deserters, that we began not to work on the Batteries and Lines of Communication, till about the Hour of Eleven at Night, made at that Time a very great Fire, and one Ensign of the Regiment of French Dragoons was kill'd, with four Soldiers, and twelve were wounded.

The 19th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de Montmar, Lieutenant-General, Don Rodrigo Peralta, Major-General, the Brigadier Don John Baptist Gages, the Colonels Don Francis de la Motte and Don Lewis Mahony:

Mahony: We continued to repair the Damage done to the Batteries: The Besieged threw a great many Bombs, Granadoes, and other Fireworks on the Workmen, this having been a very dark Night. A Captain of the Regiment of *Naples* was kill'd, with four Soldiers; another Captain of the same Regiment, a Lieutenant *en second* of the Artillery, and eleven Soldiers were wounded.

On the 20th, 200 Workmen were employed to open the Line of Communication that goes before the Battery of Count *Mariani*, which the Winds had in Part filled up; 950 Workmen more continued the raising of the new Batteries, and to repair the old ones, chiefly that near the Gallows: This Day we had four Men killed and four wounded, among whom was a Captain of the Regiment of *Granada* and a Lieutenant of Bombardiers.

The 21st, 200 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer Don *George Soher*, work'd again on the Communication of Count *Mariani's* Battery, and to repair the Linings that had been ruined by the Bombs and Cannon of the Town. The Troops of the Trenches made good the Defences of the advanced Posts which the Winds and Rains had almost destroyed. This Day one Man only was killed, and five wounded.

The 22d, there fell in the Night and during most Part of the Day, so great a Quantity of Rain, that the Workmen were almost always forced to leave off working. The Fire from the Town killed three Men, and wounded nine.

The 23d, 200 Workmen, commanded by the Engineer Don *Jaine*, were employed to continue the Line of Communication to the Battery of the Gallows, and 600 to work on that Battery, and to strengthen the Ground of that of the Mortars, that both of them may be in a Condition to fire the 1st of next Month, being the Feast of St. *Philip*, whose Name the King bears. This Day we had two Men killed, and three wounded.

The 24th, the Work of the Sap was advanced some Fathoms, and three Men were killed, and eleven wounded near the great Battery.

The 25th, the Reverberes of the Trenches on the Side of the Sea were raised higher, because in the two last Storms the Wind had driven into them the Water of the Sea. This Day three Men were killed and eighteen wounded.

wounded, of which last Number was the Engineer Don *Jerome Martin*.

The 26th, 100 Workmen, commanded by the Engineer Don *Bartholomew de Mendiola*, brought Pebbles to the Reverberes of the Line of the Communication of the Gallows Battery, and others deepen'd that of the Mill Battery. We lost this Day two Grenadiers, and had ten other Soldiers wounded. The same Day in the Morning, a Vessel that came from *Malaga*, loaded with 3000 Bushels of Oats, being favoured by an Easterly Wind, passed amidst the *English* Fleet, and came into the Gulph of *Algebras*; but her Long-boat was taken by the *English*.

The 27th, the Workmen were employed to drain the Water out of some Places of the Trenches, and a Detachment of Horse brought Fascines and Stakes to strengthen the Reverberes: This Morning four Men were killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 28th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count de *Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess de *Montreal*, Major-General, Don *Andrew d'Afflitto*, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don *Jasper de la Torre*, and Don *John de Leon-y-Luna*, with the usual Officers and Number of Troops: They continued the erecting of the new Battery, and to repair the old ones: This Day the Ground was marked out for another Battery of four Cannons to play on the Fort of *Queen Anne*: We set to work 200 Workmen under the Direction of the Engineers who were on Duty in the Trenches, to drain the Waters out of the Lines, and to perfect the Communication that goes to the Gallows, and that of the Tower of the *Genocze*. The Night before, the Besieged detach'd some Troops, who advanced as far as the little Marsh, to incommode our Workmen by their Fire, which obliged the Troops of the Trenches and the Cavalry to put themselves under Arms; upon which the Enemy immediately retired. Notwithstanding the Besieged made a great Fire from the Forts, Bulwarks, and Batteries, and threw a great many Bombs, we had only one Man killed, and two wounded.

On the 29th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General the Count de *Montemar*, the Major-General the Duke of *Castro-Pignano*, the Brigadier Don *Francis Carryl*, the Colonels Don *Peter Facardo*, and Don *Peter St. Maurin*, and other Officers, with the like Number of Troops as the Day before, 1100 Workmen

were employed to continue the Construction and the Reparation of the Batteries, 100 of which Number of Workmen were set to work to build the new Battery, which is to batter the Fort of *Queen Anne*; 250 others were employed, under the Command of the Engineer *Don John Bernard Frosne*, to drain the Lines, and to perfect the Communications, and the Troops of the Trenches worked to repair their Posts. This Day we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded.

On the 30th, Lieutenant-General *Don Thomas Idiaques* mounted the Trenches, with the Major-General *Don Anthony Santander*, the Brigadier *Don John Baptiste Gages*, the Colonels the Baron *de Haen*, and *Don Anthony de Salas*, with the same Number of Troops as the preceding Days. 850 Workmen were employed in erecting the Batteries, and in levelling the Ground in order to place the Cannon, and to begin to play on the Town from four Batteries at once, continuing the Construction of that which is to batter the Fort of *Queen Anne*, and they work'd on the Communication which leads from the Gallows to the Left, to facilitate the coming in and going out of the Troops and Piquets of the Trenches. This Day we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded; and among the last was *Don John de Mayora*, Captain of the Artillery.

On the 1st of May, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General *Don Francis de Ribadeo*, the Major-General the Count *d'Aydie*, the Brigadier the Baron *de Ceretani*, the Colonels *Don Francis van Male*, and the Count *de Bonamour*, with the other Officers as usual, and the same Number of Troops. 900 Workmen were employed on the old and new Batteries, to put them in a Condition to be forthwith made Use of. The Communication begun the Day before was continued, and that which leads to the Gallows, as likewise that of the Battery, of which *Don Michael Tortosa* has the Direction, and that which goes to the Tower of the *Genoese*, on which Works 300 Workmen were employed: We had this Day 2 Men killed, and 7 wounded, among whom is *Don Robert Rust*, Lieutenant of Bombardiers.

On the 2d, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, the Major-General *Don Rodrigo Peralta*, the Brigadier the Chevalier *de Sayve*, and the Colonels *Don Peter d'Avila*, and *Don William Lacy*, with the Troops and Workmen as the Day before: They continued the Building of the Battery of
four

four Guns, the making of the Esplanades, and the placing of the Artillery on the other Batteries, about which 800 Workmen were employ'd, and 200 others, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Francis de Vega*, to line the Communication with the Gallows, and to repair the other Lines of the Batteries. We had only three Soldiers killed, and nine wounded.

On the 3d, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General the Count *de Glimes*, Major-General the Count *de Swerreghe*, Brigadier the Marquess *de Bay*, and the Colonels *Don Charles Niderist*, and *Don Raymond Bourk*, with the like Number of Officers and Troops as usual. The Battery of four Cannon was finished, which is to play on the Fort of *Queen Anne*: 400 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Bernard Pene*, were employed to continue the Lining of the Lines and Communications of the Batteries: We had three Men killed, and thirteen wounded, among the last of whom was a Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Naples*.

On the 4th, the Lieutenant-General the Count *de Montemar* mounted the Trenches, with the Major-General *Don Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier *Don Luke Patinho*, the Colonels *Don Peter Fidalgo*, and *Don James Leland*. This Day 400 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer *Don John Bernard Frosne*, were set to work on the new Post form'd on the Right of the Battery of *Don Michael Tortosa*, and to finish the Lining of the Communications of the Batteries. This Day we had six Men killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 5th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Don Thomas Idiaques*, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, *Don Andrew d'Affitto*, Brigadier, the Colonels *Don Michael Roncaldi*, and *Don Francis Requieri*, with the same Number of Troops, and the Orders given the Day before were observed. 400 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer *Don Andrew George Sohr*, were employed to advance the new Post of the Granadiers on the Right of the Battery of *Don Michael Tortosa*, and 550 others to finish the mounting of the Artillery, and to repair the Batteries. This Day we had but three killed, and eighteen wounded, among whom is *Don Jasper de Crene*, a Captain in the Regiment of *Ireland*.

On the 6th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Don Francis de Ribadeo*, the Major-General the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, the Brigadier *Don Fran-*

cis Carry!, and the Colonels *Don Francis de la Motte*, and *Don Peter Sherlock*, with the same Number of Troops as the preceding Days. They work'd with so much Diligence on the Construction and Reparation of the Batteries, that they were in a Condition to play the next Morning, without any other Loss than of two killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 7th, Lieutenant-General the *Marquess d'Aloncher* mounted the Trenches, with Major-General *Don Anthony Santander*, the Brigadier *Don John Baptist Gage*, and the Colonels *Don Lewis Mahoni*, and *Don Alexander Brias*, with the same Number of Troops. They made a Line from the Sap on the Left to the Tower of *St. Peter*, to secure the Batteries from the Fire of the Musketeers in Case the Garrison should make a Sally; on this Work 600 Workmen were employed, under the Orders of the Engineers *Don Francis Anthony de Vega*, and *Don Bernard Pene*. This Morning at Break of Day all the Batteries began to fire with such Success, that our Fire is visibly much superior to that of the Town; and we see that their great Battery of *Queen Anne* is almost ruin'd, because of their slack Firing, there being not above three or four Cannon, and those too of a small Bore; that play upon us from thence. They fire from the Fort of the Land-Gate with twelve or thirteen Cannon; but our great Battery of *St. Barbara* batters in a Manner to Ruin all that Part of the Wall towards the Hill of *St. Peter* that lies open to our View: The other Batteries which they have in their Fortifications are only four, two of them of two Guns, and the two other but of one.

On the 8th, the Engineer *Don Bartholomew de Mendosa* caused the Work of the Sap to be continued, which had been begun the Night before near the Battery of *St. Barbara*, commanded by *Don Michael de Tortosa*. The Troops of the Trenches were employed to repair their advanced Posts, which had been destroyed by the Cannon of the Place. This Day the Batteries of the Besiegers made a continual Fire, and some Pieces of their Cannon fired 86 Times in the 24 Hours. Seven Men were killed, and 29 wounded.

The 9th, 350 Workmen, commanded by *Don Bernard Frosne*, Chief Engineer, were employed on the Works of the two preceding Nights; the Batteries of the Besiegers fired with good Success against the Old Mole, the Fort of *Queen Anne*, and the Defences of the Land:

Land-Gate. This Day three Men were killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 10th, the last-mentioned Works were perfected: The Besieged fired only from eleven Pieces of Cannon; but one of their Bombs having set Fire to four Barrels of Gunpowder, the Flames caught the Fascines, the Platforms, and the Lining of the Battery of *Don Francis Balbazor*. A Granadier of the Regiment of *Granada* ran thither, and was followed by several other Soldiers, who extinguished the Fire before it had done any very considerable Damage. In this Place ten were dangerously wounded; six were killed, and thirteen wounded in the Trenches. To day the Fire of the Besiegers is begun with much Briskness, and 'tis believed they have dismounted two Pieces of the Cannon of the Town. Five Algerine Vessels passed the Streight last Night, together with three large Gallies, on the Western Side, and are come to an Anchor over against the Old Mole. We have received Advice, that the *Marquess de Caylus*, who commands in *Galicia*, has Orders to send away ten Battalions to reinforce the Troops in the Camp of *St. Roch*.

On the 12th, 300 Workmen were employed to perfect the Works of the preceding Days; and 400 to repair the Batteries: The Fire of the Besiegers, which continued very violent, totally ruined all they could see of the Old Mole. This Day there was no more than two Pieces of Cannon on the Fort of *Queen Anne*. The Fire from the other Defences of the Place killed six Soldiers, and wounded sixteen.

The 13th, ten were killed, and 33 wounded.

The 14th, we were obliged to raise the Reverses of some Lines of Communication, and to line two Batteries: This Day seven Men were killed, and thirteen wounded, of the Number of which last was the Duke of *Wharton*, Aid de Camp to the Count *de las Torres*, and *Don John de Marifi*, Sub-Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Walloon Guards*.

The 15th, we deepen'd the Line of Communication from the Battery of *St. Barbara*, where the Soldiers were too much exposed, and we strengthen'd with Gabions the advanced Posts: The Batteries made a very brisk Fire. We had three Men killed, and nineteen wounded.

The 16th and 17th, we were obliged to slacken the Fire from the Batteries, and to draw from thence some Pieces

Pieces of Cannon that had been render'd unserviceable by too frequent Firing, and to place others in their Room: This Day we had eight Soldiers killed, and nineteen wounded. The Fire from the Town has been very brisk this Day; which makes us believe that the Besieged have reinforced their Artillery with some of that of the Vessels of their Squadron.

On the 18th, 300 Workmen, commanded by Engineers, were employed in perfecting the Works of the preceding Nights, and the new Post on the Left; and 300 others to repair the Ruins caused by the Fire from the Town; it being impossible to continue that of our Batteries with the same Vigour as we had done, because we were obliged to repair the Batteries, to take from thence the Cannon that had been render'd useless, and to plant others in their Room. This Day we had but one Man killed, and nine wounded; among whom was Don *John Carazo*, a Captain in the Regiment of Foot of *Savoy*.

The 19th, 450 Workmen were employed to repair the Batteries, and 250 others to perfect the Works of the preceding Nights. Our Batteries made a dreadful Fire against the Defences of the Besieged, who, on their Side, ceased not to fire upon us: Our Loss was of seven Men killed, and fifteen wounded, among the last of whom was Don *John Villadarias*, Captain of Artillery.

The 20th, 200 Workmen were employ'd to perfect the Works of the preceding Nights; and 300 others to repair the Batteries, besides the 240 who were design'd for that Work. The Troops of the Trenches repaired the Posts that had been damaged by the Bombs and Cannon Balls of the Town. This Day we had four Men killed, and seventeen wounded.

The 21st, 400 Workmen were commanded to continue the Work of the Line which leads from the Battery of *St. Joseph* to the Tower of *St. Peter*, and 300 others were employed to repair the Damage done to our Batteries by those of the Besieged. We were obliged to slacken a little the Fire of our Batteries, because several of our Cannon were rendered useless, and others dismounted by the new Batteries which the Besieged had raised upon the Mountain on the Left during the three preceding Nights. We had but one Man killed in the Trenches, and 22 wounded.

The 22d, 50 Sappers and 200 Workmen were set to work on the Sap which is on the Right of the Attack; and

and 300 Workmen more were employed to repair the Batteries, which fired with pretty good Success; but in the Evening, a Bomb from the Place fell on the Magazine of Powder belonging to the Battery of *Don Francis Balbasor*, and blew it up without doing any considerable Damage: and this Day, notwithstanding the Disaster of the Magazine, we had only two Soldiers killed, and twelve wounded.

The 23^d, 200 Workmen have been employed to line the Sap we had been working upon the Night before; and 250 others to repair the Batteries, and we have had but three Soldiers killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 24th, we advanced the Sap to the Edge of the Water, and repaired the Linings of some of our Batteries. *Don Manuel Pinera*, Captain in the Regiment of *Granada*, was killed in the Trenches, where some Soldiers were also killed. *Don Diego Buran*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Savoy*, and *Don John Alvarez*, a Lieutenant in that of *Vittoria*, were wounded also in the Trenches.

The 25th, one Sergeant and six Soldiers were killed, and twelve wounded. That Night, and the Night following, we continued the Line on the Right; the Troops posted near the Sea where the Work of the Sap was begun, were withdrawn; and it was resolved to leave at the Head of that Work, only one Sergeant and ten Granadiers.

The 26th in the Evening, the Count *de las Torres*, who commands at the Siege, was obliged, by Reason of an Indisposition that had fallen upon him, to retire into his Quarters at the Camp of *St. Roche*, for the Recovery of his Health. This Day and the 27th, we had five Men killed, and twenty wounded.

The 28th, we fortify'd the Lines on the Right, and repaired the Linings of the other Trenches: Only one Man was killed, and four wounded; among the last of whom were *Don John Pacheco*, a Captain in the Regiment of Foot of *Savoy*, and *Don Nicholas Betlen*, Lieutenant in that of *Limerick*.

The 29th and 30th, we continued the Works of the preceding Days; and during those two Days we lost seven Soldiers, and some Workmen, and 24 were wounded.

The 1st of *June*, we continued to work on the Lining of the Sap on the Left of the Attack, and repaired some Lines of Communication, where the Troops as they passed

passed were too much exposed : We had this Day eight Soldiers wounded.

On the 2d, the Engineer who was on Duty in the Trenches, caused the Lines that lead to the Battery of Count *Mariani*, to be deepen'd ; 200 Workmen were employ'd on that Work, and 100 others to repair the Batteries, the Cannon of which are still fit for Service : The Besieged threw a great Number of Bombs, the Fire of their Muskets was very brisk, and yet we had but two Men killed, and 21 wounded.

The 3d, we repaired the Line that goes from the Battery of *St. Philip* ; we planted fresh Cannon on that of *St. Barbara*, which has since made a great Fire : The Besieged threw artificial Fireworks, which set Fire to the Battery of *Don Francis Balbaxor*, and to the Gabions of the Sap : *Don John Ignatius Maurique*, Captain of Horse, who was then in the Trenches as a Volunteer, went thither with 22 Soldiers, and the Fire was extinguished before it had done any great Damage. That Day five Men were killed, and sixteen wounded.

The 4th, we continued to work on the Line of the Battery of *St. Philip*, and on that of the Tower of the *Genoeze* : This Day and the next, we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded.

The 6th, the Engineer *Don John Baptist Machewan*, caused the advanced Posts of the *Granadiers* and the two Batteries near it to be repaired. This Day we had only six Men wounded.

The 7th, two Men were killed, and ten wounded ; and of the Number of these last was *Don Francis de Sylva*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Savoy*.

The 8th, the Fire of the Besieged was much brisker than it had been the two preceding Days, nevertheless our Loss was no greater than one Sergeant killed, and two Soldiers wounded.

The 9th, *Don Diego Barrayera*, Ensign in the Regiment of *Spanish Guards*, was wounded in the Trenches, where three Soldiers were killed, and five others wounded.

The 10th and 11th, nothing considerable happen'd.

On the 12th, 100 Workmen were employed, under the Direction of the Engineers, to perfect in the Line of Communication near the Gallows, that Part which takes in the Battery of *St. Michael*, and which leads to that of the Mortars on the Right, and 100 Men more
for

for the Service of the Artillery. We had one Man killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 13th, 100 Workmen were employed, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Andrew George Sorh*, to finish the Repairs of the Communication of the Gallows from that of the Battery of the Mortars to that of *Don John Mayera*, and that Part of the Line which is between the Battery of the Mortars and the Post of the Granadiers, and four Men out of each Battalion were ordered for the Service of the Artillery. This Day three Soldiers were wounded.

The 14th, 100 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer *Don John Baptist Machewan*, were employed to repair the Post of the Granadiers on the Left, and the other Places of the Trenches that had been damaged by the Fire of the Besieged: 50 more were set to work to repair the Battery of *St. Barbara*, and 70 for the Service of the Artillery. We had four Men killed, and two wounded.

The 15th, 100 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Francis Ibaguez*, were employed to repair the Post of the Granadiers on the Left, and the Line of Communication that leads from the Battery of *St. Joseph* to the said Post. We had three Men killed, and four wounded.

The 16th, 100 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Sebastian Feringan*, were employed on the Communication that goes from the Battery of *St. Joseph* to the Post of the Granadiers, and on that which leads from the Post of the Generals to that which is before the Battery of *St. Philip*; and 70 Men were employed in the Service of the Artillery: We had five Men wounded, among whom is *Don Anthony Fitzgerald*, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Ireland.

The 17th, 100 Men were set to work, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Charles Desnaux*, to repair the *Zircac* on the Right, and the Post of the Generals on the Left, besides 70 Men that were ordered for the Service of the Artillery; and notwithstanding the great Fire the Besieged made this Day, we have had but one Soldier wounded.

On the 23d, an extraordinary Courier arrived from *Madrid* with several Dispatches, among which there was a Letter for the Earl of *Portmore*, Governor of the Town, to whom it was sent; and immediately after the Receipt thereof, that Governor sent to the Camp of *St.*

Roche a Colonel and another Officer of Distinction, who conferr'd for some Time with the Count *du las Torres*, Captain-General of the Army of *Andalusia*, and they agreed together on a Suspension of Arms, the chief Articles of which are as follows: 'There shall be a reciprocal Suspension of Arms between the *Spanish Army* and the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, till the Preliminaries for a general Pacification, which 'tis hoped will be brought to a good Issue, are ratified. The Garrison shall continue in the Town without corresponding with the Troops of the Army, who, till new Orders, shall continue to mount the Trenches without committing any Hostilities. The Colonel of the Guard in the Trenches shall be permitted to go into the Town to see that no Reparations be made during the Suspension, to the Works that are ruin'd, nor any new Retrenchment. An Officer of the Town shall likewise have Liberty to view the Trenches, which shall remain in the Condition they now are in. No Person shall be allowed to go to the Side of *Peñal*, and if any do, they may be fired upon, as well from the Forts of the Mountain as from the Trenches. No Person whatever shall be permitted to go into the Country, without a Passport from the Captain-General of the *Spanish Army*, or of the Lieutenant-General on Duty in the Trenches; and all Correspondence shall be forbid as well by Sea as Land.' We have Advice, that the Troops that were embark'd at *Barcelona* on six of the King's Ships, to reinforce the Army of this Camp, were obliged by contrary Winds to go into the Port of *Almeria*, whither an Express has been sent to the General Officer who commands them, to acquaint him with the Suspension of Arms that is agreed on.



Postscript to the Article of Great Britain, ending in Page 198, of this Register.

Proceedings of the Sixth and last Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain.

UPON the Death of the King, the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 27th of *June*, met at *Westminster*, in pursuance of the A^d 4 & 5 *Anna*, cap. 15. whereby it is enacted, 'That this present Par-
liament,

liament, or any other Parliament hereafter summoned by her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall not be determined or dissolved by the Death or Demise of her said Majesty, or of her Heirs and Successors; but such Parliament shall continue, and immediately meet, sit, and act, notwithstanding such Death or Demise, during the Time of six Months, unless the same shall be sooner prorogued or dissolved by such Person who shall be next Heir to the Crown of this Realm in Succession, &c.' The Parliament being met accordingly on the 15th of June, was prorogued by Commission from his present Majesty till the same Day, the 27th of June, when being met at Westminster, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech (which he delivered from his own Mouth) to both Houses.

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am persuaded that you all share with me in my Grief and Affliction for the Death of my late Royal Father, which, as it brings upon me the immediate Care and Weight of the Government, adds very much to my Concern, lest I should not be as successful in my Endeavours, as I am, above all Things, desirous to make you a great and happy People.

I heartily wish, that this first solemn Declaration of my Mind in Parliament, could sufficiently express the Sentiments of my Heart, and give you a perfect and just Sense of my fixed Resolution, by all possible Means, to merit the Love and Affection of my People, which I shall always look upon as the best Support and Security of my Crown.

And as the Religion, Liberty, Property, and a due Execution of the Laws, are the most valuable Blessings of a free People, and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation, it shall be my constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom, as it is now happily esta-

blished in Church and State, inviolable in all its Parts; and to secure to all my Subjects the full Enjoyment of their religious and civil Rights.

I see with great Pleasure the happy Effects of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament, for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, and for maintaining the Tranquillity and Balance of Power in *Europe*; the strict Union and Harmony, which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*, has chiefly contributed to the near Prospect of a general Peace; I have therefore given all my Allies the strongest Assurances of pursuing the same Measures, and of making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of *Great Britain*.

The Chearfulness with which the Supplies necessary for carrying on this great Work were raised, making it but just that the publick Expence should be lessened, as soon as the Circumstances of Affairs will permit; I have already given Orders for sending back some of the Regiments brought from *Ireland*, and will proceed to reduce my Forces, both by Sea and Land, as soon as it can be done without Prejudice to the common Cause, and consistent with the Interest of my Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You know very well, that the Grant of the greatest Part of the Civil List Revenues is now determined, and that it is necessary for you to make a new Provision for the Support of me and my Family. I am confident it is needless for me, in any particular Manner, to recommend to your Care the Consideration of what so nearly and personally concerns me; and I am persuaded, that the Experience of past Times, and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail upon you to give me this first Proof of your Zeal and Affection, in a Manner answerable to the Necessities of my Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend it to you to give all possible Dispatch to such Business as shall necessarily be brought before you; the Season of the Year, and the Circumstances of Time requiring your Presence in the Country, and making it improper to carry this Session into any great Length.

The King being withdrawn, the Earl of *Chesterfield*, moved for an Address of *Condolance*, *Congratulation*, and *Thanks*, and having made a very pathetick Speech on that Occasion, the said Address was unanimously voted, and immediately drawn up, and approved; and the next Day was presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows:

The House of Lords Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to assure your Majesty; that though we are affected with the utmost Sorrow at the Death of our late gracious Sovereign, our Hearts are at the same Time filled with an inexpressible Joy at your Majesty's peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's tender Concern for your People, and your most gracious and solemn Declaration, That you will always esteem their Love and Affection as the best Support of your Crown; that it shall be your constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom inviolable, as it is now happily established in Church and State, and that you will secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights, claims our most sincere and dutiful Acknowledgments; and may justly be depended upon from your Majesty, who so early and so eminently distinguished yourself in Defence of the Protestant Cause, and the Liberties of *Europe* in General.

Nothing can be a greater Encouragement to your Majesty's good Subjects in the faithful Discharge of their Duty, than your Royal Approbation of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, and for maintaining the Tranquillity and Balance of Power in *Europe*; nor can any Thing be a greater Satisfaction to us, than the strong Assurances your Majesty has given to all your Allies of pursuing the same Measures, and making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of *Great Britain*,

We are most firmly persuaded, that these many Instances of your Majesty's great Goodness to your People, justly deserve, and cannot fail of meeting with all imaginable Returns of their Gratitude and Loyalty, and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, in the strongest Manner, of our inviolable Fidelity, and of our fixed and unalterable Resolution upon all Occasions to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and the several Dominions thereunto belonging; and that we will, in pursuance of the many solemn Assurances we have already given, use our utmost Efforts to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right to every other Part of your Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever, and that we will cheerfully embrace all Opportunities to support and advance the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this very loyal Address; such a Demonstration of your Duty and Affection cannot be truly acceptable to me. You may be assured that I shall, through the whole Course of my Reign, have no other View than the Interest and Happiness of my People.

On the 27th of June, the Commons being returned to their House, several Members took the several Oaths, and made and subscribed the Declaration, pursuant to the Act 6^o Anna Reg. Several other Members did likewise qualify themselves the next Day, after which Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses. Hereupon Sir Paul Methuen, Treasurer of the Household, moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to condole upon the Death of his late Royal Father, to congratulate his Majesty on his happy Accession to the Throne, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech, &c. &c.' Which Motion being seconded by Sir Robert Walpole, and voted *Nomine Contradictente*, a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution. After this the Commons appointed the Five Grand Committees, and made the usual Orders.

Sir Robert Walpole being one of the Committee appointed to draw up the Address, the Chairman made him

him the Compliment of giving him the Pen, whereupon Sir *Roberts*, without Hesitation, and with a masterly Hand, drew up the said Address; which, on the 29th, was reported, and unanimously agreed to; and on Friday, the last Day of *June*, presented by the whole House to his Majesty, as follows:

The House of Commons Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
W E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, from a grateful Sense and Remembrance of the many Blessings we enjoyed under the Government of our late most Gracious Sovereign, beg Leave, in the most dutiful Manner, to Condole with your Majesty upon the Death of your late Royal Father; a Loss to this Nation which your Majesty alone could possibly repair!

Your immediate Succession banished all our Grief; and the uninterrupted Continuance of the Blessings we had long enjoyed, obliges us, with Duty and Gratitude, to acknowledge the just Sense we have of our present and future Happiness; and to beseech your Majesty, to accept the sincere Congratulations of your faithful Commons, upon your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne requires a more than ordinary Return of Duty and Thankfulness, for that tender and paternal Care which you have been pleased to express, of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and for those ample Assurances your Majesty has given us, inviolably to preserve the Constitution of these Kingdoms, as it is now happily established, in Church and State; and to secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights: And as these Blessings are the most valuable and dear to a free People, and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation; we cannot enough admire your Majesty's Goodness, and express our Satisfaction, in this solemn Declaration of your Majesty's Resolution, to make the Good of your People your chief and constant Care.

We congratulate your Majesty upon the Preliminary Articles being Signed; and we see, with great Pleasure, the Beginning of your Majesty's Reign attended with the happy Presages of a general Peace. The early Assurances

surances given by your Majesty to your Allies, of pursuing the same Measures as your late Royal Father had taken, and of making good the several Engagements entered into by the Crown of *Great Britain*, as they strengthen and cement that strict Union and Harmony which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*, they confirm to us the Hopes and near Prospect of a general Tranquillity, upon Terms honourable, safe, and advantageous to your Majesty, and all your Allies.

The Regard and Concern which we had, and always shall have, for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, for vindicating the Honour of our Sovereign, and for maintaining the due Balance of Power in *Europe*, engaged us with Chearfulness, during the last Session of Parliament, to grant the Supplies necessary for the carrying on this great Work. And no greater Encouragement can possibly be given to us, than to see your Majesty so early beginning to lessen the publick Expences, and resolving to reduce your Forces both by Sea and Land, as soon as it can be done without Prejudice to the Common Cause, and consistent with the Interest and Safety of this Nation.

These many and great Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, and Concern for the Happiness and Welfare of your People, call upon us for the highest Returns of Duty, Zeal, and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government. And as we are fully convinced that our own Interest and Preservation are inseparable from your Majesty's, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with our Lives and Fortunes, maintain and support your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and all other your Majesty's Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever.

And when we reflect on your Majesty's Royal Virtues, which promise us all the Blessings that can flow from a Mind truly Great; when we consider the distinguished Character of the Queen, your Royal Consort, and the additional Happiness that descends to your People from her many Princely Qualities; and remember your numerous and hopeful Issue, the lasting Pledge and Security of our happy Establishment; that your Majesty's Crown may sit with Ease and Glory on your Head, we think ourselves indispensably obliged to assure your Majesty, that we will provide such a
Revenue

Revenue for the Occasions of your Majesty's Civil Government, as may be sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in its proper and full Lustre.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for your dutiful and loyal Address. The Resolutions of the Commons of Great Britain are, every where, so highly regarded, that I cannot but receive, with the greatest Satisfaction, this unanimous Declaration of your Fidelity, Zeal, and Affection; and I will endeavour, by a steady Care and Concern for the Interest and Welfare of my People, to answer the Expectation you have conceived of my Government.

The Day before, (June 29.) a Motion being made in the House of Commons, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; it was unanimously resolved, to consider of that Motion, the next Day in a Grand Committee; which was done accordingly, and therein it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to grant such a Supply to his Majesty.

On Saturday the 1st of July, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to enable Persons now residing in Great Britain to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in Great Britain requisite to qualify themselves to continue in their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland; after which Mr. Farrer, reported the preceding Day's Resolution in the Grand Committee, for granting a Supply to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, which was agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*.

On Monday, the 3d, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer represented, ' That the annual Sum of Seven hundred ' Thousand Pounds granted to and settled on the late ' King, for the Support of his Household, and of the ' Honour and Dignity of the Crown, falling short every ' Year, they had been obliged to make it up another ' Way: And that his present Majesty's necessary Expences being like to increase, by reason of the large

'ness of his Family, and of settling a Household for his
 'Royal Consort, he therefore moved, That the entire
 'Revenues of the *Civil List*, which produced about
 'One hundred and thirty thousand Pounds a Year, a-
 'bove the said yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.* might be
 'settled on his Majesty during his Life.' This Motion
 was seconded and back'd by several Members. Mr.
Shippen only said, in Substance, 'That no Man was
 'readier than himself in giving his Vote for the Sup-
 'port of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour
 'and Dignity of the Crown: But as he never had, nor
 'ever would have any Share in the Spoils either of
 'the Crown, or of his Country, he would freely deli-
 'ver his Opinion, That the Sum granted to the late
 'King for the Civil Government, would be sufficient
 'for that Purpose, if managed with Economy, by ho-
 'nest, disinterested, and virtuous Ministers; That the
 'Crown never shone with brighter Lustre, and more
 'Dignity, than under the Reign of the late Queen
 'ANNE, of happy and glorious Memory; but tho'
 'the Funds assigned for her *Civil List* fell very much
 'short of producing the annual Sum of 700,000 *l.* yet
 'was she so generous as, in the Beginning of her Reign,
 'to make a Present of One hundred thousand Pounds
 'to the Publick, towards the Charges of the War; and
 'tho' afterwards several important Negotiations put
 'her to extraordinary Expences, yet she never ask'd
 'for any Addition to her *Civil List* Revenues. That
 'the late King's Ministers did not act with the like
 'Parfimony: For tho' upon his Majesty's Accession,
 'Care was taken, That the full Sum of 700,000 *l.*
 'should be paid yearly into his Majesty's Coffers, yet,
 'at divers Times, above One Million and a half was
 'granted to pay off the Debts of the *Civil List*, besides
 'other extraordinary Subsidies given to the Crown.
 'That so little had been done, for the publick Service,
 'in Proportion both to the vast Sums raised, and to the
 'Increase of the publick Debt, that it was reasonable
 'to suppose, great Part of those Moneys had been pro-
 'fusely spent in Bribery and Corruption, to support
 'unpolitick, unwarrantable, and arbitrary Measures.
 'That he hoped the like Abuses would not be suffered
 'for the future, and upon that Consideration he would
 'not oppose what the Committee thought proper to
 'do on this Occasion: But that in Discharge of his
 'Conscience, and of his Duty to his Country, he had
 'thought

‘thought himself obliged to make those few Animad-
 ‘versions on the Conduct of the late Ministers.’ Tho’
 this Speech could not but nettle to the quick those in
 the Administration, yet they shewed so much Temper
 as not to answer it: And so it was unanimously re-
 solv’d, 1st. ‘That towards the Supply granted to his
 ‘Majesty, for the Support of his Majesty’s Household,
 ‘and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the
 ‘same Revenues which were payable to his late Ma-
 ‘jesty King George, of glorious Memory, during his
 ‘Life, and had Continuance till the Time of his De-
 ‘mise, be granted and continued to his present Maje-
 ‘sty, during his Life. 2^{dly}, That the said Revenues
 ‘be continued from the Death of his late Majesty.’
 These Resolutions being, the next Day, (July 4.) re-
 ported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was
 order’d to be brought in thereupon. The same Day, a
 Bill to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Bri-
 tain to continue in their respective Places and Offices in Ire-
 land, was presented to the House, read the first, and
 order’d to be read a second Time.

On the 5th of July, the Bill for the better Support of
 his Majesty’s Household, &c. was presented to the House,
 read the first, and order’d to be read a second Time; a
 Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Black-
 bourne, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate
 the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the
 Third, was read the second Time, and committed to a
 Committee of the whole House; as was also the Bill
 to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Britain for
 Places in Ireland.

The next Day, the Civil List Bill was read the se-
 cond Time, and committed to a Grand Committee;
 and then Mr. Treasurer delivered to the House a Mes-
 sage, sign’d by his Majesty, which was read, as fol-
 lows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty considering that the Provision made for
 the Queen his Consort, in Case she should survive his
 Majesty, is very insufficient to support her Royal Dignity,
 and that his Majesty is restrained by the Laws now in be-
 ing from increasing the same, thinks it necessary to recom-
 mend the making further Provision for the Queen to your
 Consideration.

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd to take the said Message into Consideration the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House; after which, in a Grand Committee, the Bill for *continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others*, was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it, which being, the next Day, (July 7,) reported, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be engrossed. The same Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Message, and resolv'd,

1st, That a Provision be made for the Queen, in Case she shall survive his Majesty, of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* during her Life, to support her Royal Dignity, together with his Majesty's Palace of *Somerset-House*, and the Lodge and Lands at *Richmond Old-Park*.

2^{dly}, That his Majesty be enabled to charge the said One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* on all, or any of the Duties or Revenues settled or appointed for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, which shall subsist after his Majesty's Demise.

After this, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for *the better Support of his Majesty's Household*, &c. and made several Amendments thereto.

On Saturday the 8th of July, Mr. Treasurer acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, signed by his Majesty, and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read the same to the House, as followeth, *viz.*

GEORGE R.

THE South-Sea Company having addressed his Majesty in a dutiful Manner, That he would be graciously pleased to condescend to be Governor of the said Company, and his Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept the same, his Majesty recommends it to this House, to consider of proper Methods to render the same effectual.

Hereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company. Then Mr. Farrer reported the preceding Day's Resolutions for a Provision for her Majesty, which being agreed

agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

Mr. *Farrer* afterwards reported to the House, the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the *Civil List Bill*, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed. This done, Mr. *Scrope* presented to the House a Bill *to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company*; which was received, read immediately the first and second Time, and, without passing through a Committee, order'd to be engrossed. Then an engrossed Bill *for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others, &c.* was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; And, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill *to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Britain for Places and Offices in Ireland*, and added several Clauses to it.

On Monday the 10th, the *Civil List Bill* was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House a Bill *to enable his Majesty to settle a Revenue for Supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, &c.* which was read the first, and unanimously order'd to be read a second Time; And the Bill *to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company*, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

The next Day, the Bill *for settling a Revenue on the Queen*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. *Edcombe* having reported to the House the Amendments made to the *Qualifying Bill*, the same, with some other Amendments, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the 12th, the said engrossed Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill *for settling a Revenue on her Majesty*, and made several Amendments thereto; which Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having, the next Day, reported to the House, the same were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engrossed.

On Friday the 14th, the said Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and so the Commons having finish'd all the Business depending before them, adjourn'd till the Monday next following.

On

On that Day, the 17th of July, the King went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

1. *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

2. *An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Royal Dignity of the QUEEN, in Case she shall survive his Majesty.*

3. *An Act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company.*

4. *An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third, of glorious Memory.*

5. *An Act for making further Provision to enable Persons possessed of Offices at the Demise of his late Majesty, to qualify themselves for the Enjoyment of such Offices; and for altering and explaining the Acts of Parliament therein mentioned, in relation to qualifying Persons for continuing in Offices, and to the continuance of the Sheriffs of the County of Cornwall, and County Palatine of Chester, and several other Officers therein mentioned, after the Demise of his late Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and for continuing such Laws as would expire at the End of this Session of Parliament.*

After this, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses:

The King's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot but express the greatest Satisfaction in the convincing Proofs you have given me, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to my Person, and Zeal for my Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must particularly thank you for your Unanimity and Dispatch, in granting me the Revenues necessary for the Support of my Family, and the Occasions of my

my Civil Government; which you have done in a Manner so very agreeable, and with such a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, that if any Thing could add to my own Inclinations of making the Happiness of my Subjects my principal Care and Study, this Instance of your particular Confidence in me would engage me more strongly to make Use of the Power you have given me of doing Good, in promoting the Honour and Interest of my People.

The ample Provision you have made for the Queen is another Instance of your Regard for me, which I am confident She will very well deserve, and I shall always acknowledge.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is a great Happiness to me to see the Nation in so prosperous and flourishing a Condition, at the highest Pitch of Glory and Reputation, of great Weight in holding the Balance of *Europe*, defending themselves in their just Privileges and Possessions, and vindicating the Honour of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

At Home I find, among my Protestant Subjects, such mutual Charity and Forbearance diffused throughout the Kingdom, that the National Church repines not at the Indulgence given to scrupulous Consciences; and those that receive the Benefits of the Toleration, envy not the Established Church the Rights and Privileges which they by Law enjoy.

From these happy Causes and favourable Conjunctions has flowed that general Tranquillity, that Rise of Publick Credit, and that Improvement of Trade and Commerce, which have greatly increased our Wealth and Power, and given us that Respect and Influence Abroad, which has so much advanced the Glory and Happiness of this Nation.

But all these Blessings, great and valuable as they are, had not been secured and transmitted to us, without your having carefully avoided all Occasions of Strife and Division; without a strict Regard to Publick Faith, a constant Care and Attention towards discharging the National Debt, and without that singular Steadiness and Resolution, which this Parliament has shewed upon all proper and necessary Occasions.

I can therefore make no doubt, but that your Behaviour, and the Temper you have shewn, will sufficiently recommend this Parliament to the Esteem and good Opinion of their Country; who, from the same Conduct,

duct, and by pursuing the same Measures, may promise themselves all future Prosperity.

The Expiration of this Parliament now drawing near, I will give Orders for issuing the Writs for calling and electing a new Parliament, as soon as it can conveniently be done; and I am persuaded that the general Contest and Emulation in Expressions of Duty and Affection to me, which, to my great Satisfaction, I have universally met with, will be further demonstrated by the *Choice of a Parliament*, zealously affected to our present happy Establishment in the Protestant Succession; and in Return, nothing shall be wanting on my Part, that can contribute towards improving a good Correspondence and Harmony between me and my People, and that can tend to perfect and perpetuate the Happiness of Great Britain.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, signify'd to both Houses, *His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty ninth Day of August next.*



S W E D E N.

IN our preceding *Registers* we have taken Notice, that the Imperial and the *Russian* Ministers at *Stockholm* were indefatigable in their joint Endeavours to prevent the Crown of *Sweden's* Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*: To this Purpose the Count *de Freytach*, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary to his *Swedish* Majesty, and to the States of *Sweden*, who were then assembled in a General Diet, did, about the Middle of *February* last, present the following Memorial:

The Memorial of the Emperor's Minister, Count Frytach, to the King of Sweden.

THE underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor, had the Honour for a twelve Month, to represent to your Majesty and laudable Senate, in the most particularized and extensive Manner, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, that the Treaty of *Hanover* or *Herrenhausen*, and all the Accessions under that Name, have

have no other Tendency, on the Part of the *Eng^lish*, than to subvert the whole Constitution of the Empire, and the Subordination so well settled, and so necessary between the Members and Head; in a Word, to introduce an Anarchy, capable of entirely overturning *Germany*.

The Scope of this Alliance is, under Pretence of preserving publick Peace and Tranquillity, to stir up one half of *Europe* against the other, first by an injurious Alliance, then, according to a fine projected Scheme, hurry it into an open War.

Wherefore the underwritten has done all he could, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, for dissuading your Majesty, and this Kingdom, from running into so dangerous a Design.

In that Space of Time, he had, by the Assistance of Heaven, the good Success of uniting his Imperial Majesty and your Majesty, in a defensive Alliance, by the Accession of his Imperial Majesty to the Treaty concluded with *Russia*, in 1724, in Spight of all Oppositions of the contrary Party.

This Success made the underwritten Minister hope, that he had thereby put a Stop to all the Instances of the *Eng^lish*, and that the Amity and Confidence which were establish'd between the two States, would be unalterable.

Time and Circumstances have evinc'd since, how vainly he flatter'd himself, and it is but too easy to prove, that notwithstanding all Remonstrances to the contrary, the Councils of the *Eng^lish*, back'd by prepossest Persons, gain'd such an Ascendent, that upon their Solicitations, the laudable States of the Kingdom, to whom the important Decision of this Affair was referred, were convened much sooner than the usual Time.

Therefore the said Minister might make himself easy, and leave the Examination of that Affair to the Wisdom and Prudence of your Majesty and his laudable States, relying on their Inclination for, and Confidence in his Imperial Majesty, assuring himself, that all the Proposals, either by Word of Mouth, or in Writing, have faithfully been imparted to them, exactly as they are entred in the *Protocol* of the Senate.

But because since the Time of the Convocation of the States, and Examination of the present Affairs, many Circumstances have occur'd, which make it appear, that the Treaty of *Hanover* or *Herrenhausen*, and the Ac-

cession to the said Treaty, cannot subsist with the Amity of his Imperial Majesty, the underwritten finds himself indispensably oblig'd to expose the same, in an humble Manner, to your Consideration.

1. He repeats here, *in extenso*, whatever has been alledg'd by him ever since the 17th of *June* last, N. S. either in Writing or by Word of Mouth, to shew the Incompatibility of the said Treaty, with the true Interest of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty, as Duke of *Pomerania*, with the Interest of the Imperial House.

2. He adheres, by virtue of the reciprocal Alliance, to whatever the Ambassador of *Russia* has remonstrated, either in Conferences, or in his late Memorial concerning the Conduct of the Court of *England*, whose Views tend to disturb Peace, and how incompatible the Accession demanded here by the *English*, is with the Alliance of the Emperor and *Russia*.

3. It is certain and evident, by credible Advices, that the Court of *England* spares neither Pains nor Persuasions with that of *France*, to engage that Crown in an open War with his Imperial Majesty, for which purpose it has been proposed, that *France* should send next Summer towards the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* 70,000 Men, in *Catalonia* 20,000, and in *Brabant* 30,000, to begin Hostilities, whilst on the Side of *Holland* the like Body of Troops should act, and that an Army of 30,000 *Danes*, paid by *France* and *England*, should be form'd in *Lower Saxony*, and 18,000 *Hanoverians* and 12,000 *Hessians*, to kindle a War at once, both in the Heart and on the Frontiers of the Empire.

Tho' this fatal Project, on the Part of an Electoral State of the Empire, from which we have so little Reason to expect it, still wants much of its Execution, *France* not having consented thereto as yet, and that the King of *Denmark* finds insuperable Difficulties in furnishing so great a Number of Troops, whilst he is in so dubious a Condition with *Russia* and the Duke of *Holstein*: This is, however, an Instance of the Ill-will of the *English*, who are endeavouring to direct every Thing in such a Manner, as to make both his Imperial Majesty and the Court of *Russia* lose all Confidence in the Friendship of that Kingdom, and even expect all Manner of fatal Consequences, as soon as, by consenting, in the present Juncture, to the proposed Accession, you unite yourselves more strictly with *England*; and really, in such a Case, the examining and judging of

of the Advantages and Prejudices of such an Alliance, do not depend singly on the Allies who contract new Treaties, but also on those who are willing to preserve old ones; for, in the present Juncture, the Business is not to pretend to be in Friendship with every Body, but to preserve good Faith and Confidence by observing former Treaties.

4. Both your Majesty and your laudable States must needs be sensible of the Disguise which attends the pacifick Motives propos'd here by the *English*, for supporting the Demand of the Accession to the Treaty of *Hannover*, since the underwritten notified here, that the avowed Enterprizes of the *English* against the Crown of *Spain* have been carry'd on as far as open War; notwithstanding all the Offers made, to no purpose, by *Spain*, for preventing it, as notified here by me, both by Word of Mouth and Writing: Insomuch that the King of *Spain* was obliged to repel Force with Force, through a just Resentment of the unsufferable Conduct of the *English* among crown'd Heads, and for timely preventing greater Affronts, his Catholick Majesty thinking it more eligible than to see himself expos'd to the Oppression which would attend the feigned Friendship of that Crown: This is the Reason why his Catholick Majesty caus'd *Gibraltar* to be besieged.

His Imperial Majesty is oblig'd, in Consequence of his tender Inclination for this Kingdom, and the Stipulation contained in the Treaties, of promoting the Advantage of one another, and preventing Damages, to declare to your Majesty what the Consequences of it will be, that proper Measures may be taken for securing the important Commerce which is carry'd on between this Kingdom, and the Dominions of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, because the Losses of the *Swedish* Traders may be prevented, and their Advantage procur'd; the rather, because the double Marriage which is on the Point of being concluded between *Spain* and *Portugal*, will so firmly unite the Interest of these two Crowns, that whoever is an Enemy to one will be so to the other, and consequently those who shall enter into any Alliance with their Enemies, shall be treated, if not as declar'd Enemies, at least as such as may become Enemies; insomuch that the Commerce of this Nation would be disturb'd and interrupted, and the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugal* would be shut up for all *Swedish* Vessels. Supposing the Accession should take Place, you

would be still under greater Difficulty, because in the present Rupture with *Spain*, the *English* pretend they were not the Aggressors, and by demanding the Accession of this Kingdom, *ad causam fœderis defensiui*, they open to themselves a Door for demanding soon after the stipulated Succours.

5. These Motives and Obligations of the Alliance, engage his Imperial Majesty to caution your Majesty and your laudable States, to examine throughly, and with utmost Attention, the Affair of the Accession, and consider how far it concerns the Allies of *Hanover*, or how advantageous it is to them, to raise this Kingdom in process of Time? Or rather, whether the present Offers of *England* do not conceal secret Views, particularly to embroil this Crown with the Empire and *Russia*, in order to deprive it, by that Means, of all hopes of recovering its former Splendor, and make it depend absolutely on *England*; deprive his Royal Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the Succours he might expect from this Kingdom to restore him to his Dominions, which cost him so dear, and rob him of the Friendship, Affection and Prerogatives he enjoys here, with an Intent to procure one Day or other the Succession of this Crown to the youngest Prince of the Electoral House of *Hanover*, either under pretence of the want *Sweden* would stand in of the Protection of *England*, or by employing open Force; and who knows what has perhaps been done already to bring that Project to bear?

His Imperial Majesty submits all, and every one of the Articles of this Remonstrance, to the judicious and wise Examination of your Majesty and your laudable States, without taking upon him to prescribe any Thing to them concerning the Resolution they ought to take, being only willing, as a good and faithful Ally, to lay before you, in a few Words, the Remarks this Accession admits of; which Remarks, in his Opinion, can have no other Tendency than to advance the future Interest of this Kingdom.

For these Causes also, his Majesty thought proper to declare, once more, naturally and openly, the Reason why the demanded Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover* is entirely repugnant with the Amity of, and Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, whatever may be said by those who imagine and would persuade others, that the Alliance of the Emperor may be made consistent with the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

The laudable States cannot have forgot the Motives which enclined the Diet of 1723, to court the Amity and Alliance of the Emperor, which since that Time has been again sollicitated. His Imperial Majesty does not see that any Reason of State, either on his Part or yours, have occurred since, which should break that Amity; on the contrary, there are several which confirm the Necessity and Advantages of it.

His Imperial Majesty so far relies on the Clearightedness and Prudence of your Majesty and of your laudable States, as to hope that you and they are not ignorant of the private Views of some of the avowed Favourers of the Offers of *England*, and that consequently they shall not be preferred before the Interest of the Kingdom, nor of the Preservation of Friends Abroad, and much less that you will not, by this Accession, expose the Validity of future Treaties to the Diffidence of the rest of the Universe, by neglecting the Observation of those already entred into.

The underwritten Minister demands a speedy Declaration on the present Memorial, and, with a profound Respect, recommends himself to the Protection and Clemency of the King. Dated at *Stockholm*, February 17, 1727.
The Count de *Frytack*.

About the same Time, Prince *Dolhorucki*, the *Czarina's* Ambassador at the Court of *Sweden*, presented to the King of *Sweden*, on the Part of his Mistress, a Memorial to the same Effect, to which his *Swedish* Majesty return'd the following Answer:

The King of Sweden's Answer to the Russian Ambassador's Memorial.

HIS Majesty having caused a Report to be made of all that passed in the Conferences held with the *Russian* Ambassador, and having caused the Memorials to be read to him, which were presented by the said Ambassador, after having considered the whole Matter, thought it agreeable to the sincere Intention he has to maintain a perpetual and inviolable Friendship with her *Russian* Majesty, to give for Answer to the said Ambassador, that the repeated Assurances, in the Name and on the Behalf of her Imperial Majesty, touching her constant and sincere Friendship, were very agreeable to his Majesty. That his Majesty and the whole *Swedish* Nation

Nation have, with Pleasure, observed the remarkable Proofs of Esteem and Friendship which her Imperial Majesty has been pleased to give, by sending a solemn Embassy, and by chusing for that Employment a Person of Quality, and a Minister of great Experience. This his Majesty looks upon as an evident Proof of her *Russian* Majesty's sincere Dispositions carefully to preserve, and, more and more, to confirm the good Understanding, which reigns at present, between their Majesties and their respective Dominions; an Understanding so beneficial to their People, by procuring them the Felicity of tasting the Advantages of a durable Peace, after having felt the Miseries of a destructive War!

'Tis with these Views, and to secure the Possession of such precious Blessings, that his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* have been so impatient to prevent her Imperial Majesty, by a like solemn Embassy, immediately after her Advancement to the Throne of *Russia*, in order to Honour the Beginning of her Reign.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* having consequently endeavour'd, on the one Hand, to preserve their Friendship with *Russia*, they have, on the other Hand, thought it necessary and conformable to their Interests and to Equity, to carry it fair with the other Potentates in Amity, whose Views aim at the same End, *viz.* the Maintenance of the Tranquillity in *Europe*, and particularly in the *North*.

These are the Reasons, in Consideration of which his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* could not forbear giving a favourable Ear to the amicable Offers made by the Allies of *Hanover*, with respect to the Accession, and to enter with them into a Negotiation; finding upon mature Deliberation, that such a Proceeding could in no wise be contrary to the Treaties concluded with *Russia*, and to the mutual Engagements.

Nevertheless, contrary to all Expectation, his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* perceive, that the Ambassador, instead of being wrought upon by those equitable and pacifick Reasons, has not only continued to make all Manner of Representations to divert his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* from such an Accession; but also that he has represented it as directly contrary to the Treaties concluded, and as a premeditated Design to break off the good Understanding and Friendship with *Russia*.

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The Embassador may nevertheless very well remember, that the Treaties referred to in the Years 1721 and 1724, are Treaties of Peace and Tranquillity: Now it being undeniable, that they only tend to the Maintenance of the publick Tranquillity, 'tis evident, that every Engagement which has the same View, can in no wise be contrary to it. His Majesty has caused the Treaty of *Hanover* to be examined into with a vast deal of Deliberation; but instead of finding it worthy to be rejected, as the said Embassador makes it, he therein finds a clear and well-grounded Intention to secure the Peace of *Europe*, against the Enterprizes which may one Day or other disturb it, having not the least Reason to suspect those Confederate Powers of any other Design.

The Misunderstanding which actually subsists between the Courts of *Russia* and *Great Britain* is another Reason which the Embassador makes use of, and from whence he labours to draw a Conclusion, that all new Engagements betwixt the Kings of *Sweden* and *Great Britain* would be contrary to those he has already contracted with *Russia*.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* are sorry to see that this Misunderstanding still subsists, and wish they could contribute to an amicable Disposition; but the Embassador himself will undoubtedly find, that the Crown of *Sweden* has no Concern in these Differences, which derive their Origin from the unhappy Times of War, which the Embassador has been pleased to mention.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* would be much more pleased to see the sad Remembrance thereof entirely effac'd, and they adhere to the Engagements in which the said Courts have voluntarily engaged themselves by a general Friendship.

As to the Squadron which his *Britannick* Majesty sent last Year into the *Baltick*, his said Majesty himself has declared the Reasons thereof to her Imperial Majesty. We make no doubt but this single Circumstance will convince the Embassador of the innocent Conduct of his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*; because they entirely ground themselves on the Faith of Treaties and Promises, and have had no Thoughts of alarming themselves with the considerable Armaments made on either Side, and much less to arm on their Part.

It would be well if the Embassador would explain himself, from whence the Plan could come that was communicated to him? If that Piece can be of such mighty Service to procure the Consequence which he has been pleased to draw from it; otherwise the said Piece may be looked upon as the Contrivance of some disaffected Person, who had a Mind to sow Diffidence and Discord.

Far from entering into Views of this Sort, should they even be put in Practice, his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* would be the first that should oppose them with all their Power.

If we look back into the Histories of all Ages, it will appear, that *Sweden* has laid it down as an inviolable Principle, to defend herself with Courage, and to go generously to the Assistance of her Friends, when they have been divided among themselves by Rebellions and intestine Quarrels, attack'd by ambitious Neighbours, or oppress'd with Regard to Enjoyments so precious as Religion and Liberty.

We flatter ourselves that by what has been alledg'd, the Embassador will clearly see, That the Accession of *Sweden* to the Treaty of *Hanover* is very consistent with the Engagements of this Crown with *Russia*, which will always be religiously observed.

His Majesty having caused every Article and Period of the said Treaty to be examined, during the Course of several Months, and with all the Attention possible, has found nothing in it but what is conformable to the Right they have of putting themselves in a State of Defence, and what carries a very innocent Intention.

Therefore, 'tis not till after a very long and mature Deliberation, that his Majesty has thought fit to enter into this Alliance, and he thought that to refuse the amicable Offers of two Powers so considerable in *Europe*, and which were always his Allies, would be contrary not only to that Friendship, but also to Justice.

The Accession is made upon such Conditions as leave the former Treaties in their full Force; and suppose a perfect Impartiality, a true Defensive Alliance to procure the Happiness and Security of Mankind.

During the Course of this tedious Negotiation, the Interests of the Duke of *Holstein* have not been forgot, and Endeavours have been used to engage the Crowns of *France* and *Great Britain* to espouse them. This Request
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has even been push'd as far as possible. His Majesty has Reason to hope, he shall see the good Effects of it, having, by such Renewal of Friendship, gain'd the Confidence of those two Crowns; and he hopes also, that his Royal Highness will joyn his Interest for obtaining an End so wholesome and so desirable.

Consequently, the said Accession is so far from being capable to give her Imperial Majesty Reason to think herself thereby free from her Engagements, or under a Necessity of consulting for her own Defence and Safety, as the Ambassador has been pleas'd to signify, that 'tis the rather hop'd, her Majesty will easily be convinced of the Innocence of such Accession, and that she will persist in her good Dispositions, and her Friendship for *Sweden*.

'Tis to be hop'd from her Majesty's Wisdom and Equity, that neither Fear nor Diffidence, of which sublime and well-born Souls are never capable, will ever get the Mastery of her Heart. His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, instead of attempting to disturb the Repose of their Neighbours, will apply themselves solely and carefully to maintain it every where, in order, by an equal unblameable Conduct, to deprive their Friends of all Manner of Reason to complain with Justice of the Infringement of Treaties.

For the rest, his Majesty receives with sincere and perfect Acknowledgment, the Overtures made upon that Occasion by her Imperial Majesty, for the Welfare and Advantage of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. The Offer which the Ambassador has been pleas'd to make, of concurring with his Imperial and *Roman* Majesty in a new Treaty of Subsidies, is a convincing Proof of this Friendship. And his Majesty will never fail to embrace all Opportunities, whereby he may convince her *Russian* Majesty, of his Desire inviolably to maintain, and more and more to strengthen the good Understanding, which at this Time subsists betwixt their *Swedish* and *Russian* Majesties, as well as punctually to perform all his Engagements, already entered into with her *Russian* Majesty.

The Ambassador, as a Minister who wishes well to the Friendship and Advantage of both, is desir'd to impart to her *Russian* Majesty, a faithful Account of those sincere and equitable Sentiments of his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, and to assure her of their sincere and constant Intention to preserve a Friendship with her *Russian* Majesty and her Empire: That those new En-

agements will not in the least weaken the said Friendship, nor ever give Occasion to the Troubles or Calamities of War; but that they will rather contribute to the Preservation of the Peace, and to the Advancement of a flourishing Trade in the North.

The good Offices which the said Ambassador will perform to the Common Cause, by Reports so well grounded, will acquire him distinguished Honour and Merit in both Kingdoms, and his Majesty will always be inclined to give him effectual Proofs of his Royal Benevolence.

Stockholm,
March 21, 1727.

(L. S.) D. N. Van HOPKEN.

But these Memorials had a quite different Effect from what was expected from them; and instead of retarding, did rather hasten the King of *Sweden's* Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the Instruments of which were brought to *London* by M. *Zolman*, Secretary to his Excellency Mr. *Pointz*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Sweden*, who arrived here with them on the 3d of *April*; and about the Middle of that Month, Baron *Sparre*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sweden*, brought the Ratifications of the said Accession on the Part of his *Swedish* Majesty.

Mean while Prince *Dolhorucki* finding that he had miscarry'd in his Negotiations, made the following Declaration by Word of Mouth, and by express Order from his Court, to the Count *de Horn*, Minister of State to his *Swedish* Majesty, viz.

' That her Imperial Majesty, his Sovereign, seeing
' with Regret, that all the advantageous Proposals She
' has made to the Crown of *Sweden*, have been slighted,
' has been obliged to change the good Intentions She
' has hitherto entertained towards the Kingdom of
' *Sweden*, and to pursue so effectually the Designs of
' her late Confort, that *Sweden* may have Reason to repent it, though too late.

We will now present the Reader with the following remarkable Pieces, relating to the Accession we have been speaking of.

The REPORT of the Secret Committee established by the General Diet of the States of Sweden, containing the Motives that have engaged them to accede to the Treaty of Hanover.

OF all the important Affairs referr'd to the Secret Committee, either by the Diets, or by particular Instructions, the said Committee has taken none into more serious Deliberation than the Secret Proposals made by the King to the States, concerning the amicable Invitation which the contracting Powers of the Treaty of *Hanover* have made to his Majesty and the Crown to accede to that Alliance. We have seen that not only our Neighbours, but also the greatest Part of the Powers of *Europe* waited what would be the Issue of so delicate an Affair, the Importance of which was the principal Reason that the present Diet began sooner than usual. As his Majesty was pleas'd upon this Occasion, to desire the Opinion and Advice of his faithful States upon an Article which is of so great Importance to the Welfare of this Kingdom; and as his Majesty hopes, that the States will interpret this Mark of his Confidence in them, as a certain Testimony of his tender Care and his Vigilance for the Good of the Kingdom, the Secret Committee, in order that they may be qualified to declare themselves with the better Foundation upon this important Affair, have examined the Protocols of the Senate relating to Foreign Affairs since the Diet of the Year 1723, the Opinion of the Royal Chancery, the secret Correspondences of the Ministers, the Conferences held with Foreign Ministers, and other Pieces that might be capable of giving any Light into the State of Affairs; and having perus'd all the Arguments *pro* and *con*, they have weigh'd them with all the Care possible, and with the greatest Attention. The said Committee has also carefully consider'd all the preceding Treaties with the Emperor of the *Romans*, *Russia*, *England*, and *Denmark*, and the Relation they would bear with that of *Hanover*, to know if there was any Inconsistency between them, and what Security *Sweden* could find in it, with Regard as well to the present Circumstances as to Futurity, and whether the Treaty of *Hanover* could possibly produce greater Advantages.

The chief Thing in View has been to preserve the Tranquillity of *Europe*, particularly in the North,

and to prevent any future Inconveniences that might arise, among which it may be said, the Affair of *Sleswick* is the greatest Stumbling-Block.

Upon mature Consideration of the whole, the Secret Committee is of Opinion, that the said Treaty of *Hanover* is purely Defensive, and has no Manner of Tendency to hurt any Person whatsoever, but such as aim at raising Disturbances in *Europe*, and that by Consequence all who love Peace and Quietness cannot complain of it with Justice. It undeniably follows, that the said Treaty, as far as it relates to the Conditions upon which *Sweden* enters into it, can in no Respect be deemed contrary to the preceding Treaties made with the other Powers. What is a better Confirmation of this Truth is, that our Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1720 with *England*, which is in every Respect as strong as this, was not deemed by the Emperor of *Russia* to be incompatible with that which he concluded with *Sweden* in 1724; but on the contrary, it was expressly declared in the 16th Article of the said Alliance, that those two Treaties might subsist together, the rather, because the former was only Defensive. 'Tis evident therefore, that what was not deemed at that Time prejudicial to the Friendship and strict Union between *Sweden* and *Russia*, cannot bear any other Construction at this Day, and consequently 'tis for this Reason that in our Act of Accession we have expressly declared, that by this Alliance we don't in the least renounce those which *Sweden* may have made with the other Powers, and which still remain entire.

The Peace and Security of the Kingdom in its present exhausted State, cannot have a more firm Support under the Divine Blessing, than in the Alliances with Monarchs who have the same Interests as ourselves, and from whom, in case of Need, we may expect sufficient Succours. Moreover, by this Alliance, for the Honour of the Kingdom, and for the Maintenance of the Protestant Religion, we shall not only preserve that Confidence which the Protestant Powers have always repos'd in the Crown of *Sweden*; but we may also, by a good Understanding with *France* and with the Maritime Powers, cause our Commerce to flourish, which is the only Way to recover this Kingdom, and to draw it out of the Abyss into which it is now plunged; not to mention that *Sweden*, by this Alliance, has stipulated greater Succours

Succours and more Advantages than by the Treaty concluded with *England* in 1720.

As to the Affair of *Sleuswick*, the Accession of his Majesty to the Treaty of *Hanover*, is look'd upon as the most effectual Means to continue the sincere Affection which he bears to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Holslein*, and at the same Time to perform the Engagements of Alliance with *Russia*, and particularly the Secret Article, without infringing the Peace of *Denmark*, which is confirm'd by the strongest Guaranties; whereas by his Refusal, his Majesty would be deprived of certain effectual Means to employ his good Offices for his Royal Highness.

These are all the Reasons that can be made publick. The others, which are stronger, stand in too near Relation to several Secrets of State, and have too much Influence on the Interests of Foreign Powers to be made publick, without Prejudice to the Oath and Instructions of the Secret Committee, as well as to the Welfare of the Kingdom.

All these Considerations have engaged the Secret Committee to advise his Majesty, our most gracious King, to enter according to the solemn and friendly Invitation of the Kings of *France* and *England*, and to accede to the Defensive Treaty concluded between them at *Hanover*, by adding thereto such Moderations and Restrictions as the said Secret Committee has judg'd necessary for the greater Security of the Kingdom. This is what the Secret Committee could not help notifying to the laudable States by the present Report.

'Tis the Almighty alone that foresees and conducts Futurity, who holds in his Hands the Hearts of Kings, and who directs them with his incomprehensible Wisdom, either to the Punishment or Protection of Mankind. Wherefore all the Secret Committee can do, is to affirm with all Truth, and upon the Oath they have taken, That they are convinc'd in Conscience, that this Step which they have had the Honour with all Submission to advise his Majesty to take, is such, that none of the Neighbours of *Sweden* can with Justice be alarm'd or take Umbrage at it, the rather, because there's no Intention to renounce the Alliances heretofore concluded with them, but on the contrary, to execute them religiously in all their Articles. There is also Reason to Hope, that the Kingdom of *Sweden* will thereby be enabled to augment the reciprocal Confidence with all its Neigh-

Neighbours by essential Marks of Friendship, in order to advance by a Peace, and a strict Union, its Interests and just Views ; as also to be able, with God's Assistance, to take such Measures at Home, that their Friends may depend on considerable Assistance, and their Enemies, in Case of any unjust Attack, may meet with a strong and vigorous Resistance.

May the Almighty God, who best knows our innocent Views, grant us his Divine Blessing herein, and unite all our Hearts, that Confidence and Love may flourish among us, and that Peace may enter within our Walls, and Prosperity within our Palaces.

Sign'd, on the Part of the Secret Committee.

Arwed Horn, Marshal of the Chamber of Nobility.

Torst Rudeen, Speaker of the Clergy.

J. Bostrom, Speaker of the Burghers.

At Stockholm, March 15, 1727.

The SPEECH of the Deputies of the States of Sweden, made to the King upon the 20th of March 1727, on Account of the Swedish Crown's Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

S I R E,

THE Secret Committee having, by their Report of the 15th Instant, communicated to the States of the Kingdom, the friendly Invitation made by the Allies of *Hanover*, in order to engage your Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* in the Treaty concluded betwixt them, the States were very much rejoiced to hear that your Majesty was pleased, in consideration of an Affair of so much Delicacy and Importance to the Kingdom, to anticipate the Time of the Diet, and to shew your favourable Confidence in the States, by the Secret Proposals which you have caused to be made to them thereupon, by demanding of them, at the same Time, their sincere Opinion upon an Affair of such Importance.

The Report of the Secret Committee imported likewise, that having maturely and carefully weighed the Reasons *pro* and *con*, they have at length resolved with all Submission, to advise your Majesty to accede to the said Defensive Alliance, by adding thereto certain Reservations and other advantageous Conditions which the said Committee had thought necessary for the Security of the Kingdom.

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The States being, moreover, informed, That the Committee, who have this important Affair in Treaty, have furnish'd themselves with the necessary Instructions from the Protocols of the Senate relating to Foreign Affairs, from the Opinion of the Royal Court of Chancery, from the Secret Correspondences of the Ministers, from the Conferences held with the Foreign Ministers, from their Memorials, and from several other Acts which thereto relate, they rely entirely on the Resolution of the Secret Committee, to which they give all the Praise they deserve for the Time present and to come. They hope also, that by the Divine Blessing, this Alliance will succeed to the Satisfaction, to the Honour, and Safety of your Majesty, and of the Kingdom, which are always inseparable, and that it will be productive of the happy Fruits, which your Majesty, and all honest Swedes have Reason to expect from it.

Therefore the States, upon this Occasion, cannot excuse themselves from paying your Majesty their most humble Thanks for the Confidence which you have been pleased to repose in them, by calling them together to consider on this important Affair. They wish, from the very Bottom of their Hearts, that it may please Almighty God to bless the wholesome and useful Deliberations of this Diet, to preserve your Majesty's Sacred Person, and our dear Country, from every fatal Accident, to unite all our Hearts in a sincere and perfect Union, in order that we may unanimously labour with all our Strength for the publick Good and Safety, for the Glory of God, and for the Welfare and Prosperity of your Majesty and the Country.

The KING's Answer.

WE always look'd upon this Affair as necessary as useful for us and the Kingdom; but for greater Security we thought fit to consult the States thereupon: And we are glad to hear, that their Opinion agrees so well with ours. We thank them for their good and faithful Counsel, and we commend the Care and Wisdom which the Secret Committee has discovered upon this Occasion, hoping that this Renewal of Friendship with the Crowns of France and England, will, by God's Blessing, tend to the Honour, Security, and Advantage of our Person and Kingdom. We intreat the Deputies to assure the States of our Royal Good-Will, and to congratulate them on our Part for this happy Event.

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The following Pages of this *Register* shall be fill'd up with a Miscellaneous Collection of several remarkable Pieces relating to the present State of Affairs in *Europe*: And because the following Treaty is said to have been the Foundation of the present Confusion of Affairs, we will give it at Length.

Private Treaty of Convention and Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

BE it known unto all, &c. (*The Preamble contains only the Names and Qualities of the Plenipotentiaries.*)

A R T I C L E I.

There shall be between his Imperial Catholick Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty, a solid and sincere Amity, which shall be mutually cultivated, in such Sort that the one shall procure all Advantages for the other, as if they were for himself, and the other shall return the same.

A R T I C L E II.

And it being represented by the most Serene King of *Spain*, that the Restitution of *Gibraltar* with its Port, had been promised by the King of *Great Britain*, and that his Catholick Royal Majesty does insist upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar* with its Port, and likewise of the Island of *Minorca* and *Port Mahon*; it is declared on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, that he will not in any Manner oppose this Restitution, but as far as he is able employ all good Offices to this Purpose, and if the Parties desire it of him, accept the Mediation.

A R T I C L E III.

The most Serene King of *Spain*, *Philip V.* to give a most evident Proof of the Sincerity of his Friendship, promises and engages to permit all Ships of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects of what Nation soever they be, to enter freely into all the Ports of *Spain*; and so as they may Trade with all Freedom and Security, and enjoy all the Privileges and Prerogatives that any the most favoured Nation does enjoy, (as the *French* do at present, and as the *English* formerly did) and that too from the Day of the Publication of this Peace, which shall be published immediately in all Ports and Places convenient as it is agreed in the Treaty of Commerce signed this Day.

A R T I C L E

ARTICLE IV.

And in Case the Ships of his Imperial Majesty shall be attacked on this Account, on this or on the other Side the Line, his Catholick Majesty promises to make it the Common Cause, and to take Vengeance and Reparation for the Injuries and Damages they shall sustain.

In like Manner, if the Ships of his Catholick Majesty shall be hostilely attacked, either on this or on the other Side of the Line, on this Account, his Imperial Majesty promises likewise to make it the Common Cause; and to take Vengeance and Reparation for Injuries and Damages sustained.

ARTICLE V.

And whereas by the Quadruple Alliance, for the Security of the Realms, Dominions, and Provinces possessed by the contracting Powers, it was stipulated, that they should become reciprocal Guaranties; it is nevertheless found necessary by the present Alliance, to explain more at large what is meant by the Word *Security*, and better to provide for what may happen. For this Purpose therefore, and to confirm more strongly the Amity begun between his Imperial and his Catholick Majesty, it is thought necessary to particularize as follows, the Succours with which each Party is to furnish the other for their mutual Security, viz.

If the Emperor, his Kingdoms, and Hereditary Dominions, in whatever Place situate, shall be hostilely attacked, or if the War begun in another Country, shall be carried thither, that then his Catholick Majesty promises to assist and succour his Imperial Majesty with all his Forces both by Land and by Sea, and particularly to furnish a Navy of at least fifteen large Ships of War, commonly called *Line of Battle Ships*; and besides this, an Army of 20,000 Men, that is to say, 15,000 Foot and 5000 Horse, their Winter Quarters to be provided by the Emperor.

His Catholick Majesty to be excused if he shall furnish Money instead of Troops, after the Rate of 8000 Florins a Month for every 1000 Foot, and 24,000 for every 1000 Horse, payable, at the Times stipulated, by the *Genoese* in the Town of *Genoa*.

And if the King of *Spain* shall not furnish the Ships stipulated, he shall send an Army of 10000 Men, or Money for them, according to the Calculation above mentioned.

In like Manner, his Imperial Majesty promises and engages to succour his Catholick Majesty with all his Forces both by Land and by Sea, in Case his Catholick Majesty's Dominions in *Europe* or elsewhere, shall be hostily attacked, and particularly to send to his Aid 20,000 Men, that is to say, 20,000 Foot and 10,000 Horse, to be provided with Winter Quarters by his Catholick Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

The Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers contracting, promise respectively, that this particular Treaty of Alliance and Amity shall be ratified by his Imperial Majesty, and by his Catholick Majesty, according to the Form mutually agreed; and that the solemn Acts of Ratification shall be exchanged within three Months, or sooner if possible.

Under Faith of which, the said Ministers, Embassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries, have signed with their own Hands this Instrument of Alliance and particular Amity; and confirmed it with their Seals.

Done at Vienna in Austria, April 30, 1725.

Eugene de Savoye,
Philip Lewis, Count
de Linsendorf,
Gundaker, Count de
Staremburg.

} } John-William, Baron de
Ripperda.

Among the Papers laid before the Parliament, during their Session last Winter, was the Act of Accession of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to the Treaty of Hanover; the English Translation of which, is as follows.

Act of Accession of the States General, to the Treaty of Hanover.

WHereas their Majesties, the King of Great Britain, the Most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, have thought fit, as well for tying Closer the Bands of that strict Union which subsists between them, as for the Security of their Kingdoms and Dominions, and likewise for the Preservation of the publick Peace and Tranquillity; to make an Alliance together, whereof the Treaty was concluded at Hanover the third Day of September, of the Year 1725 last past, together with three separate Articles; all which have been communicated to their High

High Mightinesses, the Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, by the Mar-
quis de Fenelon, Ambassador of France, by Mr. Finch
Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain, and by Monsieur
de Meynertzhagen, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of
Prussia, who jointly, in the Name of the Kings their
Masters, invited the said Lords the States General to ac-
cede to that Treaty and the separate Articles, in Con-
formity to what they had agreed upon in the seventh
Article of the same Treaty, which, with the separate
Articles, is here inserted Word for Word.

And whereas the said Lords the States General after
having seen and examin'd this Treaty, and these separate
Articles have shewn themselves extremely sensible of the
Honour which their said Majesties have done them, by
so ready and obliging an Invitation to accede to this Al-
liance, and as they acknowledge at the same Time the
Care they had taken in making this Treaty, as well for
the Preservation of the publick Quiet in general, with-
out which that of their Republick could not be secured,
as in particular, for the Maintenance of their Commerce;
without which it can in no wise subsist; and as they ad-
ded, that they were fully convinced that the Aim of this
Alliance does not at all tend to hurting in the least any
preceding Treaty or Alliance contracted, either between
the high Contractors hereof, or between them or any one
of them and other Princes or States; but that the Inten-
tion rather is to maintain and corroborate them, and that
the Grand Aim of this Alliance tends only to the binding
themselves more closely together, without offending any
one whomsoever, for the Guaranty, Protection, and Main-
tenance of all the Territories, Countries and Towns, as
well within Europe, as without, which each of the Allies
shall be actually in Possession of at the Time of the signing
this Alliance; and likewise of the Rights, Immunities
and Advantages, and particularly of those which relate
to Commerce, both within Europe and without, which
each of the Allies enjoys at the Time of the signing this
Accession.

Moreover the said Lords the States General, being
firmly perswaded that by acceding to the said Treaty of
Hanover, it is not exacted of them to charge themselves
with the general Guaranty of the Treaties of *Westphalia*
and *Oliva*, whereof Mention is made in the Fifth Article
of the Treaty of Hanover, and in the first of the separate
Articles, in which general Guaranty they were never
I 1 2 engaged;

engaged; but that their Guaranty in this Respect, extends only to the Rights and Possessions which the High Allies, or any one of them, have acquired by those Treaties, and which they enjoy at the Time of signing, and in Case of being troubled in the said Possession and Rights, and that this is the Intention of their said Majesties.

As to the Business of *Thorn*, whereof Mention is made in the first of the separate Articles of the Treaty of *Hannover*, they engage themselves only to employ, jointly with the High Contractors, their friendly Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction and Reparation as to the Infractions which may have been made in the Treaty of *Oliva*; and in Case that these friendly Offices should be without Effect, and it were found necessary to do something more, then they shall have a full Liberty, as to that, in their Deliberations, without being obliged to any Thing more than good Offices; unless they give a new Consent thereunto.

In fine, since this Alliance has for Aim, among others, the establishing an entire Confidence between the contracting Parties, the Lords the States General suppose, that the Allies will mutually communicate, in all Confidence, their Thoughts concerning the Ways and Means which shall be judged the most effectual in Case of Need, for preserving and maintaining the Possessions and Rights above-mention'd, as well with Respect to Commerce, as otherwise, both within *Europe* and without.

And, whereas upon a firm Perswasion and Confidence, that this is the true Aim and Intention of their Majesties, the said Lords the States General, to give a Mark of their Desire of uniting themselves strictly with their Majesties, and of the high Esteem they have for their Friendship and Alliance, have resolved to accede to the Treaty, and to the separate Articles here above inserted; and to that Purpose have named the Sieurs *Christian Charles Baron of Lintelo*, Lord of *Ehse*, Bailiff of *Lockum*, and *Drossart of Bredewort*; *Arnold van Zuylen van Nyevelt*, ancient Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Rotterdam*, *Ruard* of the Land of *Putten*, Bailiff and Dykergrâve of *Schieland*, &c. *Isaac Van Hornbeck* Councillor-Pensionary of the States of the Province of *Holland and West-Friseland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendant of the Fiefs of the same Province; *Nicholas-John-Henry Neey*, ancient Burger-Master of the Town of *Fhoelen*; *Gerard Godart Taets van Amerongen*, Knight of the *Teutonic Order*, Commander of the same Order at *Doelsburg*.

burg, elected first Member of the States of the Province of Utrecht, Great Statesman of the same Province; *John Abraham van Schurman*, Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Ylst*; *Everhard Rouse* Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Deventer*; and *Lambert Henry Emmen* Senator of the Town of *Groningen*; all Deputies in the Assembly of the said Lords the States-General, on the Part of the States of *Gelderland*, *Holland* and *West-Friesland*; *Zeeland*, *Utrecht*, *Frise*, *Overysfel* and *Groningen*, and *Ommelandes*; and have provided them with a full Power to agree upon this Accession with the *Sieur Finch*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, the *Marquiss de Fenelon*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Most Christian King, and *M. de Maynerzhagen*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in like Manner provided with full Powers, who having conferr'd together, have agreed in the Manner following.

That the Lords the States-General shall accede, as the said Deputies and Plenipotentiaries have declared, that they do accede in their Name, and on their Part, to the said Treaty, and separate Articles, obliging them towards their said Majesties, to every Thing contained therein; entirely in the same Manner as if they had contracted with them from the Beginning.

And that their said Majesties, avowing their Aim and Intention to be such as is before expressed, shall accept the Accession of their High Mightinesses, so as the said Ambassador and Ministers Plenipotentiaries have declared; that they accept this Accession in the Name, and on the Part of their said Majesties, obliging them towards their High Mightinesses, to every Thing that is contained in the said Treaty, and separate Articles; intirely in the same Manner, as if they had contracted with their High Mightinesses from the Beginning.

As the Succours which their High Mightinesses are to give in Case of Need, could not be regulated in this Treaty; it is agreed that they shall be Four Thousand Foot, and one Thousand Horse.

For explaining the sixth Article of the Treaty, it is declared, that after the Expiration of the fifteen Years therein mentioned, the Whole shall return to the Terms of the preceding Treaties, which shall subsist between the High Contractors, and particularly to the Terms of the Triple Alliance of the Year 1717.

This present Treaty for the Accession of the States-General, shall be approved and ratified by their Majesties,

sies, the King of *Great Britain*, the Most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, and by the Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*; and the Ratifications shall be deliver'd here at the *Hague* in the Space of two Months, from the Day of the Signing these Presents, or sooner if it be possible,

In Witness whereof we, the underwritten appointed Plenipotentiaries for the Purpose of these Presents, and provided with full Powers from their Majesties, the King of *Great Britain*, the Most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, and from the said Lords the States General, have signed the present Treaty; and have set thereunto the Seals of our Arms: Done at the *Hague* the 9th of *August* 1726.

(L.S.) *W. Finch.* (L.S.) *Le M. de Fencelon.*

(L.S.) *C. G. B. Lintelo.*

(L.S.) *A. Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt,*

(L.S.) *J. V. Hornbeck.*

(L.S.) *N. J. H. Noey.*

(L.S.) *J. A. Van Schurman,*

(L.S.) *Everard Rouse,*

(L.S.) *L. H. Emmen.*

While Things were in a dubious Situation, and 'twas uncertain whether we should have Peace or War, an Incident happen'd which very much exasperated the Feuds and Animosities between the Allies of *Hanover* and those of *Vienna*. As the great Preparations for a War made much Noise throughout all *Germany*, Monsieur de *Chavigny*, the French Minister at *Ratisbone*, by Order from his Court, communicated to the Minister of the Elector of *Mentz*, the following Declaration, &c.

Declaration made by M. de Chavigny, Minister of France, at the General Diet at Ratisbon, Feb. 27, 1727.

THE Minister of France has received Orders from the King his Master, to declare to the General Diet of the Empire, That tho' his Majesty has Ground to believe, that the Sincerity of his Intentions for maintaining the Peace, and particularly the Tranquillity of the Germanick Body, is sufficiently known, his Majesty having nevertheless been informed, that Endeavours are used to throw a Suspicion upon his Designs, he has thought fit to make a positive and solemn Declaration thereof by his underwritten Minister at *Ratisbon*, that no Body may be ignorant of the same, and to dissipate the Alarms which

which have been purposely rais'd on Account of the Preparations that are making in his Kingdom, as well as in several Dominions of his Allies.

Every Body knows the Motives which have induced his Majesty to conclude Treaties with other Powers, and which naturally result from the prudential Care every Prince ought to have for the Security of his Dominions, when he perceives Clouds gathering at a Distance, capable to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity thereof.

But his Majesty does now declare, as he has already done upon several other Occasions, that those Treaties are merely Defensive, and only tend to maintain the Peace of Europe.

'Tis true, that by one of those Treaties his Majesty is become Guarantee of the 5th and 6th Articles of that of *Munster*, in Favour of the States General; but it is evident, that the Guaranty of those Articles does not concern the *Germanick* Body directly or indirectly; and consequently does not affect the latter.

His Majesty is therefore confident, that the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, will not in any wise concern themselves in a Quarrel which is altogether foreign to them: Accordingly, he has been pleas'd to declare to them, as he does this Day by his underwritten Minister, that far from designing to invade the Territories of *Germany*, he, on the contrary, will exert himself to the utmost, whatever may happen, to prevent the Territories of *Germany* being disturb'd, and the Rights, Privileges and Tranquillity of the Members of the *Germanick* Body struck at; and he desires earnestly that this Assurance may be depended and looked upon as a Royal and inviolable Word; hoping, at the same Time, from the Equity of the *Germanick* Body, that they will make, on their Part, a suitable Return to the Purity and Sincerity of his Majesty's Intentions, by the like Sentiments and Dispositions.

The King having likewise been inform'd of a Report spread, as if his Ambassador at the Port solicited underhand the *Turks* to come to Resolutions contrary to the Tranquillity of the Empire: His Majesty declares solemnly that this is a *Calumny*, and that his Ambassador at *Constantinople* has neither made, nor had Orders to make, directly or indirectly, any such like Demands.

Finally, his Majesty declares by his underwritten Minister at *Ratisbon*, that he will faithfully observe the Treaties of *Westphalia*, of which he is a Guarantee, and that

that he will always be ready to give further Assurances thereof to whoever may desire it, whether it be for their own particular Interest, or the common Good of the whole *Germanick* Body. Sign'd *de Chavigny*;

The Imperial Commissioners at the Diet were highly offended at this *Declaration*; which, for that Reason, was not enter'd in the publick Registers; under various Pretences, started by the Directory of *Mentz*, whose Province it was to have it perform'd, according to Custom. But, instead of that, the said *Declaration* was a few Days after, publish'd there, together with an *Imperial Decree*, containing such Invectives against the Steps taken by the Courts of *France* and *Great Britain*, particularly against his *Britannick Majesty's* Speech to his Parliament; that it came little short of an open *Declaration of War*. Hereupon Mr. *Le Heup*, the *British* Minister at *Ratisbon*, deliver'd to the Diet a *Declaration* of the same Tenor, and Import with that of *M. de Chavigny*, the very next Day after the Publication of the *Imperial Decree*: Which Circumstance nettled to the Quick, and raised a great Ferment among the *Imperialists*, who loudly complain'd, 'That this second *Declaration* was manifestly intended as a personal Insult to his Imperial Majesty, since it was presented in open Defiance of his Decree against the first.' But to this it was answered, in Behalf of the *British* Minister, 'That he was not to take any publick Notice of his Imperial Majesty's Decree; and that such Decrees, in what Form or Stile soever, cannot divert or interrupt Foreign Ministers in the Exercise of their Functions directed to the States of the Empire, and not to the Emperor; nor in the Execution of the Orders they may, at any Time, receive from their respective Masters.' The Imperial Ministers at *Ratisbon*, made also a terrible Outcry against an Expression in the *English* and *French* Envoys Memorials, wherein they call the Charge against the Kings their Masters, as if they had endeavour'd to excite the *Ottoman* Port against the Emperor, by no foster a Name than that of *Galumny*; which was so warmly refuted, that the *Imperialists* gave out, There could be no Reconciliation between the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*, till Satisfaction was made for that Affront.

THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XLVIII.

Account of their Majesties Coronation.

Wednesday, the 11th of *October*, 1727, being appointed for the Solemnity of the Coronation of his sacred Majesty King *GEORGE II.* and of his Royal Consort Queen *CAROLINE*, the Earl Marshal of *England* publish'd, on the 22d of *September*, the following Orders, viz.

The Earl Marshal's Orders about the Mantles, Trains, Surcoats, Coronets, &c. of Peereſſes.

THESE are to give Notice to all the Peereſſes, that are to attend in the Royal Proceeding to their Majesties Coronation, on the 11th of *October* next, That the Robe or Mantle of a *Baroneſs* is to be of Crimson Velvet, the Cape whereof to be furr'd with Meniver pure, and powder'd with two Bars or Rows of Ermine, the said Mantle to be edged round with Meniver pure, two Inches in Breadth, and the *Train* to be three Foot on the Ground; her *Coronet* to be according to her Degree, viz. a Rim or Circle with six Pearls upon the same, not raised upon Points. That the Robe or Mantle of a *Viſcounteſs* be like that of a *Baroneſs*, only the Cape powder'd with two Rows and a half of Ermine, the Edging of the Mantle two Inches, as before, and the *Train* a Yard and a Quarter; her *Coronet* to be according to her Degree, viz. a Rim or Circle with Pearls thereon, sixteen in Number, and not raised upon Points. That the Mantle of a *Counteſs* be as before, only the Cape powder'd with three Rows of Ermine, the Edging three Inches in Breadth, and the *Train* a Yard and a half;

half; her Coronet to be composed of eight Pearls raised upon Points or Rays, with small Leaves between above the Rim. That the Mantle of a *Marchioness* be as before, only the Cape powder'd with three Rows and a half of Ermine, the Edging four Inches in Breadth, the Train a Yard and three Quarters; her Coronet to be composed of four Leaves, and four Pearls raised upon Points of the same Height as the Leaves, alternately, above the Rim. And that the Mantle of a *Dutcheſs* be as before, only the Cape with four Rows of Ermine, the Edging five Inches broad, the Train two Yards; her Coronet to be composed of eight Leaves, all of equal Height, above the Rim. The Surcoats or Kirtles to be all of Crimson Velvet, close bodied, and clasped before, edged or bordered with Meniver pure two Inches broad, and scollop'd down the Sides from below the Girdle, and sloped away into a Train proportionable to the Length of the Robe or Mantle for each Degree, viz. about a third Part thereof; the Sleeves of the Surcoats also to be of Crimson Velvet, about five Inches deep, scollop'd at the Bottom, edged with Meniver pure, and fringed with Gold or Silver. The Caps of their Coronets to be all of Crimson Velvet turned up with Ermine, with a Button and Tassel of Gold or Silver on the Top suitable to the Fringe of their Sleeves. The Petticoats to be of Cloth of Silver, or any other white Stuff, either laced or embroidered, according to each Persons Fancy. The Mantles to hang back, being fastened on each Shoulder with Cordons of Silver or Gold suitable to their Fringe, with Tassels of the same hanging on each Side down the Waste. The Surcoats or Kirtles to open before, that the Petticoats may appear. And it is likewise his Majesty's Pleasure, that all and every the Peers and Peereſſes who shall attend the said Coronation, do forbear to set or use any Jewels or precious Stones in their Coronets. And whereas Coachmakers, Carvers, Embroiderers, Painters, Silversmiths, and other Artificers, do presume (both upon Coaches, and in making the Coronets for this present Coronation) to raise the Pearls of the Barons and Baroneſſes Coronets upon Pins or Spikes, (whereas they ought to be flat upon the Rim or Ring of the Coronet) this is to warn all such Workmen from the like Error, and to enjoyn and order them to take Care to make all such Coronets exactly as they are allowed to be worn by the Grant from
King

King Charles the Second, of blessed Memory, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils.

Sept. 22, 1727.

SUSSEX, M.

About a Fortnight after, the following Orders were also publish'd, viz.

ORDERS to be Observed at their Majesties Coronation.

1. **T**HESE are to give Notice, that it is ordered, That all the Peers that do go in the Proceeding, are to meet in the House of Lords, and all the Peereses at the *Painted Chamber in Westminster*, in their Robes, and with their Coronets, by Eight of the Clock precisely, on Wednesday Morning next; and all others appointed to go in the said Proceeding (except those who are immediately to attend near their Majesties Persons) are to meet in the *Court of Requests* exactly at the same Hour, in their respective Habits usual on such Occasions.

2. That no Person, whose Name is not contained in the Ceremonial, shall presume to attend, or walk in the Procession.

3. That a Way is ordered to be made for Coaches to pass through *Channel Row*, cross the *New and Old Palace Yards*; which Coaches, as soon as discharged, are to proceed on directly to *Mill-Bank*, without making any Stop: And none but the Coaches of Peers, Peereses, and others, who attend the Solemnity, are to pass that Way after Six of the Clock that Morning; nor any whatever after Nine.

4. And that another Way is hereby ordered for Coaches to pass to the Abbey up *Charles-street*, and by *Story's*, through the Gate at the End of *Tothill-street*, to the Gate at *Little Dean's Yard*, and from thence (after setting down their Company) to proceed through the *Bowling-Alley*, without stopping, to *Hyde Park Corner*: But no Hackney Coaches are to pass any further the last mentioned Way, than the End of *Little Queen's street* by *Story's Gate*; and after setting down their Fare at *Angel Court*, (from whence there will be a Foot Way made to the North Door of the Abbey) the said Hackney Coaches must turn up *Little Queen-street*, and proceed directly to *Hyde Park Corner*; and in the Evening the Coaches are to return the same Way; But no Coaches will be per-

mitted to pass back any of those Ways, till after their Majesties Return to St. James's.

5. That after the Peers, Peereffes, and others, are set down, the Servants of such Peers and Persons are to be dismissed, and immediately pass on the same Way with the Coaches to which they belong.

6. That no Peer or Peereffs is to appoint any Person to wait on them in the Hall at Dinner, Attendants being otherwise provided for that Purpose.

7. And whereas his Majesty hath commanded, That Care be taken that the Church and Choir of *Westminster* Abbey be kept free for their Majesties Proceeding, no Person whatsoever is to be admitted within the Door of the Choir (but such as shall produce Tickets, signed and marked with my Name and Seal) till the Entrance of their Majesties Proceeding. And all Persons, who shall have such Tickets, are to come in at the Door at *Little Dean's-Yard*, or the North, or South-East Doors of the Abbey.

8. And further, to warn all Persons concerned, that none shall be admitted into any of the Galleries in the Abbey [without the Choir] after Seven of the Clock on Wednesday Morning next.

9. That the Military Officers keep their Posts, and not come into the Choir; that the Gentlemen Pensioners do stand at the Foot of the Steps ascending to the Theatre, and come no further; and that the Yeomen of the Guard do stand between the Gentlemen Pensioners and the Choir Door.

10. And it is also ordered, That no Person whatever who shall be present at the said Coronation [either attending the Proceeding, or as Spectators] do appear in Mourning Habit on that Day; and the wearing Coronation Favours will be approved of.

Dated October the 7th, 1727.

SUSSEX, M.

On the Day appointed, the Solemnity of their Majesties CORONATION was accordingly performed, in the following Manner, viz.

Their Majesties came to *Westminster* before Nine of the Clock; his Majesty retired into the Court of Wards, and

and her Majesty into the *Black Rod's* Room, where they continued until the Officers of Arms ranged the Procession into Order, and brought the Persons down from the Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, into *Westminster-Hall*.

Their Majesties being there seated at the upper End of it, under their States or Canopies (her Majesty's Chair being upon the left Side of his Majesty) and being attended by the Lords Great Chamberlain, Constable, and Earl Marshal, and by the Great Officers, the four Swords and Spurs were presented, and laid upon the Table before his Majesty.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in a solemn Procession brought from the Abbey, the Holy Bible, with the following *Regalia*, belonging to his Majesty, *St. Edward's* Crown upon a Cushion of Cloth of Gold, the Orb with the Cross, the Scepter with the Dove, the Scepter with the Cross, and *St. Edward's* Staff; as likewise the *Regalia* of her Majesty, her Crown on the left Cushion, her Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove; which were severally laid before their Majesties: All which were afterwards by his Majesty's Command, deliver'd to the Lords who will be mentioned to bear them.

Before Twelve of the Clock the Procession was begun on Foot from the Hall to the Abbey of *Westminster*, upon a Way rais'd for that Purpose, floored with Boards, cover'd with blue Cloth, and rail'd on each Side, in the following Manner:

The Procession.

THE King's Herb Woman, with her Maid Servants, srewing sweet Herbs, &c.

The Dean's Beadle of *Westminster*, with his Staff.

The High Constable of *Westminster*, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.

A Fife,
Drums.
Drum-Major,
Trumpets.
Kettle-Drum.
Trumpets.
The Serjeant-Trumpeter.

The

The Six Clerks in Chancery (only four present) in Gowns of black flower'd Sattin, with black Silk Loops, and Tufts upon the Sleeves.

The Closet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

Sixteen of his Majesty's Chaplains, four a-breast.

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen of London below the Chair in their Scarlet Gowns.

The Recorder of London, single.

The Aldermen above the Chair, wearing their Gold Chains; Sir *Edward Becher* going as Lord Mayor Elect.

Masters in Chancery in rich Gowns.

The King's younger Serjeants at Law, in Scarlet Gowns, their Caps in their Hands.

The King's Solicitor, and the King's Attorney-General.

The King's ancient Serjeant at Law.

Twenty Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, in their Judges Robes of Scarlet, with their Caps in their Hands, &c. the Juniors first, two a-breast.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in Scarlet Robes, with their Collars of SS. of Gold.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Collar of SS. of Gold, going alone.

Children of the Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices.

Serjeant of the Vestry in a Scarlet Gown.

Children of the Chapel Royal in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.

Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices, with their Musick-Books.

The Organ-Blower. The Groom of the Vestry.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles.

Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel, in a Scarlet Gown turn'd up with black Velvet.

Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in Surplices and rich Copes, with their Caps in their Hands.

Bishop of *Rocheſter*, as Dean of *Westminster*, in a Surplice, and over it a rich Cope.

The Master of the Jewel-Houſe in a Scarlet Robe, having one of his Officers going by him.

Bath King of Arms, in the Habit of that Officer, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

The Knights of the *Bath* under the Degree of Peers of *Great Britain*, in the Habits and Collars of their Order, carrying their Hats with Feathers in their Hands, two and two, according to their Stalls.

Blanch-Lyon, Pursuivant.

Privy-Councillors not Peers, among them the Master of the Rolls.

Sir Spencer Compton.

Knight of the *Garter*, *Sir Robert Walpole*, in the full Habit and Collar of that Most Noble Order, carrying the Cap with the Plume of Feathers in his Hand.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain.

Controller of the Household, and the Treasurer of the Household.

Rouge-Croix, and *Rouge-Dragon*, Pursuivants.

Baronesses, Barons, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Bluemantle and *Portcullis* Pursuivants.

Bishops, in their Rochets, with their square Caps in their Hands.

Arundel Herald, in his Coat and Collar of SS. and *Blanch-Coursier* Herald to Prince *William*, in his Coat, with his Collar of SS. Gold Chain, and Badge.

Viscountesses, Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Brunswick Herald, in his Coat, Collar, Gold Chain, and Badge, and *Lancaster*, with his Coat and Collar.

Countesses, Earls, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands, except such as carry'd any of the *Regalia*.

Windſor and *York* Heralds, in their Coats and Collars.

The Marquess of *Tweedale*, in his Robe of Estate, with his Coronet in his Hand.

Richmond and *Chester* Heralds, habited as before.

Dutcheſſes, and Dukes, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, alone.

Ulſter, *Clarenceux*, *Norroy* Kings of Arms, with their Coats, Collars and Badges, and their Coronets in their Hands.

The Lord Privy Seal, Lord *Trevor*.

The Lord Archbishop of *York*. The Lord King, Lord High Chancellor, bearing his Purſe.

Two Persons who represented the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Crimson Velvet Mantles lin'd with white Sarcenet, and fac'd with Meniver, powder'd with Ermine, each of them his Hat in his Hand, of Cloth of Gold furr'd and powder'd with Ermine.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain.

Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, with his Robe of Estate, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

Ivory Rod with the Dove, born by the Earl of *Norhampton*.

Scepter with the Cross, born by the Duke of *Rutland*.

The Queen's Crown, born by the Duke of *St. Albans*.

<p>Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> supporting her Majesty on the Left.</p>	<p>The QUEEN, in her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, richly furr'd with Ermine, having a Circle of Gold set with large Jewels upon her Majesty's Head; going under a Canopy, born by the Barons of the <i>Cinque Ports</i>; forty Gentlemen-Pensioners going on the Outfides of the Canopy, and Sergeants of Arms attending.</p>	<p>Bishop of <i>London</i> supporting her Majesty on the Right.</p>
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Her Majesty's Train supported by the Princess Royal, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, in Purple Robes of State, with Circles on their Heads; assisted by the Lady *Frances Nassau*, Lady *Mary Capel*, Lady *Rebecca Herbert*, Lady *Anne Hastings*.

The Coronets of the Princesses, born by the Lord *Caernarvon*, Lord *Duplin*, and Lord *Lewisham*.

Duchess of *Dorset*, Lady of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

Countess of *Suffex*, First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princesses.

Two of her Majesty's Women, Mrs. *Herbert*, Mrs. *Howard*.

The

St. Edward's Staff, born by the Duke of Kent.	The Regalia of his Majesty. The Golden Spurs, born by the Duke of Manchester, for the Earl of Suffex.	The Scepter with the Crofs, born by the Duke of Montagu.
The third Sword by the Earl of Crawford.	Curtana, by the Earl of Pembroke.	The Second Sword, by the Earl of Lincoln.
Lord Mayor of London.	Lyon King of Arms of Scotland.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet and White Staff in his Hand.	The Sword of State, in the Scabbard, born by the Earl of Huntingdon.	The Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.
The Earl of Suffex, acting as Earl Marshal of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet and Marshal's Staff in his Hand.	The Duke of Richmond.	Deputy to the High Constable of Scotland, Duke of Roxburgh.
The Scepter with the Dove, born by the Duke of Argyle.	* St. Edward's Crown, by the Duke of Dorset, Lord High Steward. L I	The Orb, born by the Duke of Somerset.

* A Gentleman going upon one Side of the Rank, carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.

The Bible, by the Bishop of *Conventry*.

The Canopy of Cloth of Gold was born over his Majesty by the Barons of the *Cinqve Ports*, and on each Side of the Canopy attended Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Serjeants of Arms before them.

Supporter, the Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, on the Left.

The KING, in his Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with Gold Lace, wearing on his Head a Cap of Estate of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with large Jewels, turn'd up with Ermine.

Supporter, the Lord Bishop of *Durham*, on the Right.

His Majesty's Train born by four Noblemen eldest Sons, viz. the Lord *Hermitage*, Lord *Brudenell*, Lord *Cornbury*, Lord *Euston*, and at the End of it, the Master of the Robes.

The Standard Bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of *Leicester*, in his Robe of Estate, and Coronet in his Hand.

The Captain of his Majesty's Horse-Guard, in waiting, Lord *Hertford*.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Marquess of *Hartington*.

The Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Earl of *Essex*, in his Robes of Estate, carrying his Coronet.

Two

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen
of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yea-
men of the Guard.

The Corporals The Yeomen of the The Corporals
or Exempts. Guard, with Partizans or Exempts,
on their Shoulders.

The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the
Guard.

*Note, That the Peers being Knights of the Garter, of
the Thistle, and of the Bath, wore the Collars of the said
Orders.*

Their Majesties, upon their Entrance into the Church, were received by the Prebendaries and Choir singing an Anthem, and having seated themselves, the Recognition and Oblations were made, and after the Litany read by the Bishops of *Gloucester* and *Bristol*, and the first Part of the Communion Service, the Bishop of *Oxford* preached the Sermon; and then his Majesty subscribed the Declaration, and took the Coronation Oath, and was anointed by the Archbishop upon the Crown of the Head, the Breast, and Palms of his Hands, and then presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, which was offered and afterwards redeemed by the Earl of *Huntington*, and was then invested with the Armills and with the Imperial Pall, and the Orb with the Cross was also presented, and the Ring was put upon the fourth Finger of his Majesty's Right Hand by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who then delivered the Scepter with the Cross, and the Rod with the Dove, and being assisted with several Bishops, put the Crown reverently upon his Majesty's Head, at which Sight all the Spectators repeated their loud Shouts, the Trumpets sounded, and upon a Signal given, the Great Guns in the Park and in the Tower were fired.

All the Peers then put on their Coronets, the Bishops their Caps, the representing Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their Hats, the Knights of the Garter, and those of the Bath, their Caps with Plumes of Feathers, and the Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Noise ceasing, the Archbishop proceeded with the Divine Offices, and after he had deliver'd the Bible to his Majesty, and solemnly read the Benedictions, his Majesty was pleas'd to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops, as they kneel'd before him one after another. Then *Te Deum* being sung, his Majesty was lifted into his Throne, where all the Peers did their Homages, during which Time Medals of Gold were given to the Peers and Peereſſes, and Medals of Silver thrown among the People; which latter was alſo done in the Return of the Proceſſion to *Westminster-Hall*. Theſe Solemnities being finiſh'd, her Majesty, ſupported by the Bishops of *London* and *Wincheſter*, went to the Steps of the Altar, and being anointed with the Holy Oil on the Head and Breasts, and receiving the Ring, the Archbishop reverently ſet the Crown upon her Majesty's Head, whereupon the three Princeſſes and the Peereſſes put on their Coronets, and her Majesty having receiv'd the Scepter with the Croſs, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove, was conducted to her Throne.

Then their Majesties having made their ſecond Oblations, received the Holy Communion, and the Prayers being ended, went into *St. Edward's Chapel*, where his Majesty was arrayed in Robes of Purple Velvet, and having received the Crown of State and her Majesty the like Crown, the Return was made to *Westminster-Hall*, in the Method of the former Proceſſion, ſave that the Peers who carry'd any of the *Regalia*, which had been left behind in *St. Edward's Chapel*, the Scepter with the Croſs, and the Orb then in his Majesty's Hands, and the Scepter with the Croſs, and the Ivory Rod then in her Majesty's Hands, went now in their Ranks, according to their Degrees or Conſecrations. The three Princeſſes, the Peers and Peereſſes, the Kings of Arms, wore their reſpective Coronets, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, their Hats, the Bishops, their Caps, the Knights of the Garter, and thoſe of the Bath, their Caps with Feathers, and the Judges, their Caps.

Their Majesties placing themſelves in their Chairs of State, at a Table at the upper End of the Hall, the three Princeſſes ſat at one End of it, upon the Left Hand of her Majesty, and all the Nobility and other Perſons of Quality being ſeated at Tables prepared for them, the firſt Courſe was ſerv'd up to their Majesties

ties Table with the accustomed Ceremonies, and the Services requir'd from several Persons, according to the Tenures of their Estates and Offices, were perform'd.

Ceremony of the KING's Champion.

Before the second Course was brought in, the King's Champion, who enjoys that Office as being Lord of the Manor of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnshire*, enter'd the Hall compleatly arm'd, in one of his Majesty's best Suits of white Armour, mounted on a goodly white Horse, richly caparison'd in manner following:

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's Arms on their Banners.

The Serjeant-Trumpet, with his Mace on his Shoulder.

Two Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces on their Shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, richly habited, one on the Right Hand, with the Champion's Lance carry'd upright; the other on the left Hand, with his Target, and the Champion's Arms depicted thereon.

The Herald of Arms with a Paper in his Hand, containing the Words of the Challenge.

The Earl Marshal, in his Robes and Coronet, on Horseback, with the Marshal's Staff in his Hand.	The Champion on Horseback, with a Gauntlet in his Rt. Hand, his Helmet on his Head, adorn'd with a great Plume of Feathers, White, Blue, and Red.	The Lord High Constable in his Robes and Coronet, and Collar of the Order, on Horseback, with the Constable's Staff.
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Four Pages richly apparelled, Attendants on the Champion.

The Passage to their Majesty's Table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald at Arms with a loud Voice, proclaims the Champion's Challenge at the lower End of the Hall, in the Words following:

IF any Person of what Degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay, Our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Son and next Heir to Our Sovereign Lord King

King GEORGE I. the last King deceased, to be Right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this Realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his Champion, who saith, that he lyeth, and is a false Traytor, being ready in Person to combat with him; and in this Quarrel will adventure his Life against him, on what Day soever he shall be appointed.

And then the Champion throws down his Gauntlet, which having lain some small Time, the Herald takes it up, and re-delivers it to the Champion.

Then they advance in the same Order to the Middle of the Hall, where the said Herald makes Proclamation as before: And lastly, to the Foot of the Steps, when the said Herald, and those who precede him, going to the Top of the Steps, makes Proclamation a third Time, at the End whereof the Champion casts down his Gauntlet; which, after some Time being taken up, and re-deliver'd to him by the Herald, he makes a low Obeisance to his Majesty: Whereupon the Cupbearer, assisted as before, brings to the King a gilt Bowl of Wine with a Cover, his Majesty drinks to the Champion, and sends him the said Bowl by the Cupbearer, accompany'd with his Assistants; which the Champion (having put on his Gauntlet) receives, and retiring a little, drinks thereof, and makes his humble Reverence to his Majesty; and being accompany'd as before, departs out of the Hall, taking the said Bowl and Cover with him as his Fee.

Immediately after which, the Officers of Arms descending from their Gallery, Garter, and the two Provincial Kings of Arms, with their Coronets on their Heads, followed by the Heralds and Pursuivants, come and stand at the lower End of the Hall, and making their Obeisance to his Majesty, proceed to the Middle of the Hall, where they make a second Obeisance; and being come to the Foot of the Steps, and there making a third Obeisance, they ascend the Steps; and at the Top thereof, Garter cries *Largeſs* thrice, and (having received his Majesty's *Largeſs*) proclaims the King's Style in Latin, as follows:

Sereniſſimi, Potentiſſimi, & Excellentiſſimi Monarchæ Georgii Secundi, Dei Gratiâ, Maghæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidelis Defenſoris.

Upon

Upon which all the Officers of Arms making their Obeifances, Garter the second Time proclaims his Majesty's Stile in French, as followeth:

Du Tres Haut, Tres Puissant, & Tres Excellent Monarque George Second, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de la Grande Bretagne, France, & Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy.

The Officers of Arms making another Reverence, Garter the third Time proclaims the King's Stile in English, as followeth:

Of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch GEORGE II. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

After which, they all make their Obeifance, and descending, go backwards to the Middle of the Hall, still keeping their Faces towards the King, and there crying *Largeſt* thrice, proclaim the King's Stile in Latin, French, and English, as before.

And laſtly coming to the lower End of the Hall in the ſame Order, they again cry *Largeſt*, and proclaim his Majesty's Stile in like Manner; and then repairing to their Table, ſit down to Dinner.

This done, the ſecond Courſe was carry'd up to their Majesties Table by the Gentlemen whoſe Office it properly is, with the ſame Solemnities as the former, &c. &c.

His Majesty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Col. Multon Lambard, and George Walters, Eſqs. who represented the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy. As alſo upon William Wynne, Eſq; Standard-Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and John Taylor, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of that Band.

The whole Solemnity was perform'd with the greateſt Splendor and Magnificence, and without any Diſorder; and what was moſt admir'd in the Hall were the Chandeliers, Branches, and Sconces, in which were near 2000 Wax Candles, which being lighted at once, yielded an exceeding fine Proſpect.

Their Majesties left the Hall before Eight a-Clock, and return'd to St. James's, and the Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other publick Demonstrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

We may here take Notice, that the *Court of Claims* appointed by his Majesty, sat several Times before the *Coronation-Day*, to regulate the several Pretensions of Persons to do Service at that Solemnity; but the Proceedings of that Court not having yet been made publick, we shall present our Readers with an Abstract of the Record of the Court of *Claims* at the Coronation of the late King *James II.* and his Queen; for as those *Claims* are founded on ancient Custom, they are the same at all Times, *mutatis mutandis.*

CLAIMS of several Persons to do Service at the
CORONATION.

THE Lord Great Chamberlain of England *claim'd* at the said Coronation, to carry the King his Shirt and Cloaths the Morning of the Coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King. To have forty Yards of Crimson Velvet for a Robe, also the King's Bed and Bedding, and Furniture of his Chamber where he lay the Night before, with his Wearing Apparel, and Night Gown: Also to serve the King with Water, before and after Dinner, and to have the Basons and Towels, and Cup of Assay. *Allow'd*, except the Cup of Assay. He receiv'd the forty Yards of Velvet, and the rest of the Fees were compounded for 200 *l.*

2. The Earl of *Derby* *counterclaim'd* the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain, with the Fees, &c. but was *not allow'd*.

3. The King's Champion *claim'd* his Office as Lord of *Scrivisby* Manor in *Lincolnshire*; to perform the said Office, and to have a Gold Cup and Cover, with the Horse on which he rides, the Saddle, Armour, and Furniture, and twenty Yards of Crimson Satten. *Allow'd*, except the said twenty Yards of Satten.

4. The said Office *counterclaim'd* by another Branch of the said Family, but *not allow'd*.

5. The Lord of the Manor of *Lyfton* in *Essex*, *claim'd* to make Wafers for the King and Queen, and serve them up to their Table, to have all the Instruments of Silver and other Metal, used about the same, with the Linnen, and certain Proportions of Ingredients, and other Necessaries and Liveries for himself and two Men.

———— *Allow'd*,

— *Allow'd*, and the Service, with his Consent, perform'd by the King's Officers, and the Fees compounded for 30 l.

6. The Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* claim'd to serve the King with Wine after Dinner, in a Gold Cup, and to have the same Cup and Cover for his Fee, and with twelve other Citizens, by them appointed, to assist the Chief Butler of *England* in the Butlership, and to have a Table on the Left Hand of the Hall. *Not allow'd* in the Reign of King *James*, because the Liberties of the City were then seized into the King's Hands; but yet they executed the Office *Ex Gratia*, and din'd in the Hall, and had a Gold Cup for their Fee.

7. The said Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London* claim'd to serve the Queen in like Manner; and were only *disallow'd* at that Time for the same Reason.

8. The Mayor and Burgesses of *Oxford*, by Charter, claim to serve in the Office of Butlership to the King with the Citizens of *London*, with all Fees thereunto belonging. — *Allow'd*, and to have three Maple Cups for their Fee; and also *Ex Gratia Regis*, a large gilt Bowl and Cover.

9. The Lord of the Manor of *Bardolf* in *Addington*, *Surrey*, claim'd to find a Man to make a Mels of Grouit in the King's Kitchen, and therefore praying, that the King's Master-Cook might perform that Service. — *Allow'd*, and the said Lord of the Manor brought it up to the King's Table.

10. The Lord of the Manor of *Ilmer* in *Bucks*, claim'd to be Marshal, Surveyor, and Conservator of his Majesty's Hawks in *England*, with divers Fees, and the Nomination of Under-Officers. — *Not allow'd*, because not respecting the Coronation, but left to take his Course at Law, if he thought fit.

11. The Lord of the Manor of *Little Welden*, who at that Time was also seised of the Bailiwicks of Keeper of the King's Buckhounds, claim'd to be Keeper and Master of the same, and to keep 24 Buckhounds, and 16 Harriers, and to have certain Fees and Liveries for himself and Servants. — *Disallow'd*, for the same Reason as the former, but left to take his Course at Law.

12. The Master of the King's Great Wardrobe, claim'd to receive from his Deputy a Pall of Cloth of Gold, and to carry it to the Altar for the King to offer, and that his Deputy should attend near Garter King

of Arms, in a Robe of Scarlet Cloth, with a Gold Crown embroider'd on the Left Sleeve. — *Not allow'd*, but left to take his Course at Law if he thought fit.

13. The Clerk of the Great Wardrobe *claim'd* to bring a rich Pall of Cloth of Gold to be held over the King's Head while he is anointed, as also the Armoil of Cloth of Tissue, and to attend near Garret King of Arms, in a Robe of Scarlet Cloth, with a Crown embroider'd on the Left Sleeve. — *Not allow'd*, but left to take his Course at Law, if he thought fit.

14. The Master of the Horse to the King, *claim'd* to attend at the Coronation as Serjeant of the Silver Scultery, and to have all the Silver Dishes and Plates serv'd on that Day to the King's Table, with the Fees there-to belonging, and to take Assay of the King's Meat at the Kitchen Dresser Bar. — *Not allow'd*, because not *claim'd* heretofore, but left to make Application to the King; who was pleas'd to allow the said Service and Fees, as the Duke of *Albemarle* enjoy'd them on the Coronation of King *Charles II.* by Virtue of the same Post.

15. The Lord of the Manor of *Nether Bilfington, Kent*, *claim'd* to present the King with three Maple-Cups, by himself or Deputy. — *Allow'd*.

16. The Lord of the Manor and Hundred of *Wyngred, Dorset*, *claim'd* to serve the King with Water for his Hands, and to have the Bason and Ewer for his Feet. — *Not allow'd*; but left to make his Application to the King, if he thought fit.

17. The Duke of *Norfolk*, as first Earl of *England*, *claim'd*, to redeem the Sword offer'd by the King at the Altar, and to carry it before his Majesty, in his Return to his Palace, and Reservation of other Rights and Dignities, with Fees, &c.

18. And also as Earl of *Surrey*, *claim'd* to carry the second Sword before the King, with all Priviledges and Dignities thereto belonging: Neither of which *allow'd*, the Claims not being made out, and the same being disallow'd at the last Coronation.

19. The Earl of *Exeter*,

20. Sir *George Blundel*,

21. *Thomas Snaggs*,

the Baron of *Bedford*, respectively *claim'd* to execute the Office of Almoner, and as the Fees of that Office, to have the Silver Alms-Bason, and the Distribution of all

} As listed
of several
Parts of

all the Silver therein, and of the Cloth spread for their Majesties to walk on; as also the fine Linnen Towel, a Tun of Wine, &c. — On Reference to the King's appoint which of them he pleased, the Earl was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *Salvo Jure* to the other two; but the Silver Dish, and the Cloth from the Throne in *Westminster-Hall* to the West Door of the Abbey Church, were only allow'd.

22. The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* claim'd to instruct the King in the Rites and Ceremonies used at the Coronation; to assist the Archbishop in Divine Service; to have the Custody of the Coronation Robes; to have Robes for the Dean and his three Chaplains, and for sixteen Ministers of the said Church; the Royal Habits put off in the Church, the several Oblations, Furniture of the Church, Canopy, Staves and Bells, and the Cloth on which their Majesties walk from the West Door of the Church to the Theatre, &c. — Allow'd, except the Custody of the *Regalia*; and the Fees referr'd to the King's Pleasure.

23. The Churchwardens of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, claim'd to have the Cloth (lying in their Parish) whereon the King goes in Procession, for the Use of the Poor.

24. The Vicar and Churchwardens of *St. Martin's in the Fields* claim'd a Share of the said Cloth, for their Poor. — Which Claims were only read, and not admitted.

25. The Earl Marshal of England, claim'd to appease the Debates that might arise in the King's House on this Day; to keep the Doors of the same, and of the Abbey, &c. and to dispose of the Places to the Nobles, &c. with all Fees belonging thereto. — Disallow'd, as unprecedented; and several of the Particulars being counterclaim'd by the Lord Great Chamberlain; but with a *Salvo Jure* to the said Earl Marshal.

26. The Lord of the Manor of *Ashle, Norfolk*, claim'd to perform the Office of the Napery, and to have all the Table Linnen, when taken away. — Not allow'd, because he had not his Evidence ready to make it out; but with a *Salvo Jure*.

27. The Earl of Derby, as seized in Fee of the Isle and Castle of *Pelham*, and Dominion of *Man*, claim'd to present the King with two Faulcons on this Day. — Which was allow'd, and the Faulcons presented accordingly.

28. The Earl of Kent *claim'd* to carry the Great Spurs before the King ; but not being made out, was not *allow'd*.

29. The same *counterclaim'd* by the Lord de Grey of Ilyn, and *allow'd*.

30. The same *counterclaim'd* by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey ; but *disallow'd* for want of Evidence, and because it was not admitted at the preceding Coronation.

31. The Barons of the Cinque Ports *claim'd* to carry the Canopy over the King, and to have the same, with the Staves and Bells for their Fees, and to dine in the Hall on the King's Right Hand. — *Allow'd*.

32. The Lord of the Manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, Norfolk, *claim'd* to be chief Larderer ; and to have for his Fees the Provisions remaining after Dinner in the Larder. Which Office and Fees, as also that of Caterer, were likewise

33. *Counterclaim'd* by the Lord of the Manor of Efton at the Mount, Essex ; and on Reference to the King, it appearing that other Manors were also severally held by the same Service, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *Salvo Jure* to the other.

34. The Lord of the Manor of Wirkfop, Nottingham, *claim'd* to find the King a Right Hand Glove, and to support the King's Right Arm while he holds the Scepter. — *Allow'd*.

35. Bishops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, *claim'd* to support the King in the Procession. — *Allow'd* ; the King having graciously consented thereto ; and the Bishops of London and Winchester being appointed to support the Queen.

36. The Lord of the Manor of Fyngryth, Essex, *claim'd* to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the Day, and to have the Queen's Bed and Furniture, the Basons, &c. belonging to the Office ; and to have a Clerk in the Exchequer to demand and receive the Queen's Gold, &c. — *Disallow'd*, because not made out ; but left to prosecute it at Law, if he thought fit.

37. The Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, *claim'd* (as chief Cup-bearer) to serve the King with the first Cup of Silver gilt at Dinner, and to have the Cup for his Fee. — *Allow'd*.

38. The Lord of the Manor of Heydon, Essex, *claim'd* to hold the Bason and Ewer to the King, by Virtue of one Moiety, and the Towel by Virtue of another
Moiety

Moiety of the said Manor, when the King washes before Dinner. ——— *Allow'd*, as to the Towel only.

39. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Keninghall Manor, Norfolk, *claim'd* to perform by Deputy the Office of chief Butler of England, and to have for his Fees the best Gold Cup and Cover, with all the Vessels and Wine remaining under the Bar, and all the Pots and Cups, except those of Gold or Silver, in the Wine-Cellar after Dinner. ——— *Allow'd*, with only the Fee of a Cup and Ewer.

To this Account we shall add, That two Days after the said King and Queen's Coronation, *The Court of Claims* sat again in the Painted Chamber, to consider of the Forms of the Judgment to be entred on the several Claims, and to take an Account how the several Offices were perform'd, and order'd the same to be drawn up by the Register of the said Court, and then adjourn'd to that Day Seven-night: After which Time being assembled again, and having (with the Assistance of the Officers of Arms) adjusted the Record of the Coronation, it was carry'd into the High Court of Chancery, and deliver'd in open Court to the Lord Keeper (there being no Chancellor) who deliver'd it over to the Master of the Rolls, that it might remain among the Records of the said Court.

The several Quantities of Plate deliver'd at the said Coronation, according to the above Claims, and which are the customary Quantities at other Coronations, are as follow:

1. To the Lord Almoner for the Day, according to *Claim 19*, 305 Ounces of gilt Plate, in two large gilt chased Basons.
2. The Gold Cup and Cover to the Lord Mayor of London [*Claim 6.*] was Twenty Ounces of pure Gold.
3. To the chief Cup-bearer [*Claim 37.*] a Cup and Cover, curiously enchased and gilt, of Thirty-two Ounces.
4. To the Mayor of Oxford [*Claim 8.*] a high gilt Bowl and Cover richly chased, of 110 Ounces, as a Gift from the King to that City, with his Majesty's Arms engraven on it.
5. To the Champion a high Bowl and Cover, finely chased and gilt, of Thirty-six Ounces. All which
Cups

Cups or Bowls were enchaſed with his Maſteſty's Cypher.

6. To the Duke of *Norfolk*, as chief Butler of *England* for the Day [*Claim 39.*] a Cup of pure Gold, of 32 Ounces.

7. To the Lord Great Chamberlain, as Chief Officer of the Ewry [*Claim 1.*] two large gilt chaſed Baſons, and one gilt chaſed Ewer.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* as his Fee, according to ancient Uſage, receives the Purple Velvet Chair, Cuſhion, and Footſtool whereon he ſits at the Coronation.

The Officers of the removing Wardrobe alſo uſually receive as their Fee, the Pall of Cloth of Gold held over the King at his Coronation.

And it has been cuſtomary for his Maſteſty on this Occaſion, to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Lord of *Addington Manor* [whoſe Services See *Claim 9.*] and on Two of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners; preſented to the King by their Captain for that Purpoſe.

Account of their Maſteſty's Entertainment at Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's Day.

AT a Court of Common Council held at *Guildhall* on Thursday the 6th of *October*, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, to invite their Maſteſties and the reſt of the Royal Family to Dinner on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; and the Lord Mayor with the two Sheriffs and the Recorder, were order'd to wait upon their Maſteſties accordingly, to know their Royal Pleaſure. It was alſo reſolved, That a Committee, conſiſting of four Aldermen, (*viz.* *Humphrey Parsons, Eſq;* *Richard Brocas, Eſq;* *John Barber, Eſq;* and *Sir John Williams*) and eight Commoners, ſhould wait upon his Maſteſty, and deſire his Leave to ſet up his Maſteſty's Statue in the *Royal Exchange*; and likewiſe his Maſteſty's Picture, together with that of the Queen, his Royal Conſort, in *Guildhall*: Accordingly, on Sunday the 8th of *October*, the Lord Mayor Elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder, waited on the King and Queen with the ſaid Invitation, which their Maſteſties were graciouſly pleaſed to accept; and the ſame Day, the Committee appointed by the Common Council to deſire Leave to ſet up his Maſteſty's Eſſay on the *Royal Exchange*, and alſo for drawing and ſetting
up

up their Majesties Pictures in *Guildhall*, presented the said Request to their Majesties at *St. James's*, which were graciously comply'd with. The next Day, the Court of Common Council met again, and both the Lord Mayor Elect and the Committee having severally made their Reports, a Committee was appointed and order'd to take Care of the Entertainment to be provided for their Majesties on the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day, consisting of eight Aldermen, viz. Sir George Merittus, *Beccas*, *Parsons*, *Child*, *Barber*, *Lowet*, Sir John Williams, and *Altop*. And fifteen Commoners, viz. Col. Robinson, Dep. *Snart*, *Everet*, *Colt*, *Farrington*, and *Brewis*; *Messieurs Evans*, *Preslon*, *Monk*, *Bridgen*, *Fotherby*, *Burch*, *Thomas*, *Tims*, *Potts*, and *Tate*. On Friday the 13th, the Sheriffs waited on the Princess Royal, and her two Sisters, the Princesses *Amalia* and *Carolina*, and on his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, to invite them also to the said Feast; which their Royal Highnesses were pleas'd to accept.

On Monday the 30th of *October*, Sir Edward Bether, Knt. Lord Mayor Elect, accompany'd by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went to the *Waterside*, from whence they proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the several Companies in their respective Barges to *Westminster*; and having walked round the *Hall*, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the *Exchequer Bar*, where Mr. Serjeant *Roby* (in the Room of the Recorder) made a Speech on the Occasion, and was answer'd by the Lord Chief Baron Sir *Thomas Pengelly*; after which the Lord Mayor took the Oaths appointed, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the peeper Courts, return'd by Water to *Black Friars*, and from thence to *Guildhall*, with the usual Solemnity.

The King, Queen and Royal Family having receiv'd an humble Invitation from the City to dine at *Guildhall*, their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Carolina*, came into *Chancery*, about Three in the Afternoon, attended by the Great Officers of the Court, and numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, the Streets being lin'd from *Temple-Bar* by the Militia of *London*, and the Balconies adorn'd with Tapestry. Their Majesties and the Princesses saw the Procession from a Gallery near *Arch Church*. Then their Majesties and the Princesses being conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*, the Lord Mayor

Mayor, at the Entrance kneeled, and presented the Sword to the King, who was pleased to return it to his Lordship; and he carry'd it before his Majesty, up to the Council Chamber; where Mr. Baron *Thompson* made the Compliments of the City in the following Speech:

May it please your Majesty,
THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, beg Leave to offer their most humble Acknowledgments for this great Honour to the City by the Presence of your Majesty, your Royal Consort, the Princess Royal, and her Royal Highness.

Their Joy is inexpressible to behold their Sovereign condescending to accept their good Will and Affections, and, in the most engaging Manner vouchsafing here to receive their Homage and Duty.

This Day will ever be remember'd by them with the highest Satisfaction. — This happy Day, which gave Birth to their Most Gracious King, who is pleased thus to honour them, and who protects them in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges. — A Prince who takes Pleasure in promoting their Happiness; and who thinks it gives the truest Lustre to his Crown, to preserve the Religion, the Laws and Liberties of his People.

Fortunate is their present Condition, and delightful is their Prospect, while they have in View your Majesty, their Most Gracious and justly admired Queen, and the Illustrious Branches of your Royal Family.

Permit, Sir, these your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, to take this Opportunity of assuring your Majesty of their unalterable Attachment to your Royal Person, and of the warmest Zeal for the Support of your Government.

The best, — the only Security of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and of every Thing which is dear and valuable to *Englishmen*: — Gratitude and Interest make these the unanimous Sentiments of this your Majesty's most loyal and most dutiful City of *London*.

From the Council-Chamber their Majesties and the Princesses went to the *Hustings* (the Sword being carry'd before his Majesty by the Lord Mayor) where their Majesties and the Princesses din'd, and the Ladies of the

the Bedchamber had the Honour to dine at the same Table with them. Tables were likewise provided for the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, Privy Counsellors, the Judges, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction. The whole Entertainment was very magnificent. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, being seated at their Tables, and Silence being commanded, the Common Crier proclaimed aloud that his Majesty drank to the Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London and the Trade thereof, and that his Majesty drank confirming the same. Then Silence being again commanded, the Common Crier proclaim'd that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drank Health, long Life, and a prosperous happy Reign to our Sovereign Lord King George: Silence being again commanded, the Common Crier proclaim'd that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drank to the Health, long Life, and Happiness of our Most Gracious Queen Caroline, and the Royal Family.

After Dinner their Majesties had the Goodness and Condescension to return to the Council-Chamber, with the Princesses, and to be present at a Ball in the Long Gallery and Rooms adjacent, 'till Eleven a-Clock at Night. His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order a Thousand Pounds to be paid into the Hands of the Sheriffs for the Relief and Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debt. Their Majesties and the Princesses return'd to St. James's, with the same State they came. The Streets were again lin'd by the Trained Bands, the Houses all the Way were illuminated, and the People made loud Acclamations of Joy.

In the last Register (Page 226) we gave the Substance of a very remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, by Mr. Shippen, against the Proposal for increasing the Civil List Revenue; which Speech has since been published at large; and is as follows:

Speech of William Shippen, Esq; spoken in the House of Commons, on the 3d of July, 1727, against the Proposal for encreasing the Civil List Revenue.

I Agree with the Honourable Person who spoke first, That on his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, there ought to be no other Contention amongst us, than who should most contribute to his Service, than who should express their Duty and Loyalty in the most respectful and the most extensive Manner. But then I hope he will agree with me, that this is to be done with some Regard to those we represent: That this is to be done, consistent with the Trust reposed in us, consistent with that Frugality which this House is bound to use, whenever the Crown is pleased to call upon it, to exercise its great Power of giving Money.

Now, notwithstanding what has been urged, I think, we shall so far depart from this Rule of Frugality, as we exceed the Revenue granted to his late Majesty, whether that Exceeding shall amount yearly to 93,000*l.* as computed at the highest by the Honourable Person, or to above 130,000*l.* as I have seen it more truly computed by another. For I remember very well, that the yearly Sum of 700,000*l.* [tho' now thought too little] was not obtain'd for his late Majesty, without a long and solemn Debate; and it was allow'd by every one that contend'd for it, to be an ample Royal Revenue. Nor was it ask'd inconsiderately, and on a sudden; it was ask'd on mature Deliberation, after the Queen's Civil List Branches were found deficient; it was ask'd, after many Computations had been made of every Charge requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and to maintain the present Royal Family: It was ask'd, after duly weighing, what Provision would be sufficient to answer all the ordinary and extraordinary Occasions of the Civil Government; what would be sufficient to answer all proper Augmentations of Salaries, all reasonable and charitable Pensions, all secret Services at Home and abroad, necessary to carry on a just and wise Administration: It was ask'd by the Honourable Person himself, and others, who were entering into great Employments, who were going to taste of the Royal Bounty, and, who therefore could not possibly be suspected to have any Design of cramping

cramping his Majesty by a too contracted and narrow Revenue.

Nor does the late Alteration in the Royal Family call for any Increase of Expence. For if the Establishment for the Queen should be enlarged, whose distinguished Character, and many Princely Virtues (taken Notice of in your Address) entitle her to all Degrees of Grandeur, which any former Queen-Consort ever enjoy'd; I say, if her Establishment should be enlarg'd, I presume, the Establishment for Prince *Frederick*, will be much inferior to that settled on his present Majesty when Prince of *Wales*. Besides, our ardent Wishes for his Majesty's constant Residence in these Kingdoms, and his Royal Intentions of making us a great and happy People, give us Hopes, that many personal, many particular Expences in the late Reign, especially those for frequent Journeys to *Hanover*, will be discontinued, and entirely cease.

Nor is it any Objection to the Reasoning of that Time, when the 700,000*l.* were granted to the late King, or to the Computations then made, that this Sum is said to have been found by the *Experience of past Times*, to be answerable to the Necessities of the Civil Government.

For this *Experience* could not be found in the Queen's Reign, because her Civil List Branches seldom amounted to 600,000*l.* commonly to about 550,000*l.* and sometimes to a very little above 500,000*l.* as appears by Accounts formerly laid before this House; and I will not suppose those Accounts which were brought from the Treasury to be otherwise than true, in Regard to my *Honourab^{le} Friend* — I ask Pardon — I should have said, *the Honourable Person*, for there is no Friendship betwixt us. But he must give me Leave to observe, That when he asserts her Civil List Branches amounted to above 700,000*l.* yearly, he can only mean the gross, and not the neat Produce, which is a very uncandid and fallacious Way of arguing.

Tho' her Revenues were so low, yet she called upon her Parliament but once in a Reign of above thirteen Years, to pay the Debts contracted in her Civil Government; and it is a Justice due to the Memory of that excellent Princess, to remind Gentlemen of the unparalleled Instances of her Piety and Generosity, which occasion'd those Debts. She gave the First Fruits and Tenth, arising now [as the *Honourable Person* says] to Nineteen Thousand Pounds a Year, for the Augmentation of the

Maintenance of the poor Clergy. She gave 4000*l.* a Year out of the Post-Office to the Duke of Marlborough: She suffer'd 700*l.* a Week to be likewise charged on the Post-Office, for the publick Service, and by that Concession lost a vast Sum; the additional Duty then producing only 8000*l.* a Year. She gave several hundred thousand Pounds for building the Castle of *Blenheim*: She allow'd Prince Charles of Denmark 4000*l.* a Year: She sustained great Losses by the Tin Contract: She supported the poor *Palatines*. These, with many other Royal Bounties * (which escape my present Remembrance) were the Reasons that brought her under a Necessity of asking for 500,000*l.* But she was so sensible of the Inconvenience, and so determin'd never to apply to her Parliament again in the like Manner, that she order'd a considerable Reduction to be made of her Civil Government Expences. I have seen a Scheme of this Reduction, as it was actually settled a little before her Death, and intended to commence the *Lady-Day* following. 'Twould be tedious to go through all the particular Articles of it, and I will only name three or four. The Cofferer's Office Payments were reduc'd from 85,000*l.* to 75,000*l.* The Allowances for Foreign Ministers, from 75,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* Pensions and Bounties from 87,490 odd Pounds, to 60,000*l.* Secret Services from 27,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* a Sum surprisingly small, when compar'd with the late Disbursements on that Head. In short, the whole yearly Expences were design'd to be reduc'd to 419,941*l.* and that would have been done without eclipsing the Glory of the Crown; which some Gentlemen so roundly affirm, cannot now be maintain'd under almost a double Appointment.

From hence it appears plainly that this Argument of *The Experience of past Times*, can have no Reference to the Queen's Reign. It must therefore be apply'd [tho' put in the Plural Number] to the late Administration only; and I confess, if the same Management was to be continu'd, if the same Ministers were to be again employ'd, a Million a Year would not be sufficient to carry on the exorbitant Expences, so often, and so justly complain'd of in this House. For it is notorious, it is fresh in all our Memories, that besides the yearly 700,000*l.* there have been many occasional Taxes, many

excessive

* She gave 100,000*l.* to the Uses of the War.

excessive Sums rais'd, and they have been all sunk in that bottomless Gulf of Secret Service. First, the memorable 170,000 l. was rais'd (in Defiance of the ancient Parliamentary Method) to secure us from the Apprehensions of a Swedish Invasion. Then the two *Insane Offices* were created in as irregular a Manner, by a Bill brought into this House (at the latter End of a Session, and after the Committee of Supply had been closed) by the the *Honourable Person*, on his Return into Power; and those *Bubbles* paid near 300,000 l. for their Charters. Then a new Scene of Affairs opening in Sweden, chang'd our Enmity into an Alliance; there was a Subsidy of 70,000 l. implicitly granted to make good some secret Bargain, and Engagement with that Crown. At the same Time near 24,000 l. were given for burning two Merchant Ships arriv'd from infested Places; but tho' the Goods, as well as the Ships, were paid for by this House, that they might (without Injury to the Owners) be destroy'd for the publick Safety, yet most of them were privately convey'd into the Counties adjacent to the Port where the Ships lay, and sold there. Then soon after a Sum of 500,000 l. was demand'd and granted for the Payment of the Civil List Debts; On which Occasion his late Majesty declared in his Message, that *He was resolv'd to cause a Retrenchment to be made of his Expences for the future.* But notwithstanding that Resolution, in less than four Years (the Necessities of the Government having render'd the promised Retrenchment impracticable) there was a new Demand, and a new Grant of 300,000 l. more, to discharge new Incumbrances. I might mention too the Spanish Ships which were taken in the famous *Mediterranean* Sea-fight, and (as we have Reason to believe) sold for a considerable Sum of Money. Nor is it possible to forget the 110,000 l. which we could only be told, the last Session [in a general unexplain'd Article] were *surely* dispos'd of, for the publick Utility, for the Conservation of the Peace of Europe, and for the Security of the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain.

After all these and other extraordinary Supplies [I am inform'd] there yet remains a Debt in the Civil Government of above 600,000 l. If so, surely there must have been a most egregious Neglect of Duty, to say no worse, there must have been a strange Spirit of Extravagance somewhere, or such immense Sums could

never have been so soon, so insensibly squander'd away. And it is amazing, this Extravagance should happen under the Conduct of Persons pretending to surpass all their Predecessors in the Knowledge and Care of the Publick Revenue: But we are not to wonder that the World has been free in its Censures, since none of these Sums have been accounted for, since they have been employ'd in Services not fit to be own'd. None but those who were in the Secret, and who had the Disposal of them, can refute the Reflections that are made without Doors, not only on the Ministry, but even on both Houses of Parliament.

I must say no more. But I heartily wish, that Time (the great Discoverer of hidden Truths and concealed Iniquities) may produce a List of all such (if any such there were) who have been perverted from their publick Duty by private Pensions; who have been *The hired Slaves, and the corrupt Instruments of a profuse and vain-glorious Administration*. If there have been none such, then the whole Weight, then the whole Guilt of the late Mismanagement lies on the Ministers themselves.

But it seems to be Matter of Universal Joy to the Nation, that the Case is like to be alter'd. We hope we are arrived at a Day of better Œconomy, we hope such Practices will be so far from being imitated, that they will be detested and abhorr'd. Nor can any one entertain the least Doubt of this, when he considers, a Prince is ascending the Throne, who will choose a knowing, faithful, and frugal Ministry, who will not permit his Domestick or Foreign Affairs to be negotiated by Bribery and Corruption, for want of Sufficiency and Skill in Politicks: Whose Wisdom will enable him and whose Goodness will incline him, not only to inspect the Management of his Civil List Branches, but in Justice to his Parliaments, and in Compassion to his People, to direct and require a due and exact Disposition of all the other publick Funds, according to their respective Appropriations.

Now, in Consequence of this most just Notion of his Majesty's Frugality (which amongst other his innumerable Virtues, endears him so much to his Subjects) I hope I may, without Offence, propose the Addition of some Words to your Question, that may restrain it to 700,000*l.* and in this I as much consult the Service of his Majesty, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as those who are for granting the Funds without any Restriction.

Restriction. For (in my humble Opinion) the Voting a greater Sum than was settled on his late Majesty, is only voting an Indemnity, is voting at least in Favour of Ministers whose Conduct [as I have already hinted] if laid before you, and duly examin'd, would perhaps rather deserve your Censure than Approbation.

Besides, the Surplus of these Branches is appropriated to the *Sinking Fund*; and, that, I thought had been a facted *Depositum*, reserved for the gradual Discharge of the *National Debt*. I thought it would have been look'd upon as a Sort of Sacrilege, to have diverted the least Part of it [on any Pretence whatsoever] from its original Uses; and it is as surprizing to me, that the *Honourable Person* should be for destroying his own Darling Project; that he should be for pulling down the boasted Monument of his Glory; as it may be to others, that I am for supporting any Scheme of his, which might have transmitted his Name with Advantage to Posterity.

If his Majesty was rightly appriz'd of these Circumstances, he would doubtless rather be content with a clear annual Revenue of 700,000 *l.* than suffer his first Demand of Money, [by any precipitate Proof of our Zeal] to carry the least Appearance of being burthensome to his People, who have long labour'd under the Pressure of grievous and exorbitant Taxes; for he has been graciously pleas'd to signify from the Throne his fix'd Resolution,

‘ By all possible Means to merit their Love and Affection, which he shall always look upon as the best Support and Security of his Crown.

I will detain you, Sir, no longer, but desire you would conclude your *Question* with these Words,

*In like Manner as they were granted and continu'd to his late Majesty, which make up the clear yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.**

An Exact LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal: As also of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Firſt Parliament of King GEORGE II. Summon'd to meet at Weſtminſter on the 28th Day of November, 1727, being the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain.

An Exact LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

Note, Thoſe mark'd with this Aſterisk * are under Age; and thoſe mark'd thus † are the *Septem Scotch Bishops*.

Princes of the Blood, and Great Officers of State.

- * **H**IS Royal Highneſs Frederick-Louis, Duke of Edinburgh, &c.
- * HIS Royal Highneſs William-Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland, &c.
- HIS Royal Highneſs Ernest-Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany.
- Peter King, Lord-King, Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain.
- William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord-Preſident of the Council.
- Thomas Trayer, Lord-Treſurer of the Chamber, *in ſubſtitution* Seal.
- Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of his Maſteſty's Houſhold.
- Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.

D U K E S 31.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.

Charles

Charles Fitzroy, *Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.*
 Charles Lenos, *Duke of Richmond and Lenox.*
 * Henry Somerset, *Duke of Beaufort.*
 Charles Beauclair, *Duke of St. Albans.*
 Charles Powlet, *Duke of Bolton.*
 Peregrine Osborne, *Duke of Leeds.*
 * Wriothesly Ruffel, *Duke of Bedford.*
 * Edmund Sheffield, *Duke of Buckinghamshire and Nor-*
manby.
 John Manners, *Duke of Rutland.*
 John Mountague, *Duke of Mountague.*
 † James Graham, *Duke of Montrose.*
 Charles Douglas, *Duke of Dover and Queensbury.*
 Henry de Grey, *Duke of Kent.*
 James Hamilton, *Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.*
 Peregrine Bertie, *Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.*
 * Evelyn Pierpont, *Duke of Kingston.*
 Thomas-Holles Pelham, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 * William Bentinck, *Duke of Portland.*
 Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton.*
 William Mountague, *Duke of Manchester.*
 James Bridges, *Duke of Chandos.*
 John Campbel, *Duke of Greenwich and Argyle.*
 Scroop Egerton, *Duke of Bridgewater.*

M A R Q U E S S E S 2.

William Herbert, *Marquess of Powis,*
 † John Hay, *Marquess of Tweeddale,*

E A R L S 84.

George Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury,*
 James Stanley, *Earl of Derby.*
 Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*
 Thomas Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.*
 Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln.*
 Edward Howard, *Earl of Suffolk.*
 James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*
 Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*
 John Sidney, *Earl of Leicester.*
 James Compton, *Earl of Northampton.*
 Edward Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland.*
 William Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh.*
 Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmoreland.*
 Henry-Bowes Howard, *Earl of Berkshire.*

John Savage, *Earl Rivers*.

Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth*.

Harry Grey, *Earl of Stamford*.

John Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea*.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.

Thomas Tutton, *Earl of Thanet*.

Robert Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.

Nicholas Leake, *Earl of Scarisdale*.

Edward Mountague, *Earl of Sandwich*.

Henry Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon and Rochester*.

William Capel, *Earl of Essex*.

George Brudenell, *Earl of Cardigan*.

Arthur Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey*.

Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle*.

Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury*.

Richard Boyle, *Earl of Burlington*.

* Anthony Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftsbury*.

George Henry Lee, *Earl of Litchfield*.

John Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.

William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth*.

James Berkeley, *Earl of Berkeley*.

Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*.

Mountague Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon*.

* Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough*.

* Robert D'Aren, *Earl of Holderness*.

* Ocher-Windsor Hickman, *Earl of Plymouth*.

William Stafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford*.

Richard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough*.

George Booth, *Earl of Warrington*.

Henry Newport, *Earl of Bradford*.

Frederick Zulestein de Nassau, *Earl of Rochford*.

William-Anne Van Kevel, *Earl of Albemarle*.

William Coventry, *Earl of Coventry*.

* William Villiers, *Earl of Jersey*.

Henry D'Auverquerque, *Earl of Grantham*.

John Poulet, *Earl Poulet of Hinton St. George*.

Francis Godolphin, *Earl Godolphin*.

George Cholmondeley, *Earl of Cholmondeley*.

† John Sutherland, *Earl of Sutherland*.

† John Leslie, *Earl of Rothes*.

† David Areskine, *Earl of Buchan*.

† Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Haddingtown*.

† Hugh Campbel, *Earl of Lowden*.

† James Ogilvy, *Earl of Finlater*.

† Charles Hamilton, *Earl of Selkirk*.

† John

- † John Murray, *Earl of Dunmore.*
- † George Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney.*
- † Alexander Hume, *Earl of Marchmont.*
- † John Dalrimple, *Earl of Stair.*
- † Charles Hope, *Earl of Hopton.*
- † Henry Scot, *Earl of Deloraine.*
- † Archibald Campbell, *Earl of Ila.*
- Edward Harley, *Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.*
- Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Strafford.*
- Washington Shirley, *Earl Ferrers.*
- William Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth.*
- Henry Paget, *Earl of Uxbridge.*
- * Lewis Watson, *Earl of Rockingham.*
- Charles Bennet, *Earl of Tankerville.*
- Heneage Finch, *Earl of Aylesford.*
- John Harvey, *Earl of Bristol.*
- George Mountague, *Earl of Hallifax.*
- Talbot Yelverton, *Earl of Suffex.*
- * William Cowper, *Earl Cowper.*
- * Philip Stanhope, *Earl Stanhope.*
- Thomas Coningsby, *Earl Coningsby.*
- Bennet Sherrard, *Earl of Harborough.*
- Thomas Parker, *Earl of Macclesfield.*
- Thomas Farnier, *Earl of Pomfret alias Pontefract.*
- * David Graham, *Earl Graham of Belford.*
- * Robert Ker, *Earl Ker of Wakefield.*

VISCOUNTS 15.

- Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford.*
- Anthony Brown, *Viscount Montague.*
- Lawrence Fienes, *Viscount Say and Sele.*
- Thomas Bellaflays, *Viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle.*
- Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend of Raynham.*
- * Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth.*
- William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton of Gretton.*
- Henry Lowther, *Viscount Lonsdale.*
- Henry Obrian, *Viscount Tadcaster.*
- Henry St. John, *Viscount St. John of Battersea.*
- Richard Temple, *Viscount Cobham.*
- Hugh Boscawen, *Viscount Falmouth.*
- John Wallop, *Viscount Lymington.*
- * Simon Harcourt, *Viscount Harcourt.*
- George Byng, *Viscount Torrington.*

B A R O N S 63.

William Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny*.
 James Touchet, *Lord Audley of Heleigh*.
 Algernoon Seymour, *Baron Piercy of Alnewick, and*
Baron Lucy of Egremont, Fitz-payne, Poinings,
Brian, Latimer.
 John West, *Lord De la War*.
 Charles Mildmay, *Lord Fitzwalter*.
 Hugh Fortescue, *Lord Clinton*.
 Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward of Birmingham*.
 Thomas Stourton, *Lord Stourton of Stourton*.
 George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Brook*.
 * Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham*.
 Francis Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham*.
 William North, *Lord North of Kirtling, Modo, and*
Catledge, and Lord Troy of Rollaston.
 William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord Hunsdon*.
 John St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletsho*.
 * Robert Petre, *Lord Petre of Writtle*.
 Philip Gerrard, *Lord Gerrard of Gerrards Bromley*.
 Henry Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour*.
 * Edward Blythe, *Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold*.
 Charles Dormer, *Lord Dormer of Wenge*.
 * Henry Roper, *Lord Tenham of Tenham*.
 * William Greville, *Lord Brook of Beauchamp's Court*.
 * Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace of Hurley*.
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard of Estaines parva*.
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce of Whariton*.
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh of Stonely*.
 William Byron, *Lord Byron of Rochedale*.
 Marquess Langdale, *Lord Langdale of Helme*.
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berkeley of Stratton*.
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis of Eye*.
 Charles Townshend, *Lord Townshend of Lynn-Regis*.
 John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice*.
 William Craven, *Lord Craven of Hamsted-Marshal*.
 Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*.
 Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, *Lord Osborne of Kiveton*.
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret of Hawns*.
 William Stawel, *Lord Stawel of Somerton*.
 Francis North, *Lord Guildford*.
 James Waldgrave, *Lord Waldgrave of Chewton*.
 Edward Griffin, *Lord Griffin*.
 John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham of Ashburnham*.
 Charles

Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston.*
 Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*
 Maurice Thompson, *Lord Haverſham of Haverſham.*
 Gilbert Vane, *Lord Barnard of Barnard's Caſtle.*
 John-Leveſon Gower, *Lord Gower of Sittenham.*
 Francis-Seymour Conway, *Lord Conway of Ragley.*
 Charles Boyle, *Lord Boyle of Maſſon.*
 George Hay, *Lord Hay of Pedwardin.*
 Thomas Windfor, *Lord Mountjoy of the Iſle of Wight.*
 * Thomas Manſel, *Lord Manſel of Margam.*
 Thomas Willoughby, *Lord Middleton of Middleton.*
 George Granville, *Lord Lanſdown of Biddiford.*
 Samuel Maſham, *Lord Maſham of Oates.*
 Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley of Kiddermiſter.*
 Allen Bathurſt, *Lord Bathurſt of Battleſden.*
 Robert Benſon, *Lord Bingley.*
 Thomas Onſlow, *Lord Onſlow of Onſlow and Weſt-Clandon.*
 Charles Cadogan, *Lord Cadogan of Reading.*
 * Robert Maſſham, *Lord Romney.*
 Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Lord Duce de Moreton.*
 Robert Walpole, *Lord Walpole of Walpole.*

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS. 26.

Dr. William Wake, *Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.*
 Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, *Lord Archbiſhop of York.*
 Dr. Edmund Giſſon, *Lord Biſhop of London.*
 Dr. William Talbot, *L. B. of Durham.*
 Dr. Richard Willis, *L. B. of Wincheſter.*
 Dr. John Hough, *L. B. of Worceſter.*
 Dr. John Wynn, *L. B. of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Potter, *L. B. of Oxford.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *L. B. of Sarum.*
 Dr. Edward Chandler, *L. B. of Coventry and Lichfield.*
 Dr. Samuel Bradford, *L. B. of Rocheſter.*
 Dr. White Kennet, *L. B. of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Thomas Green, *L. B. of Ely.*
 Dr. Richard Reynolds, *L. B. of Lincoln.*
 Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, *L. B. of Glouceſter.*
 Dr. John Waugh, *L. B. of Carlisle.*
 Dr. William Baker, *L. B. of Norwich.*
 Dr. Henry Egerton, *L. B. of Hereford.*
 Dr. Richard Smallbroke, *L. B. of St. David's.*
 Dr. Edward Waddington, *L. B. of Chicheſter.*
 Dr. William

Dr. William Bradshaw, *L. B. of Bristol*,
 Dr. Stephen Weston, *L. B. of Exeter*.
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 John-Thurloe Brace, *Esq*;

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Right Hon. Lord Vere-Beauclair.

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 Richard Thompson, *Esq*;

Borough of Wallingford.

George Lewen, *Esq*;
 William Hicks, *Esq*;

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Borough of Abigdon.

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Thomas Grosvenor, Esq;

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Phillp Hawkins, *Esq;*
Humphrey Morrice, *Esq;*

Borough of Eastflow

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Charles Longueville, *Esq;*

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Borough of Tregony.

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Thomas Smith, *Esq;*

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Samuel Molyneux, Esq;

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Joseph Danvers, Esq;

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Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart.

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Sir William Strickland, Bart.
John Hungerford, Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

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William Aislabe, Esq;

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George Gregory, Esq;

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Port of Hyeth.

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William-Gwynn Vaughan, *Esq;*
S^c

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Town of Caernarvon.

Thomas Wynne, *Esq;*

Denbigh 2.

Watkin-Williams Wynne, *Esq;*

Town of Denbigh.

Robert Myddleton, *Esq;*

Flint 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn, *Bart.*

Town

Town of Flint.

George Wynne, *Esq;*
Salisbury Lloyd, *Esq;*

} D. R.

Glamorgan 2.

Sir Charles Kemis, Bart.

Town of Cardiffe.

Hon. Buffy Mansell, Esq;

Merioneth 1.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq;*

Montgomery 2.

Hon. Price Devereux, Esq;

Town of Montgomery.

Robert Williams, *Esq;*

Pembroke 3.

John Campbell, *Esq;*

Town of Pembroke.

William Owen, *Esq;*

Town of Haverford-West.

Erasmus Philipps, *Esq;*

Radnor 2.

Sir Humphrey Howarth, Kt.

Town of New-Radnor.

Thomas Lewis, *Esq;*

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of **Aberdeen**.
Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.

Shire of **Air**.
Hon. Col. James Campbel.

Shire of **Argyle**.
Sir James Campbel, Bart.

Shire of **Banff**.
William Duff, Esq;

Shire of **Berwick**.
George Bailie, Esq;

Shire of **Bute and Cathness**.
Patrick Dunbar, Esq;

Shires of **Pairn and Comartie**.
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Shire of **Dumbarton**.
John Campbel, Esq;

Shire of **Dumfries**.
Charles Ereskine, Esq;

Shire of **Edinburgh**.
Robert Dundas, Esq;

Shire of **Elgin**.
Alexander Brodie, Esq;

Shire of **Fife**.
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.

Shire of **Foxfar**.
James Scot, jun. Esq;

Shire of **Hadington**.
John Cockborn, Esq;

Shire of **Inverness.**
James Grant, *Esq;*

Shire of **Invercardin.**
James Scott, *Esq;*

Shires of **Kingrofs** and **Clacmanan.**

Stewarty of **Kirkenbrihte.**
Patrick Heron, *Esq;*

Shire of **Lanerk.**
Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Shire of **Lindithgoh.**
Alexander Hamilton, *Esq;*

Shire of **Dunaw and Ferland.**
Hon. George Dowglass, *Esq;*

Shire of **Douglas.**
Hon. John Dowglass, *Esq;*

Shire of **Perth.**
John Drummond, *Esq;*

Shire of **Wentrem.**
Sir John Shaw, *Barr.*

Shire of **Ross.**
Hon. Charles Ross, *Esq;*

Shire of **Roxburgh.**
William Douglas, *jun. Esq;*

Shire of **Setth.**
John Pringle, *Esq;*

Shire of **Stirling.**
Hen. Cunningham, *jun. Esq;*

Shire of **Sutherland.**
Right Hon. William Sutherland, *Lord Strathnaver.*

Shire

Shire of Wigton.
Hon. William Dalrymple, Esq;

City of Edinburgh.
John Campbell, Esq;

Burghs of Kirkwall, Weck, Dornock, Dingwall, Taine.
Robert Monro, Esq;

Burghs of Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, Fortrefs.
Duncan Forbes, Esq;

Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverurie, Kintore.
William Stuart, Esq;

Burghs of Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montros, Aberbrothick, Birchen,
John Middleton, Esq;

Burghs of Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrew's.
John Drummond, Esq;

Burghs of Craill, Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem.
Philip Anstruther, Esq;

Burghs of Dysart, Kirkcaldie, Kinghorne, Burntisland.
Hon. James Sinclair, Esq;

Burghs of Innerkithen, Dumfermline, Queensferry, Culrofs, Stirling.
Henry Cunningham, jun. Esq;

Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton.
John Blackwood, Esq;
Daniel Campbell, Esq; } D. R.

Burghs of Haddington, Dumbart, North-Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.
Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.

Burghs of Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk.
John Murray, Esq;

Burghs

*Burghs of Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben,
Kirkenbright.*

Archibald Douglas, *Esq;*

*Burghs of Wigtown, New Galloway, Stranraer,
Whitehern.*

Hon. William Dalrymple, *Esq;*

*Burghs of Air, Irwin, Rothefay, Campletoun, Inverary.
William Stuart, Esq;*

Lords Spiritual and Temporal ——— 223.

Commons ——— 558.



*A List of the Sheriffs appointed by His Majesty
in Council for the Year 1728.*

Berks,	Richard Head of Hamstead-Norris, <i>Esq;</i>
Bedford,	William Coleman of Cranfield, <i>Esq;</i>
Bucks,	John Sheppard of Stucley, <i>Esq;</i>
Cumberland,	Edward Hassel of Dale Maile, <i>Esq;</i>
Chester,	Peter Brooke of Mere, <i>Esq;</i>
Cantab'g & Hunt'	Roger Thompson, <i>Esq;</i>
Cornwall,	Postponed.
Devon,	Colston Fellows, <i>Esq;</i>
Dorset,	Richard Percy of Busses, <i>Esq;</i>
Derby,	Richard Harper, <i>Esq;</i>
Eber'	Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe-Park, <i>Esq;</i>
Essex,	William Ashurst, <i>Esq;</i>
Gloucester,	Robert Cocks of Dumbleton, <i>Esq;</i>
Hertford,	Benedict Ithell, <i>Esq;</i>
Hereford,	Postponed.
Kent,	Robert Weller of Tunbridge, <i>Esq;</i>
Lancaster,	Joseph Yates, <i>Esq;</i>
Leicester,	George More of Appleby, <i>Esq;</i>
Lincoln,	Phillips Glover, <i>Esq;</i>
Monmouth,	David Miles of Landervale, <i>Esq;</i>
Northumb'	John Fenwick of Bywell, <i>Esq;</i>
Northampton,	Sir John Dryden, <i>Bart.</i>
Norfolk,	John Bedingfield of Caistor, <i>Esq;</i> Nottingham,

Nottingham,	Anthony Eyre, <i>Esq</i> ;
Oxon,	Richard Wickham, <i>Esq</i> ;
Rutland,	Edward Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;
Salop,	Sir Whitmore Aston, <i>Bart</i> .
Somerſet,	Richard Chabneys, <i>Esq</i> ;
Stafford,	Postponed.
Suffolk,	Sir John Playters, <i>Bart</i> .
Southampton,	Powlet St. John of Farley, <i>Esq</i> ;
Surrey,	John Wall, <i>Esq</i> ;
Suffex,	Thomas Shadwell, <i>Esq</i> ;
Warwick,	Postponed.
Worceſter,	John Baker of Hartlebury, <i>Esq</i> ;
Wilts,	Walter Hungerford, <i>Esq</i> ;

South-Wales.

Brecon,	Watſon Powell of Tilleglaſt, <i>Esq</i> ;
Carmarthen,	Thomas Lloyd of Derwith, <i>Esq</i> ;
Cardigan,	John Jones of Tuglin, <i>Esq</i> ;
Glamorgan,	James Thomas of Llanbradoch, <i>Esq</i> ;
Pembroke,	William Phillips of Hill, <i>Esq</i> ;
Radnor,	Edward Shipman of Beguildy, <i>Esq</i> ;

North-Wales.

Angleſea,	Robert Morris of Gethinog, <i>Esq</i> ;
Carnarvon,	William Wynne of Plasyn Llanvair, <i>Esq</i> ;
Denbigh,	William Wynne of Rhos, <i>Esq</i> ;
Flint,	Maurice Wynne of Glas-yn-ycoed, <i>Esq</i> ;
Merioneth,	John Nanney of Maſtyrbandu, <i>Esq</i> ;
Montgomery,	Richard Pryce of Frowallan, <i>Esq</i> ;

F I N I S

T H E
Chronological Diary
For the Year 1727.

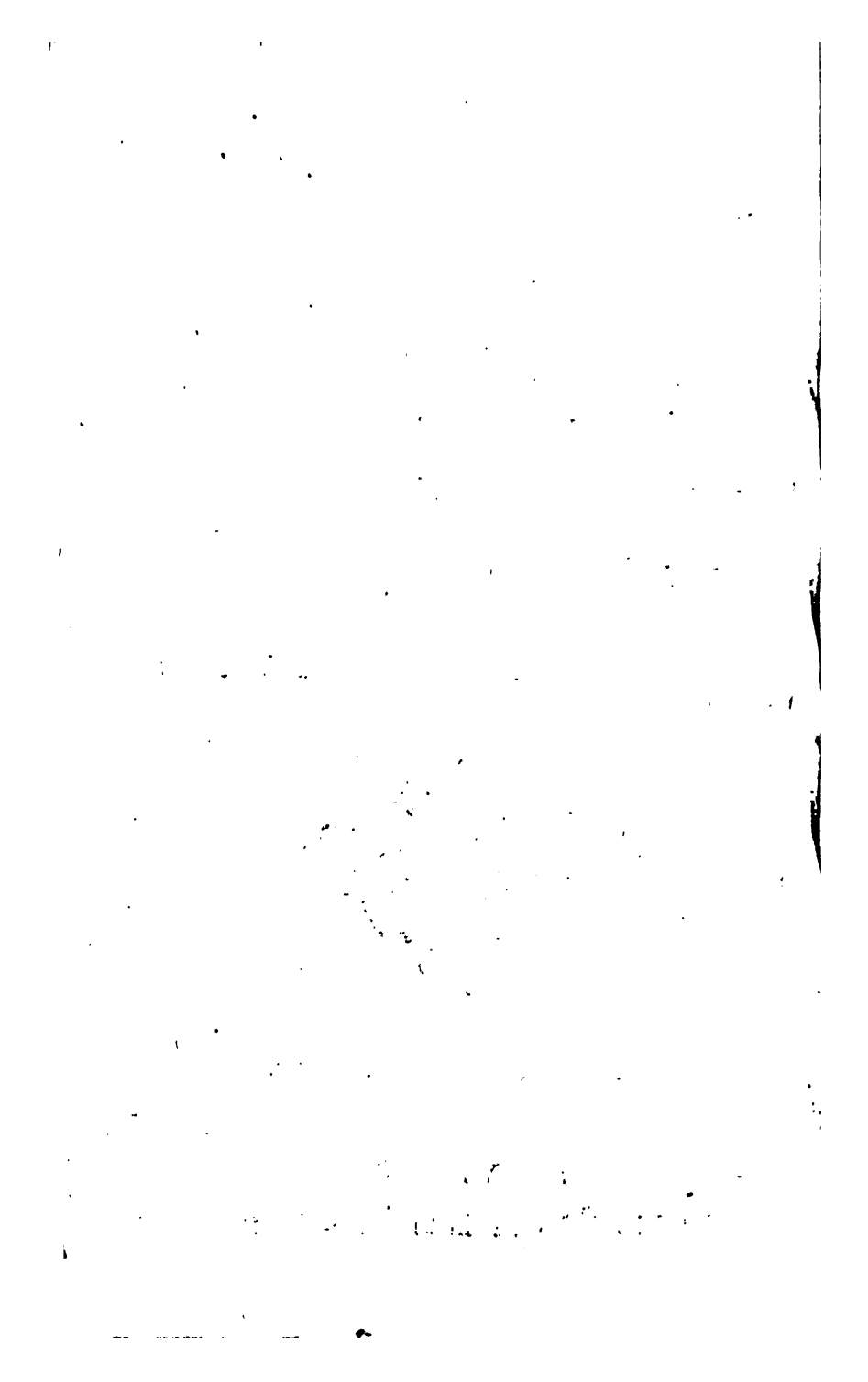
CONTAINING

**The most remarkable Transactions,
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, viz. Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.**



L O N D O N,

Printed by R. NUTT in the *Old Bailey*, 1727.



THE Chronological Diary, &c.

Omitted in the preceding Diary, towards the End of
the Year 1726.

NOVEMBER, 1726.

Nov. 2. DY'D in the Castle of Ahlen, in the Electorate of Brunswick-Lunenburg, where she had lived many Years in an involuntary Retirement, the Princess Sophia-Dorothy, only Child of George-William, Duke of Brunswick-Zell, by Eleonora Desfines, Daughter of Alexander, Baron of Olbrence in France: She was born in 1666, and marry'd in 1682 to George-Lewis, then Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and now King of Great Britain, by whom she had issue two Children, viz. George-Augustus, born the 30th of October 1683, now Prince of Wales; and Dorothy-Sophia, born the 16th of March 1687, and marry'd in 1706 to Frederick-William, the present King of Prussia.

— John Doucet, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Town and Garrison of Annapolis-Royal in Nova Scotia, dy'd there suddenly, in the 42d Year of his Age.

27. Dy'd at Portsmouth in New-England, Samuel Penhallow, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council in that Province, and Treasurer thereof.

28. Dy'd at Eisenach in Thuringia, the Dutchess Magdalen-Sybilla, Spouse of John-William, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach.

DECEMBER, 1726.

Dec. 16. Dy'd Mrs. Bacon, Wife of Thomas Bacon of Catley, in the County of Cambridge, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. Rowe, Relict of Anthony Rowe, Esq;

— John Finch, Esq; third Son of the Earl of Nottingham, appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince, in the Room of Sir Lawrence Carter, Knt. made one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Dec. 16. Dy'd *William Cotefworth*, Esq; of in the County of *Northumberland*. He was formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*.

18. N.S. Dy'd at *Bareith*, of an Apoplexy, the Prince *George-William*, Margrave of *Bareith*, in the 49th Year of his Age, being born the 16th of *November* 1678. He was marry'd in 1699 to *Elizabeth-Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederick-William*, Elector of *Branderbourg*, and Widow of *Frederick-Casimir*, Duke of *Courland*, by whom he left issue only the Princess *Christina-Sophia-Willielma*, Spouse of the Hereditary Prince of *Denmark*.

19. Dy'd Miss *Lucy Townshend*, youngest Daughter of *Charles* Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

— *George Castairs*, Esq; appointed Solicitor of his Majesty's Customs in *Scotland*, in the Room of *Ayres*, Esq; deceas'd.

22. Dy'd Mrs. *Maccartney*, Daughter of Lieutenant-General *Maccartney*.

23. Dy'd *Thomas Sergeant*, Esq; Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*.

— Dy'd at *Rome*, Cardinal *Joseph Sacripante*, Cardinal-Priest, first by the Title of *St. Mary Transpontina*, then by that of *Praxeda*, and last of all by that of *St. Laurence in Lucina*, aged 84 Years, 9 Months, and 16 Days, being born at *Narni* in the Pope's Dominions the 9th of *March* 1642. He was made a Cardinal by Pope *Innocent XII.* the 2d of *December* 1695. He was Chief of the Order of Cardinal-Priests, Protector of the *Roman Catholics* of *Scotland*, Prefect of the Congregation *de propaganda Fide*, and by his Death there became a second Vacancy in the Sacred College.

26. Dy'd the Lady *Dalrymple*, Relict of Sir *David Dalrymple*.

27. The Lady *Betty Heathcote*, Wife of *William Heathcote* of *Dunstable* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Daughter.

30. Dy'd the Lady *Pulaston*, Relict of Sir *Roger Pulaston*, Bart.

31. Mr. *Johnson*, Chaplain to the Princess of *Wales*, made a Prebendary of *Durham*, in the Room of *Dr. Lup-ton*, deceas'd.

— Mrs. *Pulteney*, Wife of *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd in *Ireland*, in a very advanc'd Age, *Dr. William Palliser*, Archbishop of *Cashil*, and Primate of *Munster*.

Alterations

Alterations made by his Majesty in Council, in the List of the Sheriffs for the Year 1727, printed at the End of the last Diary.

<i>Stafford,</i>	<i>Forcke Hussey, Esq;</i>
<i>Glamorgan,</i>	<i>Martin Button of Duffin, Esq;</i>
<i>Flint,</i>	<i>William Wynne of Bryngny, Esq;</i>

J A N U A R Y, 1727.

January 1. Dy'd Richard Piggot, Esq; Yeoman of the Stirrup to the Prince of Wales.

— Dy'd John Craven, Esq; Uncle of William Lord Craven.

2. Dy'd the Lady Essex Roberts, Sister of Charles-Badville Roberts, Earl of Radnor.

— Charles Cole of in the County of Southampton, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Mary Radcliffe of Hitchin in Hertfordshire.

— Dy'd Richard Clifton of Wotton in the County of Surrey, Esq; Filazer of London and Middlesex.

3. Dy'd Andrew St. John, Esq; youngest Son of the Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

— Mr. John Downes made a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the Cession of Dr. James Stillingfleet.

— Dy'd the Lord Hay, Great Uncle of John Hay, Marquess and Earl of Tweedale.

5. Sir William Juxon of in the County of Gloucester, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Marriot, Daughter of Marriot of Senning in the County of Berks, Esq;

— Dr. Cobden, Rector of Aston in Middlesex, installed in the Prebend of Cardigan Minor, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

6. Robert Eyre, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Robert Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; appointed Filazer of London and Middlesex, in the Room of Richard Clifton, Esq; deceas'd.

— John Salt, Esq; Purveyor of the Stables to the Prince of Wales, made Yeoman of the Stirrup to his Royal Highness, in the Room of Richard Piggot, Esq; deceas'd.

8. Dy'd Edward Honeywood, Esq;

About this Time came Advice, that the Captains *William Haddock* and *Field*, dy'd on board their Ships the *Nuttingham* and the *Superbe*, belonging to Admiral *Hofier's* Squadron, before *Porto-Bello*.

January 10. Dy'd Mrs. *Catesby*, Relict of *Thomas Catesby* of *Weston* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; in the 88th Year of her Age.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Pendergoff*, Sister of Sir *Thomas Pendergoff*, Bart.

— Dy'd the Lady *Adams*, Relict of

— Dy'd the Lady *Fleming*, Relict of

11. Dy'd the Lady *Freeman*.

— Mr. *William Pennington* appointed Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Thomas Sergeant*, decess'd.

— *Henry Parsons*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Leffwithiel* in *Cornwal*, made one of the Commissioners for Visitualling his Majesty's Navy.

— Dy'd *John Highlord* of *Hatrow on the Hill* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

12. The Countess of *Sunderland*, Relict of *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, and Wife of Sir *Robert Sutton* of *Boughton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knight of the *Bath*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

13. Dy'd *Thomas Madon*, Esq; his Majesty's Historiographer, and Author of the *Formulare Anglicanum*, *The History of the Exchequer*, and *Firma Burgi*.

14. Dy'd at *Paris*, *Philip de Vendome*, Great Cross of the Order of St. *John of Jerusalem*, Lieutenant-General of the French King's Armies, and formerly Grand Prior of *France*, aged 71 Years, 5 Months, and one Day, being born the 13th of *August* 1655. He was Son of *Lewis* Duke of *Vendome* and of *Mercœur*, who was made a Cardinal after the Death of *Laura Mancini* his Wife; and Grandson of *Cesar* Duke of *Vendome*, Natural and Legitimated Son of *Henry IV.* King of *France*.

18. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baili*, where the following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Robert Haynes* for Murder; *John Morley* alias *Morgan*, and *Thomas Morris*, for robbing their Masters; *Mary Smith* alias *Randal* for Shoplifting; and *Sarah Williams* for Felony. *Mary Smith* alias *Randal* pleaded her Belly; and a Jury of Matrons being impannell'd, they found her Pregnant. Two were sentenc'd to be whipp'd, and twenty six order'd for Transportation.

Jan. 18.

Jan. 18. Dy'd the Lady Millwright Hotham, Relict of Sir Cha. Hotham of Scarborough in the County of York, Bart.

19. Dy'd the Lady Temple, Relict of Sir Richard Temple of Stow in the County of Bucks, Bart. and Mother of Richard Temple, Viscount and Baron of Cobham.

— Mr. Serjeant *Chester* appointed his Majesty's Primer Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir Thomas Pengelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

— Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the Room of John Hart, Esq;

21. William Bethel of York, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Cope, Daughter of Sir John Cope of Bramfall in the County of Southampton, Bart.

22. Dy'd the Lady Ludlam, Wife of Sir George Ludlam, Chamberlain of London.

— Dy'd the only Son of William Pulteney, Esq;

23. George Harrison, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Town of Hertford, in the Room of his Brother Edward Harrison of Balls in Hertfordshire, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Post-Master-General.

— Mr. Herring, chosen Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of Dr. Lupton, decess'd.

25. Dy'd Capt. Hanway, a Sea-Officer, who some Days before was accidentally shot into the Body at a Tavern near St. Sepulchre's Church.

— Rowland Hill of Hawkston in the County of Salop, Esq; created a Baronet of this Kingdom.

— John Finch, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

— The Lord Viscount Fitz-Williams of the Kingdom of Ireland, elected a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Fowey in Cornwall, in the Room of Nicholas Vincent of Trevelan in that County, Esq; decess'd.

— John La Roche, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Bodrya in the County of Cornwall, in the Room of Richard West, Esq; decess'd.

26. Dy'd Richard Cary, Esq; aged near 80 Years, formerly a West India Merchant, and several Years one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

— Dy'd Sir Charles Castleton, Bart. Rector of Gillingham in the County of Norfolk, and was succeeded in the Honour by his Son Robert Castleton, Esq;

Jan. 26.

Jan. 26. *Joseph Taylor* of *Bridewell*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Edmund Miller*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, who, after his Election was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

28. Dy'd the Lady *Harriot Clinton*, youngest Daughter of *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

— Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the *Bath*, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Lewwithiel* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Henry Parsons*, Esq; who, after his Election, had accepted of the Office of one of the Commissioners for Viſtualling his Majesty's Navy.

— *Paul*, LL.D. appointed his Majesty's Advocate, in the Room of Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knt. who resign'd.

30. *Compton*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Tamworth* in the County of *Stafford*, in the Room of *Richard Swinſen* of *Swinſen* in the same County, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Thomas-Boothby Scrimshire*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Leiceſter* in the County of *Leiceſter*, in the Room of Sir *Lawrence Carter*, Knt. made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

— Dy'd *Tully*, D. D. Dean of *Carlisle*.

— *Henry Parsons*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Viſtualling his Majesty's Navy, chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in *Essex*, in the Room of *John Comyns*, Esq; made one of the Juſtices of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— Brigadier-General *Hunter*, formerly Governor of *New England*, appointed Governor of *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Henry Bentinck*, Duke of *Portland*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Aſton Baldwin* of *Aquile* in the County of *Stafford*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*.

— Dy'd Dr. *Clagett*, Archdeacon of *Sudbury* in the County of *Suffolk*.

— Sir *William Willis* of *Bart.* chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Charles Cadogan*, Esq; who by the Death of his Brother *William* Earl of *Cadogan*, became a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Reading* and *Ockley*.

Jan. 31. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, waited in a Body on his Majesty at St. James's, with a very dutiful and loyal Address; to which his Majesty return'd a most gracious Answer; and they had all of them the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: And

His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Billers*, *Edward Bellamy*, and *John Thompson*, Esqrs. Aldermen; and on *William Ogburn*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs.

— Dy'd *James Vernon*, Esq; in the 83d Year of his Age. He had been Secretary of State to King *William* the five last Years of that Prince's Reign.

— *John Effington* of *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; chosen Governor of the Company of Copper-Miners in *England*: And

George Moor of *Lambeth* in the said County, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the same Company.

F E B R U A R Y.

Feb. 1. The King's most Excellent Majesty elected Governor, *Sir John Eyles*, Bart. Lord Mayor of *London*, Sub-Governor, and *John Rudge*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea Company*, for the present Year.

— *Edward Tucker*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Weymouth* in the County of *Dorset*, in the Room of *Thomas Pearse*, Esq; who, after his Election, accepted of the Place of one of the Commissioners for Visitualling the Navy.

— *Richard How*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the City of *Gloucester*, in the Room of *John Snell*, Esq; deceas'd.

3. Dy'd *Lionel Talmarsh*, Earl of *Dysart*, in the 78th Year of his Age, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson, of the same Name.

— The following Gentlemen chosen Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, for the Year 1727, viz. *Thomas Ayles*, *Henry Ashton*, Esqrs. *Sir Edward Beecher*, Knt, and Alderman, *William Brooke*, *William Bowles*, *Peter Burrell*, *Henry Cartwright*, *Edmund Halsey*, *John Hanbury*, *William Heath*, Esqrs. *Sir Richard Hopkins*, Knt. and Alderman, *Samuel Jones*, *Benjamin Lethleullier*, *Richard Lewen*, *Nathaniel Micklethwait*, *Matthew Raper*, *John Raworth*, *Gabriel Roberts*, *Thomas Saville*, *Thomas Skinner*, *John Girard de Tillieu*, Esqrs. *Robert Wood*, LL.D.

Richard Howard, John Jacob, jun. Michael Impey, Esqrs. Sir John Locke, Knt. Sheriff, Edmund Rudge, Theophilus Salway, Thomas Strobe, Esqrs. and Sir John Thompson, Knt. and Alderman. The eight last Gentlemen were not in the former Direction, but elected in the Place of Henry-Samuel Eyre, Esq; Sir John Fryer, Bart. deceas'd, Matthew Lent, John Merrill, Robert Michell, Robert Newton (deceas'd) Samuel Pitt, and Robert Walker (deceas'd) Esqrs.

Feb. 3. Thomas Farrington, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Whitchurch in the County of Southampton, in the Room of Thomas Vernon, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Nichols, Esq; of Mill-Hill near Henden in Middlesex, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County.*

— *Buffy Mansel, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Town of Cardiffe in Glamorganshire, in the Room of Edward Stradling, Esq; deceas'd.*

— Dy'd *Mrs. Elizabeth Stanhope, eldest Daughter of Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.*

— *Mr. George Newland, Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford, chosen Professor of Modern Philosophy there.*

— *Cholmley Turner, Esq; elected Knight of the Shire for the County of York, in the Room of Sir John Kay, Bart. deceas'd.*

— *George Pitt, jun. Esq; of Sherston in the County of Dorset, elected Knight of the Shire for that County, in the Room of Thomas Strangerways, Esq; deceas'd.*

— *Richard Sutton of Scofton in the County of Nottingham, Esq; Brigadier-General, appointed his Majesty's Envoy to the Court of Prussia in the Room of Colonel Dubourgay.*

6. The Dutchess, Wife of John Campbell, Duke of Argyll, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— *Stephen Byffe, Esq; made Superintendent of his Majesty's Founderies, in the Room of George Harrison, Esq;*

— Dy'd at *Leiden in Holland, Boothe, Esq; Brother of George Boothe, Earl of Warrington.*

7. Dy'd in Child-bed, the Lady Hobart, Wife of Sir John Hobart of Blickling in the County of Norfolk, Bart. and Knight of the Bath.

— *Edward Barker of Hatton-Garden, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Killigrew, Daughter of*

Feb. 8.

Feb. 8. Mr. Waite elected Lecturer of the Middle Temple, in the Room of Dr. Lupton, deceased.

— William Finch, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy to the States-General, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Cocker-moath in Cumberland, in the Room of Sir Thomas Pengelly, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

9. Dr. William Nicholson, Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Cashil, and made Primate of Munster in that Kingdom, in the Room of Dr. William Palliser, deceased.

11. Samuel Boroughs of Grays-Inn, Esq; made one of the Masters of the High-Court of Chancery, in the Room of Godfrey, Esq;

— Dr. Naylor, Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, made a Prebendary of Winchester, in the Room of Dr. Woodroffe, deceased.

13. William Miller and Robert Haynes executed at Tyburn. See Dec. 14. and Jan. 18.

— The Dutchess, Wife of John Manners, Duke of Rutland, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

14. Dy'd the Lady Whitaker, Relict of Sir Edward Whitaker, Knt.

— The Countess of Dalkeith, Wife of James Scot Earl of Dalkeith, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Dr. William Nicholson, Archbishop of Cashil in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Primate of Munster in that Kingdom.

15. John Finch, Esq; Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, re-elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Higham-Ferrers in the County of Northampton.

— Dy'd Sir William Gage of Hengrave-Hall in the County of Suffolk, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson, Thomas Gage, Esq;

— Dy'd at Parma, Ferdinand Farnese Duke of Parma, in the 49th Year of his Age, being born the 19th of May, 1678. He was succeeded in his Dutchy by his Brother Don Antonio Farnese.

— Dy'd the Lady Anne Holles, Daughter of Gilbert Holles Earl of Clare, Sister of the late Duke, and Great Aunt of the present Duke of Newcastle.

16. Dy'd Richard Taylor of Wysbych in the Isle of Ely, Esq;

Feb. 16. Dy'd Mrs. *Strangeways*, Relict of *Thomas Strangeways of Malbury Sampford* in the County of *Dorset*, Esq;

17. *Robert Yard* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; made one of the Masters in Chancery, in the Room of *Conway*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Richard Greenville* of *Wooton-Underwood* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*.

— Dy'd at *Edinburgh*, *Francis Semple*, Lord *Semple*.

— Dy'd *George Forrester*, Lord *Forrester*, Colonel of the fourth Troop of Life Guards.

18. Dy'd the Lady *Gayer*, Relict of and Wife of *Archibald Hutcheson* of the City of *Westminster*, Esq;

— *Edward Brownell*, D.D. made Master of the Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, in *Bernard-Castle*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, in the Room of Dr.

Tully, Dean of *Carlisle*, deceas'd.

20. Dy'd Sir *John Clark* of in the County of *Oxon*, Bart.

22. The Convocation farther prorogu'd to the 14th of *March* next.

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Nathaniel Hodges*, Esq; Colonel of the Second Regiment of the *Tower-Hamlets*.

— *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Albans*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Berks*.

25. The Sessions ended at the *Old-Baily*, where three Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Fox* for private Stealing, *James Welch* for picking a Pocket, and *Thomas Wheeler* for Robbery. Five were sentenc'd to be whipp'd, four were burnt in the Hand, and forty five order'd for Transportation.

27. Dy'd *Henry Waldegrave*, Esq; Brother of *James Lord Waldegrave*.

28. *Fane*, Esq; chose Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*, in the Room of *Richard Greenville*, Esq; deceas'd.

M A R C H.

March 2. Dy'd the Lady *Glenorchy*, Daughter of *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, and Wife of *John Lord Viscount Glenorchy*, eldest Son of *John Campbell*, Earl of *Broadnibin*.

March 4.

March 4. Dy'd Mrs. *Hoare*, Wife of *Henry Hoare*, Esq; and only Child of *Samuel Masham*, Lord *Masham*.

5. Dy'd *Mildmay*, Esq; only Son of *Benjamin Mildmay*, Esq; (Brother of *Charles Mildmay*, Lord *Fitz-Walter*) by his Wife the Countess, Relict of *Robert D'Arcy* Earl of *Holderness*.

— *Jonathan Planman*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

— *William Hewett*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

9. Dy'd Sir *William Monson* of *Bromburn* in the County of *Hertford*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Nephew, Sir *John Monson* of *Northorp* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knight of the *Bath*.

10. Dy'd *John Lightfoot*, Esq; one of the Judges of the Sheriff of *London's* Court.

— Between 70 and 80 Convicts taken out of *Newgate*, and put on Board for the Plantations in *America*.

11. The Lady *Falconberg*, Wife of *Thomas Bellafosse*, Lord Viscount *Falconberg*, brought to Bed of a Son.

13. Dy'd *John Sharp* of *Grafton-Park* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; Son of Dr. *Sharp*, formerly Archbishop of *York*.

16. Sir *John Shelley* of *Michelgrove* in the County of *Sussex*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Margaret Pelham*, Sister of *Thomas-Holles Pelham*, Duke of *Newcastle*.

— Dy'd the Lord *Frederick Howard*, Great Uncle of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*.

— Dy'd *Charles Beaumont*, D. D.

17. The Electress of *Bavaria* brought to Bed of a Prince, who was baptized by the Name of *Maximilian-Joseph-Leopold-Ferdinand-Maria-Anthony-Philip-Neri-Francis-Xaviere-Francis-de-Paolo-John-Neopomuxzeme-Alexander-Ignatius-Henry-Adam*.

18. Dy'd Sir *Nicholas Carew* of *Beddington* in the County of *Surry*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the said County.

— *Bromley* of *Horseheath-Hall* in the County of *Cambridge*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Wyndham*, Daughter of

— Dy'd *Thomas Clinton*, Esq; youngest Son of *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

19. Dy'd *Ralph Erke*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Piercy Erke*, Bart.

March 20. Dy'd at the Age of 85 Years, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Kt. Master of His Majesty's Mint at the Tower, and President of the Royal Society.

21. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Philip Hall*, Esq; High-Sheriff of the County of *Essex*.

22. *Thomas Wheeler* and *John Fox*, executed at *Tyburn*. See Feb. 25.

23. Dy'd in Childbed, Mrs. *Prat*, Wife of *John Prat*, Esq; Son of Sir *John Prat*, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench : She was the youngest Daughter of *Robert Tracey*, Esq; late one of the Justices of the said Court.

25. *John Conduit* of *Cranbury-Lodge* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Whitchurch* in that County, appointed Master-Worker of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, in the Room of Sir *Isaac Newton*, decess'd.

27. Dy'd Mr. *Trimmel*, Brother of Dr. *Cha. Trimmel*, late Bishop of *Winchester*, and Apothecary to his Majesty's Household.

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Rooke* of in the County of *York*, Esq;

28. Dy'd the Lady *Castleton*, Relict of Sir *John Castleton* of in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. at the Age of near 100 Years.

— *James Ogilvy*, Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafeld*, appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of *Scotland*.

29. The Lady *Kingfale*, Wife of *Gerald de Sourcy*, Lord *Kingfale*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd *William Frazer* of *Frazerdale*, Esq; Brother of *Alexander Frazer*, Lord *Frazer* of *Sutton*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Whitworth*, a Clergyman, Brother of *Charles Lord Whitworth*.

31. Dy'd at *Edinburgh*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of *Forgie*, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

A P R I L.

April 1. Dy'd *James Welwood*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, *London*.

2. Dy'd Sir *John Eccles* of *Dublin*, Kt. Alderman of that City.

April 3.

April 3. Dy'd at Vienna, in the 26th Year of his Age, the Prince John-Frederick of Modena, 2d Son of the present Duke of that Name.

5. Dy'd O Brian, Esq; Son of William O Brian, Earl of Inchequin.

— Dy'd Edward Rice of Newton in Carmarthenshire, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady Charlotte Orby, Reli^d of Sir Thomas Orby of Bart. aged 75 Years; and some Months before her Death, she marry'd Manby, Esq; Son of Sir Thomas Manby.

6. Dy'd the Lady Henley of Glanvill's Wooten in the County of Dorset, Reli^d of Sir Robert Henley of the Grange in the County of Southampton.

7. Dy'd Robert Jenkin, D. D. Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Margaret Professor in that University.

8. The Lady Eastlemain, Wife of Richard Child, Lord Viscount Eastlemain, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, John Marquis of Carmarvon, eldest Son of James Bridges, Duke of Chandos. He marry'd the Lady Catharine Talmaff, Daughter of Lionel Earl of Dyfart; and by her left Issue one Daughter, and his Lady big with Child.

10. Sir Thomas Legard of Canten in the County of York, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Digby, Sister of

Digby of Mansfield-Woodhouse in the County of Nottingham, Esq;

12. Thomas Scawen, Esq; elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Surrey, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Barrow, Bart. deceas'd.

— Dy'd the Lady L'Estrange, Reli^d of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange of in the County of Norfolk, Bart. She was Daughter of Sir John Woodhouse of Kintbury in the said County, Bart.

13. John Newcome, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, elected Margaret Professor in that University, in the Room of Dr. Robert Jukin; deceas'd.

14. Dy'd William Haysham of Greenwich in the County of Kent, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lanesaffer.

15. Dy'd George Compton, Earl of Northampton, Baron Compton of Compton. He marry'd to his first Wife, Jane, Daughter of Sir Tho. Knight, and by her (who dy'd in 1721) he had Issue three Sons and six Daughters: James

Lord Compton, his eldest Son, who was call'd up by Writ to the House of Peers in 1711, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. Some Months before his Death he marry'd for his second Wife the Lady Thorold, Relict of Sir George Thorold, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1719.

April 15. The Sessions ended in the Old Baily, when the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Joseph Atkinson*, *Benjamin Perry*, *Ernest Swisselman*, and *Arthur Hawkins*; all of them for several Felonies and Burglaries. Thirty-two Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation.

— The Dutches of *Ancafter*, Relict of *Peregrine Berzie*, Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*, and Wife of *James Douglas*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— The Lady *Lyn*, Wife of *Charles Townshend*, Lord *Lyn*, brought to Bed of a Son.

17. Dy'd *Philip Burton*, Esq; Filazer of the Counties of *Northampton*, *Salop*, *Suffolk*, and *Rutland*; and also of the City of *Litchfield*.

— *Thomas Lord Onslow*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*.

19. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Stephens*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Surrey*.

— *Kingsmill Eyre*, Esq; appointed Filacer of the Counties of *Northampton*, *Salop*, *Suffolk*, and *Rutland*, and also of the City of *Litchfield*, in the Room of *Philip Burton*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Vane*, Esq; 2d Son of *Gilbert Vane*, Lord *Bernard*, appointed a Page of Honour to the Princess of *Wales*, in the Room of *Philip Meadows*, Esq; made a Cornet of Dragoons.

20. Dy'd *Hardesty*, Esq; Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd the Lady Dowager *Irvine*, Relict of *Edward Ingram*, Lord Viscount *Irvine*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

21. The Countess, Wife of *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Sir *Charles Turner* of *Wareham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. created a Baronet of Great Britain.

— Dr. *Lambert*, elected Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge* in the Room of Dr. *Robert Jenkin*, deceas'd.

22. Dy'd *John Peers*, Esq; Son of Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. Alderman of *London*.

April 28.

April 22. Dy'd John Sharp, Esq; Receiver-General for the County of Essex.

— Theophilus Dillingham of in the County
of Bedford, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Fetzyp lace,
Daughter of

23. Dy'd at Paris, Lewis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conty, Prince of the Blood of France, Knight of the Orders of the Most Christian King, Governor of the Upper and Lower Poitou, aged 31 Years, 5 Months, and 24 Days, being born the 1st of November, 1695. He was Son of Francis-Lewis de Bourbon, Prince of Conty, who dy'd the 10th of February, 1709, and of Mary-Theresa de Bourbon-Conde. He marry'd on the 28th of June, 1713, Louisa-Elizabeth de Bourbon-Conde, Daughter of the late Duke of Bourbon, by whom he left two Princes; Lewis de Bourbon, Count de la Marche, who was born the 1st of August, 1717, and succeeded him in the Principality; the Count d'Alais, born the 25th of March, 1723; and one Princess, born the 9th of July, 1726.

25. William Stanhope, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Steyning in Sussex, in the Place of the Marquess of Caernarvon, deceas'd.

— Christopher Tower, jun. Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lancaster, in the Room of William Heysham, Esq; deceas'd.

26. John-Dickson Hamman of Woodhill in the County of Cork in Ireland, created a Baronet of that Kingdom.

28. Dy'd William Dawsonne of Hackney in the County of Middlesex, Esq;

— James Cunningham, Esq; appointed Deputy-Governor of Inverness in Scotland.

30. Dy'd William Peck of Sawford-Hall in the County of Essex, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. Maynard, Widow of Thomas Maynard, Esq; Uncle of Henry Maynard, Lord Maynard.

M A Y.

May 2. Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy-Seal, and Clerk of the Requests, in the Room of Richard Gosling, Esq; who resign'd.

— George Cholmondeley, Esq; (commonly call'd Viscount Malpas) Member of Parliament for the Borough of Eastlow in Cornwall, appointed Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes, in the Room of William Earl Cadogan, deceas'd.

May 4.

May 4. Dy'd the Marquess of Monthermer, only Son of John Mountague. Duke of Mountague.

— Dy'd the Prince Frederick-Christian, second Son of the King of Denmark, at the Age of one Year, wanting 16 Days, being born the 20th of May 1726.

5. Cocherus, Esq; appointed Lord Lion, King of Arms in Scotland.

6. Henry Ingram, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Horsham in Sussex, appointed Commissary of the Stores and Provisions at Gibraltar.

— Sir Thomas Littleton of Hagley-Hall in the County of Worcester, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for that County, appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, in the Room of Sir John Jennings, Kt. who resign'd on Account of his Deafness.

— Dy'd at Petersburg, the Czarina Catharine Alekxowna, Empress of all Russia, &c. aged 38 Years, and near four Months, being born the 27th of January, 1689. In 1711, Peter Alekxowitch, Czar of Muscovy, declar'd his Marriage with that Princess, and at his Death, which happen'd the 8th of February, 1725, left her the Sovereignty of all his Dominions. By him she left Issue two Princesses, the eldest of whom, Anne Petrowna, now 19 Years of Age, is marry'd to Charles-Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and the youngest, Elizabeth-Petrowna, is 13 Years of Age. The Prince Peter Alekxowitch, born the 22d of October, 1715, succeeded the Czarina in all her Dominions; he is Grandson of the late Czar, and Son of Prince Alexis Petrowitch, who dy'd the 26th of June, 1718, and of the Princess Charlotte-Christina-Sophia of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, who dy'd in Childbed at Petersburg, the 1st of November, 1715. She was one of the Daughters of Lewis-Rudolph, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and of Christina-Louisa of Oettingen.

8. Dy'd D'Oiley Mitchel, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

9. Dy'd Isaac Men, Esq; Sword-Bearer of the City of London.

— Dy'd Edward Egerton of Harleston in the County of Stafford, Esq; Son of Sir John Egerton of Wrimhill in that County, Bart.

— Dy'd the Lady Parker, Relict of Sir George Parker of Ratten in the County of Sussex, Bart. She was Daughter

Daughter of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield in the County of Stafford, Bart.

May 10. Dy'd Charles Hilton of the Middle-Temple, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Henry Compton, Esq; Son of George Compton, Earl of Northampton, appointed his Majesty's Consul-General in the Dominions of Portugal, and also his Majesty's Consul-General and Agent in the Islands of Madras, in the Room of Thomas Burnet, Esq;

11. Dy'd Edward Mayo, D.D. Chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and Rector of St. Michael's in Grooked Lane.

12. Dy'd at the Age of about six Years, Campbell, Esq; only Son of the Lord Glenorchy, Son and Heir apparent of John Campbell, Earl of Broadalbin.

13. Thomas Carburnel, jun. Esq; appointed Sword-Bearer of the City of London, in the Room of Isaac Man, Esq; deceas'd.

14. Dy'd Mrs. Arabella Moreton, eldest Daughter of Matthew Duce Moreton, Lord Duce de Moreton.

— Stephen Martin Lake, Esq; appointed Lancaster Herald at Arms, in the Room of John Heshet, Esq; who resign'd.

17. Dy'd Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

— Dy'd Sir William Saunderson, Kt. and Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, William Saunderson, Esq;

17. Dy'd Mrs. Foley, Wife of Thomas Foley of Stoke-Court in the County of Hereford, Esq;

— Dy'd Charles Eales of Agmondesham in the County of Bucks, Esq; Cook to the City of London.

18. Charles Dalton, Esq; Senior Gentleman-Usher, and Daily Water to his Majesty, appointed Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in the Room of Sir William Saunderson, Kt. and Bart. deceas'd: And

— His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on the said Charles Dalton, Esq;

— The Sessions ended at the Old-Bally, where Richard Herbert receiv'd Sentence of Death for Burglary and Felony, and Elizabeth Wade, alias Boucher, for Shoplifting: Wade pleaded her Belly, and a Jury of Matrons being impannell'd, she was found, Not with quick Child: Four

Four were sentenc'd to be whipt, two were burnt in the Hand, and 27 order'd for Transportation.

May 19. *William Stanhope*, Esq; Uncle of *Philip Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, appointed Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of *Thomas Coke*, Esq; decess'd.

20. *Henry de Saunlers*, Esq; appointed Gentleman-Usher, Dally Waiter to his Majesty.

— *Henry Guardis*, Esq; appointed Gentleman Usher Assistant; and

— *James Eckerfal*, Esq; Clerk of his Majesty's Kitchen, appointed Gentleman Usher, Quarter Waiter.

21. Dy'd *Robert Pitt* of *Stratford* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *Oakhampton* in the County of *Devon*, and one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth to the Prince of *Wales*. He was Son of *Thomas Pitt*, Esq; who in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, was Governor of *Fort St. George* for the *East-India Company*. He marry'd the Lady *Villiers*, Daughter of *John Villiers*, Earl of *Grandison* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; by whom he had Issue two Sons and three Daughters.

— *Joseph Baron Micklethwait* of *Portarlinton* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created a Viscount of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Micklethwait* of *Longford* in the County of *Longford* in the said Kingdom.

— *John Monckton* of *Serlby* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq; created a Baron and Viscount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of *Killard* in the County of *Clara*, and Viscount *Galloway* in the County of *Galloway* in the said Kingdom.

22. Dy'd *John Diodate*, M. D. one of the Censors of the College of Physicians.

23. Dy'd *Thomas Molyneux*, Esq; younger Brother of *Sir Francis Molyneux* of *Teverfall* in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart.

24. Dr. *Timothy Goodwyn*, Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*, in the Room of Dr. *Nicholson*, decess'd.

— Dr. *Josiah Hort*, Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*; translated to the Bishoprick of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*: And

— *John Hoadly*, D. D. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, promoted to the united Bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*.

May 28.

May 28. *James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon*, appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

— Dy'd at *Dublin*, *Henry Moore*, Earl of *Drogheda*, Viscount *Moore*, and Baron of *Mellefont*.

— Dy'd *Cornwallis*, Esq; Brother of *Charles Lord Cornwallis*. He was Commander of the *Griffin* Fireship, and dy'd in the Road of *Copenhagen*.

31. The King in Council declar'd his Intention of going out of the Kingdom, and nominated the following Persons to be Lords Justices, for the Administration of the Government during his Absence. *William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*; *Peter Lord King*, Lord Chancellor; *William Duke of Devonshire*, Lord President; *Thomas Lord Trevor*, Lord Privy Seal, *Lionel Duke of Dorset*, Lord Steward; *Charles Duke of Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain; *Charles Duke of Bolton*; *John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich*, Master-General of the Ordnance; *Thomas-Holles Duke of Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; *James Earl of Berkeley*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty; *Francis Earl of Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole; *Charles Lord Viscount Torrington*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; *Simon Lord Viscount Harcourt*; *John Lord Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and *Sir Robert Walpole*, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

— Dy'd at *Petersbourg*, of the Small Pox, Prince *Charles-Augustus of Holstein-Gottorp*, Bishop of *Lubeck-Entin*, in which Dignity he succeeded his Father Prince *Charles-Augustus*, who dy'd the 22d of April 1725. This deceased Prince was in the 21st Year of his Age, being born the 26th of November 1706. He was Cousin-German to the Duke of *Holstein*, who marry'd the eldest Daughter of the late Czar, and was himself contracted to the second Czarian Princess.

— *William Stanhope*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place accordingly.

— The Lady *Gower*, Wife of *John-Leveson Gower*, Lord *Gower*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd *Tolson* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; Barrister at Law.

J U N E.

June 1. Dy'd at Paris, Philip Roper Lord Tenham, aged 19 Years.

2. Dy'd John Whitfield of Maidenhead in the County of Berks, Esq; one of the Benchers of the Middle-Temple.

— John Hollings, M. D. sworn Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

3. Dy'd at his Sest near Dublin, Thomas St. Laurence, Baron of Hoath in the County of Dublin. He marry'd Mary, Daughter of Henry Barnwall, Viscount Kingsland, by whom he left Issue four Sons and one Daughter, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son William St. Laurence, Esq;

4. Edward Standen of Arberfeld in the County of Berks, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Waterman, Daughter of William Waterman of Barkham in that County, Esq;

— Mr. Secker, made one of the Prebendaries in the Cathedral of Durham.

7. Dy'd the Lady Bathurst, Reliæ of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt. Treasurer to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and her Cofferer when Queen. She was one of the Daughters of Sir Allen Apsley, some time Constable of the Tower of London; Sister to Sir Peter Apsley, Cofferer to King James II. and to the Lady Wentworth, Mother of the present Earl of Strafford. By Sir Benjamin Bathurst, she had three Sons, and one Daughter, who all survived her: 1st, The Right Honourable Allen Lord Bathurst, who by his Lady Catharine, his first Cousin, (Daughter of Sir Peter Apsley) has a numerous Issue; 2d, Peter Bathurst of Clarendon-Park in Wiltshire, Esq; who marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Charles How of Gretworth in Northamptonshire; 3d, Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; Member in the present Parliament for Cirencester in Gloucestershire; 4th, Anne, marry'd to Henry Pye of Farrington in Berkshire, Esq; The deceased Lady was a Person of exemplary Virtue and Charity; and in great Esteem with the late Queen Mary, of ever glorious Memory, with whom she had part of her Education.

— Mr. William Jones of Doctor's-Commons, appointed Proctor of the Office of the Court of Chivalry, and Mr. Mark Holman, Register of the same.

June 8.

June 8. *Campbell of Munrie*, Esq; appointed one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Lord *Forgle*, decess'd.

9. Dy'd *Richard Fitz-Patrick*, Baron of *Gowran* in the County of *Kilkenny* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; descended on the Father's Side from the famous *Barnaby Fitz-Patrick*, Lord of *Upper Ossory*, who was Favourite and Companion to *Edward VI.* And on the Mother's Side, from the Noble Family of the *Paulses* of *Hinton St. George*. This Nobleman marry'd *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. by whom he left two Sons; *John*, who succeeded him in his Honour, and *Richard*, both under Age.

— *Charles Usher*, Esq; Senior City-Counsel, elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of *London* in Common Council assembled, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Lightfoot*, Esq; decess'd.

— A Patent pass'd the Great Seal, for granting the Office of Garter, Principal King at Arms, to *John Anstis*, Sen. and *John Anstis*, Jun. Esqrs. and to the Survivor of them for Life.

June 11. Dy'd at *Osnabrug* in *Germany*, the High and Mighty Prince *George I.* King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Elector of *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, &c. His Majesty having settled the Government of his *British* Dominions during his Absence, [See May 31] set out from *St. James's* Palace on Saturday the 3d of *June*, about Seven of the Clock in the Morning, and two Hours after, embark'd at *Greenwich* on board the *Carolina* Yacht; and about Eleven, that and the other Yachts that attended his Majesty, were all under Sail, with little or no Wind; but being tow'd by Boats, they proceeded as far as *Gravesend*, where they continu'd 'till Monday the 5th, in the Morning, when the Wind coming fair and fresh, they got under Sail at Ten a-Clock, and at Twelve pass'd by the *Nore* towards the *Gulfleet*, where they were join'd by the Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral *Morrice*, appointed to attend his Majesty. The next Day, about Eight a-Clock in the Morning, his Majesty's Yacht pass'd in Safety over the *Hinder*, towards *Goree*, and so went up the *Masfe* for *S. Gravendael*, where his Majesty went on board the *States* Yacht, and from thence to *Vaert*, where his Majesty landed on Wednesday the 7th, at Night, and lay there. The next Morning, his Majesty proceeded from

thence on his Journey to *Hanover* ; Detachments of Guards being order'd by the States-General, to attend his Majesty through the Territories of the Republick, viz. from *Vaert* to *Utrecht*, *Amersfort*, *Voerthuyfen*, *Applodoren*, *Deventer*, *Holten*, *Delden*, to *Ottmarfen*, and *Nordhorn*. Being arriv'd at *Delden*, on Friday the 9th, between ten and eleven a-Clock at Night, in all Appearance, in perfect Health, his Majesty eat his Supper pretty heartily, and among other Victuals and Refreshments, part of a Melon : This, it seems, did not digest well ; for having set out again at Three a-Clock the next Morning, his Majesty had not travell'd two Hours before he felt the Gripings of a Cholick. Being come to *Linden*, where his Dinner was provided, his Majesty could eat nothing, whereupon he was presently let Blood, and had such Remedies as were judg'd proper administred to him. Those about him wish'd he would have rested there ; but his Majesty being desirous to reach his own Dominions with all possible Speed, he travell'd on ; and falling into a kind of Dozing in his Coach, rested in the Arms of the Gentleman that sat alone in the Coach with him, to whom (if I am rightly inform'd) he said in *French*, *C'est fait de Moy*, that is, *I am a dead Man*. About Ten that Night, they arriv'd at his Highness the Duke of York's Palace at *Osnabrug*, where he was let Blood in the Arm and the Foot ; but these Bleedings producing no Effect, and his Lethargy increasing, notwithstanding all the Physicians could do for his Recovery, he departed this Life on Sunday the 11th of *June*, about one in the Morning, aged 67 Years and 14 Days, being born the 28th of *May* 1660. This Prince was Son of *Ernest-Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, first Elector of *Hanover*, and Great Treasurer of the Empire, who dy'd the 18th of *January* 1698, and of the Princess *Sophia*, who dy'd the 8th of *June* 1714. Which Princess was Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine*, elected King of *Bohemia* the 4th of *November* 1619, and dy'd the 19th of *November* 1632, and of the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James I.* King of *England*. He came to the Crown the 1st of *August* 1714, and was crown'd the 20th of *October* following ; so that he reign'd 12 Years, 10 Months, and 10 Days. He was marry'd the 21st of *November* 1682, to *Sophia-Dorothy*, Daughter of *George-William*, Duke of *Zell* ; and she dy'd the 3d of *November* last. By this Marriage he had *George-Augustus*, Prince of *Wales*, who succeeded

succeeded him in the Throne of *Great-Britain*, by the Name of *George II.* and *Sophia-Dorothy*, who was marry'd the 18th of *November* 1706, to *Frederick-William* King of *Prussia*. The present King *George II.* was born the 30th of *October* 1683. The 2d of *September* 1705, he was marry'd to the Princess *Wilhelmina-Charlotte-Caroline*, Daughter to *John-Frederick* Marquess of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, by whom he has had two Princes, *Frederick-Lewis*, now Prince of *Wales*, born at *Hanover* the 31st of *January* 1707; and *William-Augustus*, born at *London* the 15th of *April* 1721. The Princesses Daughters of the King are, 1. *Anne*, born the 2d of *November* 1709. 2. *Amelia*, born the 10th of *July* 1711. 3. *Carolina*, born the 16th of *June* 1715. 4. *Mary*, born the 22d of *February* 1723. And 5. *Louisa*, born the 7th of *December* 1724.

June 11. Dy'd *Richard Hill*, Esq; formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Envoy at several Foreign Courts.

— Dy'd *Baynes*, Esq; Major General of his Majesty's Armies.

12. *Alexander Henderson*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Attorney General in the Island of *Jamaica*.

15. *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, was by his Majesty's Command sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— The Parliament of *Great Britain*, which stood prorogu'd to the 27th of this Month, did nevertheless meet this Day at *Westminster*, on Occasion of the King's Death, in Pursuance of the Act 4 *Annae*, cap. 8. and was prorogu'd by Commission from his present Majesty King *George II.* to the same Day.

— *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

16. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Bailis*, Esq; Alderman of *Bread-street* Ward.

— *John Cooper*, Esq; appointed one of the Serjeants at Arms to his Majesty.

18. Dy'd suddenly *Nicholas Lechmere*, Lord *Lechmere* of *Evesham*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* for Life, and one of the Most Honourable Privy Council. He marry'd the Lady *Howard*, Daughter of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*; but leaving no Issue by her, the Honour became extinct. He was a Person of great Parts and Learning, and particularly consummate

mate in the Laws of *England*, and Parliamentary Proceedings; a bold and strenuous Stickler in the worst of Times, for the Protestant Succession; but of a haughty and assuming Temper, which made him oppose any Measures he did not like; and which, for some Years past, had render'd him obnoxious to those very Ministers, with whom he agreed in Principle.

June 18. *Augustus Schutz*, Esq; who was Master of the Robes to the King, when Prince of *Wales*, appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

20. *Francis Negus*, Esq; appointed Avener and Clerk Martial to the King.

21. *Henry D'Auverquerque*, Earl of *Grantham*, appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Queen; and

— *Sir Andrew Fountaine*, appointed Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty.

23. The Lady *Abergavenny*, Wife of *William Neville*, Lord *Abergavenny*, brought to Bed of a Son.

24. *John Grosvenor*, Esq; *Portugal* and *Spanish* Merchant, and *Thomas Lombe*, Esq; *Italian* Merchant, elected, without Opposition, Sheriffs of *London*, and the County of *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

— Dy'd the Lady *Crawley*, Relict of *Sir Ambrose Crawley*, Kt.

26. *Charles Pollhill*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise, marry'd to Mrs. *Streatfield* of *Sevenoaks* in the County of *Kent*.

27. Dy'd the Lady *Gower*, Wife of *John-Loveson Gower*, Lord *Gower*. She was Daughter of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*.

29. *Weld*, Esq; of *Lulworth-Castle* in the County of *Dorset*, marry'd to Mrs. *Aston*, Daughter of *Walter Lord Aston* of *Forfar* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by the Lady *Mary Howard*, Sister of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*.

30. Dy'd Mrs. *Levett*, Wife of *Richard Levett*, Esq; Alderman of *London*. She was Daughter of *Sir John Sweetapple*, formerly Sheriff of that City.

— Dy'd *William Leather*, Esq; formerly Resident of *Great Britain* at *Brussels*.

J U L Y.

July 1. Dy'd Dame *Elizabeth Bennet*, Relict of *Sir Richard Bennet* of *Babram* in the County of *Cambridge*; Baronet 3

Baronet ; and after his Decease marry'd to *James Butler* of *Worminghurst-Park* in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; She was the only Daughter of *Sir Charles Casar* of in the County of *Hertford*, Knt.

July 2. Dy'd *John Parnel*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench in *Ireland*.

5. *Henry d'Auverquerque*, Earl of *Grantham*, sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— Dy'd *Arthur St. Leger*, Viscount of *Donerayle*, and Baron of *Kilmayden* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son of the same Name.

6. Dy'd *Williams*, D. D. Rector of *St. Magnus the Martyr*, by *London-Bridge*.

— *Borlace-Richmond Webb* of *Biddesden* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Hester Newton*, Daughter of

— Dy'd *Thomas Edwards*, Jun. of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Wells*.

8. The King conferr'd the Honour of Kighthood on *John Grosvenor*, and *Thomas Lombe*, Esqrs. Sheriffs elect of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the ensuing Year.

The eight following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the *Old Baily*, viz. *Alexander Jones*, *Thomas Parry*, *Thomas Tims*, and *Edward Brown*, for Robberies on the Highway; *John Prat* for Felony and Burglary; *Mary Reynolds*, *Sylvia Sherlock*, and *Jane Senior*, for privately stealing. Two were burnt in the Hand, two sentenced to be whipt, and 27 order'd for Transportation.

11. The Queen of *Spain* brought to Bed at *Madrid* of a Prince, who was baptized by the Name of *Lewis-Anthony-James*.

12. Dy'd *Henry Curwen* of *Workington* in the County of *Cumberland*, Esq;

13. Dy'd Mr. *Alexander Geekie*, a noted Surgeon of *London*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Fielding*, Wife of *Fielding*, Esq; Brigadier-General.

15. *Sir John Frederick* of *Bart.* marry'd to *Mrs. Kinnerley*, Daughter of

— *Mrs. Townshend*, Wife of *William Townshend*, Esq; Second Son of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

July 16.

July 16. Dy'd *Wrighton*, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Hampshire*.

— The Dutchess of *Dorset* appointed Groom of the Stole to the Queen.

17. *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *Nicholas Lord Lechmere*, deceas'd; and by his Majesty's Command, was sworn one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— Dy'd Sir *James Carmichael* of *Bornington* in *Scotland*, Bart.

19. *Francis Negus*, Esq; appointed Master of his Majesty's Buck-hounds.

— Dy'd *William Cecil*, Esq; only Brother of *Brownlow Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*.

20. Dy'd *William Allen*, Esq;

— Dy'd Sir *Richard Newdigate* of _____ in the County of *Warwick*, Bart.

21. Sir *Thomas Read*, Bart. *Thomas Wynne*, *Christopher Hales*, and *Robert Bristow*, Esqrs. appointed Clerks of his Majesty's Board of Green Cloth.

— *Walter Chetwynd* of *Gordon* in the County of *Warwick*, Esq; appointed Paymaster of divers annual Bounties and Pensions.

24. *Thomas-Holles Pelham*, Duke of *Newcastle*, and *Charles Townshend*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, having severally deliver'd up to his Majesty the Seals of the Offices of Principal Secretary of State, his Majesty was pleased to redeliver the same to them, and to appoint them his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Henry Pelham, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Francis Godolphin, Earl of *Godolphin*, appointed Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

Philip Stanhope, Earl of *Chesterfield*; *Henry Scot*, Earl of *Deloraine*; *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*; *Hugh Fortescue*, Lord *Clinton*; the Lord *Henry Herbert*, the Lord *Thomas Paget*, and the Lord *William Manners*, appointed Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

— Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— Sir *Robert Walpole*, Sir *Charles Turner*, Kt. and Bart. *George Dodington*, Esq; Sir *George Onenden*, Bart. and *William*

and *William Clayton*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

— *Thomas Smith* of *Tidworth* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, in the Room of *Sir Andrew Fountain*.

— *Sir Andrew Fountain* appointed Warden of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, in the Room of *Walter Carey*, Esq;

— *Sir John Hobart* of *Blicking* in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. and Knight of the Bath, appointed Treasurer of the Chamber to his Majesty, in the Room of *Charles Stanhope*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady *Barbara Harvey*, second Daughter to *John Harvey* Earl of *Bristol*.

— The Lady of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Secretary at War, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— *William Capel* Earl of *Essex*, appointed Ranger of *St. James's Park*, in the Room of *Walter Lord Viscount Chetwynd*; and Keeper of the Mall in the said Park.

25. The Lady of the Lord Viscount *Lewisham*, eldest Son of *William Legg* Earl of *Dartmouth*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd *John Marston*, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*.

— Mrs. *Drake*, Wife of *Mountague-Gerard Drake* of *Shardeloes* in the County of *Bucks*, brought to Bed of a Son.

27. The Marchioness of *Carnarvon*, Relict of the late Marquess, eldest Son of *James Bridges* Duke of *Chandos*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— *William Herbert*, Esq; second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenues in *Ireland*, in the Room of *Thomas Medleycot*, Esq;

28. Dy'd *Simon Harcourt*, Viscount and Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt*, formerly Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson *Harcourt*, Esq;

— Dy'd *William Greville*, Lord Brook of *Beauchamp-Court*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Greville*, Esq;

— The Countess, Wife of *Talbot Yelverton* Earl of *Suffex*, brought to Bed of a Son, stiled Lord *Longueville*.

— Dy'd the very Reverend Mr. *Nathaniel Spinckes* in an advanced Age, being enter'd upon his 74th Year: He was low of Stature, venerable of Aspect, and exalted

in his Character. He had no Wealth, few Enemies, many Friends. He was Orthodox in his Faith, his Adversaries being Judges. He had uncommon Learning and superior Judgment, and his exemplary Life was concluded with an happy and desirable Death. His Patience was great, his Self-Denial greater, and his Charity still greater; though his Temper seemed to be his Cardinal Vertue (an happy Conjunction of Conscience and Grace) having never been observed to fail him thro' the Stage of nine and thirty Years.

July 29. *George Byng*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*, *John Cockburne*, Esq; *Sir John Norris*, and *Sir Charles Wager*, Knts. *Sir Thomas Littleton*, Bart. *Sir George Cholmondeley*, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Lord Viscount *Malpas*, and *Samuel Molyneux*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of High-Admiral of Great Britain. The Lords *Torrington* and *Malpas*, and *Samuel Molyneux*, Esq; succeeded the Earl of *Berkeley*, *William Chetwynd*, Esq; and *Sir George Oxenden*, Bart. who were in the last Commission.

The Chancellor of Great Britain, or Keeper of the Seals, the High Treasurer of Great Britain, or first Commissioners of the Treasury, the President of the Council, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, the High Admiral of Great Britain, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bishop of London, the Surveyor and Auditor-General of all his Majesty's Revenues in America: All these for the Time being: *Thomas Fane* Earl of *Westmoreland*, *John Chetwynd*, *Paul Dockminique*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Martin Bladen*, *Edward Ash*, Esqrs. *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, Bart. and *Walter Cary*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for Trade, &c. The two last succeeded *Sir John Hobart*, Knight of the Bath and Bart. and *Richard Plummer*, Esq; who were in the former Commission.

— *Philip-Dormer Stanhope*, Earl of *Chesterfield*, appointed his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

— *Sir William Strickland* of *Boynton* in the County of *York*, Bart. appointed Treasurer of the Queen's Household.

— *Henry Lord Aylmer*, Baron *Aylmer* of *Balrath* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, appointed Warden of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, in the Room of *Martin Bladen*, Esq;

July 30. The

July 30. *Thomas Townshend*, Esq; appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, in the Room of *George Treby*, Esq;

— *Francis-Henry Lea*, Esq; appointed Master of the Revels, in the Room of *Sir Richard Steele*.

31. *Sir Robert Rich*, Bart, *James Campbell*, *Thomas Paget*, *John Campbell*. *Charles Cathgate*, *John Montgomery*, *Charles Churchill*, *John Selwyn*, and *Charles Lunley*, Esqrs. appointed Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

AUGUST.

Aug. 2. His Majesty in Council declared *John Lord Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland.

— Dy'd *Sir Charles Firebrass*, Bart. Son of *Sir Basil Firebrass*, and was succeeded in his Honour by his Son *Cordell Firebrass*, Esq;

3. Dy'd *Mrs. Baber*, Wife of *John Baber*, Esq; and Daughter of *William Starwell*, Baron *Starwell* of *Somerton* in the County of *Somerset*.

— *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Albans*, appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

4. *Sprigg Manesty*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of *Sir George Saunders*, Knt.

5. *Thomas Yelverton*, Earl of *Suffex*, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— *Francis Fane* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, learned in the Law.

— Dy'd *George St. Amand* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; Judge of the Courts within the Jurisdiction of the Tower of *London*.

— Dy'd in *Virginia*, *Edmund Jennings*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel, and formerly Deputy-Governor of that Province.

7. A Proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and for calling a new one: The Writs to bear Teste the 10th Instant, and to be returnable the 28th of November next.

— *Henry Berkeley*, *Henry Pulteney*, *Edmund-Charles Blamberg*, *Thomas Panton*, *Thomas Lunley*, and *Couthorpe Clayton*, Esqrs. appointed Equerries to his Majesty.

— Dy'd *Sir John Curzon* of *Kedleston* in the County of *Derby*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate,

by his younger Brother, *Nathaniel Curzon of Whaley* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq;

Aug. 7. *William Stanhope*, Esq; deliver'd to his Majesty the Key of Vice Chamberlain, which his Majesty was pleas'd to re-deliver to him, and to appoint him Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

— *Thomas Worlich*, Esq; appointed High Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*, in the Room of *Thomas Morston*, Esq; deceas'd.

8. The Countess, Wife of *William O Bryan*, Earl of *Inchequin*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd *Thomas Ramsdon* of _____ in the County of *York*, Esq; of which County he had been High Sheriff.

— *George Boone*, Esq; who had been Governor of *Bombay*, marry'd to Mrs. _____ Evelyn, Widow of

George Evelyn of Roksnort in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

9. Dy'd *Henry Lovibond*, Esq; One of the Masters in Chancery.

— Dy'd *Abel Bradley*, Esq; in a very advanc'd Age; he was Recorder of *Oakingham* in *Berks* above forty Years.

10. *Charles Baldwin* of *Lincolns-Inn*, Esq; marry'd to the Lady *Strahan*, Relist of Sir *Patrick Strahan*.

11. *Edward Brown*, *Thomas Perry*, and *Thomas Timms*, execut'd at *Tyburn*. (See July 8.) The other five condemn'd at the same Time were repriev'd, and order'd for Transportation; as were also the two other Malefactors condemn'd the preceding Sessions. See May 18.

— *James Brudenel*, Esq; appointed Master or Treasurer of his Majesty's Jewels.

— *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Post-Office, in the Room of *Richard Onslow*, Esq;

12. Dy'd *Thomas-Lawson Gower*, Esq; third Brother of the Lord *Gower*.

13. Dy'd Sir *John Pakinton* of *Westwood* in the County of *Worcester*, Bart. which County he had represent'd in Parliament for upwards of forty Years: He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate, by his only Son *Herbert-Perrot Pakinton*, Esq;

14. *Washington Shirley*, Earl *Ferrers*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotularum* of the County of *Stafford*.

— Dy'd Dr. _____ *Crofts*, Organist and Composer to his Majesty, Master of the Children of the Chapel-Royal; and Instrument-Keeper and Organist of *St. Peter's, Westminster*.

Aug. 15.

— Dy'd Robert Mitchel of Aldermanbury, Esq; at the Age of about 77 Years; he was for many Years a Director of the East-India Company, and had been a Director also of the South-Sea Company.

— Dy'd *Charles Bertie*, Esq; Son of *Robert Earl of Lindsay*, formerly Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.

19. Dy'd at *Dublin William Whitshed, Esq;* Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland.*

22 Dy'd Edward Napier of Luton in the County of Northampton, Esq;

— Charles Selwyn of Matfon in the County of Gloucester, Esq; appointed first Equerry to her Majesty.

23. *John Philip of Mear*; Esq; appointed High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, in the Room of
deccas'd.

— Dy'd the Lady *Guilford*, Wife of *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*. She was Daughter of Sir *John Brownlow* of *Belton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Lord Viscount *Tyronnel* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Baronet.

24. Dy'd John Palmer of
Leicester, Esq;

25. Dy'd Sir *Humphry Mackworth* of *Neath*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart.

— Dy'd at the Castle of *Pretsch*, in the Electorate of *Saxony*, aged 55 Years, 10 Months and 10 Days, being born the 9th of *December*, 1671, *Christina Eberdina* Queen of *Poland*, Electress of *Saxony*, &c. This Princess was eldest Daughter of *Christian-Ernestus*, Margrave of *Brandenbourg-Bareith*, and of *Sophia-Louisa*, Daughter of *Everhard III.* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, his second Wife. She was marry'd the 10th of *January* 1693, to *Frederick-Augustus*, then Elector of *Saxony*, who was elected King of *Poland* the 27th of *June* 1697, by whom she had *Frederick-Augustus*, the present Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, who was born the 7th of *October* 1696,

Aug. 26. Dy'd Sir Thomas Coke of Longford in the County of Derby, Bart.

27. Dy'd Sir Nathaniel Hodges, one of the Colonels in the Militia of the Tower Hamlets.

30. Dy'd Robert Lowndes of Winslow in the County of Bucks, Esq;

— Dy'd Thomas Rowney, Sen. of the City of Oxford, Esq; he had served in several Parliaments as Member for that City.

31. Dy'd Sir George Ludlam, Kt. Chamberlain of the City of London.

— Dy'd Paul Boyer of Stafford, Esq; in the County of

S E P T E M B E R.

Sept. 1. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, where the six following Malefactors received Sentence of Death; viz. Henry Chaplin and Peter Boother for Felony and Burglary; Elizabeth Gilbert for Felony; Thomas Williams for Horse-Stealing; Samuel Hammond for the Murder of his Master; Thomas Barker and Thomas Johnson alias Bowley, for returning from Transportation. Five were burnt in the Hand, one order'd to be whipt, and twenty one for Transportation.

— Charles Pawlet Duke of Bolton, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum of the County of Southampton; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum of the County of Dorset; Custos Rotularum of the County of Carmarthen; Warden and Keeper of New-Forest in the County of Southampton; Governor of Milford in the County of Pembroke; and Governor of the Isle of Wight.

— William Capel, Earl of Essex, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum of the County of Hertford.

— George Dodington, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

— Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. appointed Custos Rotularum of the County of Flint, in the Room of Richard Davies, Esq;

2. Dy'd Mrs. Webb, Wife of John Webb, Esq; Son of Sir John Webb, Bart. She was Daughter of Sir Henry Titchbourne, Bart.

Sept. 2.

Sept. 2. Dy'd the Lady *Elizabeth Mansell*, Daughter of *John Harvey*, Earl of *Bristol*, and Wife of *Buffy Mansell*, Esq; Uncle of the Lord *Mansell*.

3. *Charles Viscount Townshend*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Norfolk*.

— *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*, appointed Steward, Keeper and Guardian of the Forest of *Sherwood*, and Park of *Tolerwood* in the County of *Nottingham*.

— *George Earl of Cholmondeley*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Chester*; and also Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Flint*, *Merioneth*, *Caernarvon* and *Anglesea*.

— *Charles Lord Cornwallis*, appointed Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks and Warrens on this Side *Trent*.

— *Edward Southwell*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Hales*, and *Temple Stanyan*, Esqrs. appointed Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council.

— The Princess, Spouse of *Frederick-Augustus* Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, brought to Bed of a Princess.

5. Dy'd the Lady *Furnese*, Wife of Sir *Robert Furnese*, of *Waldershire* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. She was Daughter of *Edward Watfon* Earl of *Rockingham*.

— Sir *Gustavus Hume*, Bart. appointed Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, in the Room of Colonel *John Montgomery*, made Governor of *New-York*.

— The Chapter of *Lubeck* unanimously elected Prince *Adolphus* of *Holstein-Entin* for their Bishop, in the Room of his Brother Prince *Charles* deceas'd.

6. Sir *Spencer Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, appointed Receiver and Paymaster General of all his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons and Forces; and also Paymaster of the Royal Hospital of Invalids at *Chelsea*.

— Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

— Sir *William Ashburnham*, Bart. One of the Chamberlains of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— *Charles Earl of Carlisle*, Governor and Captain of his Majesty's Castle of *Windfor*; as also Constable of the said Castle, and Keeper of the Parks and Forests there; and Lieutenant of the said Castle and Forest.

— Sir *John Jennings* Master of the Hospital of *Greenwich*, and One of the Commissioners or Governors thereof; as also Keeper of *Greenwich-Park*; and Housekeeper of the Royal Palace of *Greenwich*.

— *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver-General of *Greenwich Hospital*.

Sept. 6.

Sept. 6. *Charles Withers*, Esq; *Serjeant-General of his Majesty's Woods.*

— *Joseph Hinxman*, Esq; *Woodward of New-Forest in the County of Southampton.*

— *John Wynne*, Esq; *Constable of his Majesty's Castle of Caernarvon, and Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of Snowden in the County of Caernarvon; and also Steward and Keeper of the Courts of all his Majesty's Lordships and Manors belonging to the late Monastery of Bardsey in the said County of Carnarvon.*

— *Hugh Warburton*, Esq; *Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon and Merioneth in North-Wales.*

— *The Honourable Pattee Byng*, Esq; *Treasurer of the Navy.*

— Dy'd in the 90th Year of his Age, *Dr. George Hooper*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, which See he had govern'd about 24 Years. He was first a Student of *Christ-Church, Oxon*, afterwards *Precenter of Exeter*; *Rector of Lambeth in Surrey*, and *Dean of Canterbury*. On the 1st of *October 1703*, he was consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and on the 14th of *March* following, translated to the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*.

7. The following Persons appointed Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, viz.

James Michels, Esq; *Comptroller.*

Sir Jacob Acworth, Surveyor.

Thomas Pearse, Esq; *Clerk of the Acts.*

Richard Burton, Esq; *Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts.*

John Fowler, Esq; *Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts.*

William Cleveland, Esq; *Comptroller of the Store-keepers Accounts.*

Sir Thomas Colby, Bart. *Commissioner at large.*

Thomas Kempthorn, Esq; *Commissioner at Glasgow and Sheerness.*

Sir Isaac Townshend, *Commissioner at Portsmouth.*

Sir Nicholas Trevanion, *Commissioner at Plymouth.*

— *James Hamilton*, *Duke of Hamilton and Brandon*, marry'd to Mrs. *Strangeways*, Daughter of

of the County of *Dorset.*

8. *William Passenger*, *Henry Cartwright*, *William Wilson*, *George Huxley*, *Edward Trevelaney*, *Henry Parfett*, and *Spigg Mansly*, Esqrs. *Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Royal Navy.*

Sept. 8. *Hatton Compton*, Esq; Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London.

Colonel *John Armstrong*, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Ordnance, and chief Engineer of all his Majesty's Garrisons and Fortifications in Great Britain.

John Plumtree, Esq; Treasurer and Paymaster of the Office of Ordnance.

John Conduitt, Esq; Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mints.

Sir Andrew Fountain, Warden of his Majesty's Mints.

Henry Lord Aylmer, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mints.

Edward Hughes, Esq; Advocate-General, or Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces.

John Gumley, Esq; Commissary General of his Majesty's Forces.

Dr. George Paul, his Majesty's Advocate-General, for all Matters Ecclesiastical, Maritime and Foreign, relating to the Crown.

Henry Farrant, Esq; One of his Majesty's Procurators in the Courts of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Laws.

— Dy'd Mr. *William Mitchel*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland, one of the Ministers of *Edinburg*, and had been several Times Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

9. The following Persons appointed Officers of his Majesty's Works, viz.

The Honourable *Richard Arundel*, Esq; Surveyor-General.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller-General.

Nicholas Dubois, Gent. Master-Mason.

William Kent, Esq; Chief Carpenter.

Hugh Howard, Esq; Paymaster.

Sir James Thornhill, Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Palaces or Houses.

Robert Hardy, Gent. Surveyor.

Mr. Thomas Churchill, Master-Bricklayer.

Mr. George Worrell, Master-Plasterer.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, Serjeant-Plumber.

Mr. James Richards, Master-Sculptor, or Carver in Wood.

Mr. John Smalwell, Chief Joyner.

Mr. Charles Corner, Chief Glazier.

— A Proclamation published in Ireland for dissolving the present Parliament of that Kingdom, and for calling a new one to meet at *Dublin* the 14th of November next.

Sept. 10. William Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotularum* of the County of Derby.

— **Richard Lumley**, Earl of Scarborough, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland.

— *Bennet Sherrard*, Earl of *Harborough*, Warden and Chief-Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*.

— *Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale*, appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

— Philip Ryley, Esq; appointed Serjeant at Arms in Ordinary, to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or High Treasurer for the Time being.

— *Jeffrey Elwes, Esq.*, appointed Treasurer of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

— *Edward Barker, Esq;* Secretary to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

— *John Esbon*, Esq; Collector or Receiver of the Perpetual yearly Tenth of all Dignities, Offices, Benefices, and Promotions Spiritual whatsoever, granted to the Corporation of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

— Dy'd Sir John Elwill of Langley in the County of Kent, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Edmund Elwill, Esq;

— Dy'd Sir William Dodwill of in the County
of Gloucester.

11. The Lady Croft, Wife of Sir Archer Croft, Bart.
brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Sir *Henry Bateman*.

— Dy'd the Lady Robinson, Wife of Sir James Robinson of Cranford in the County of Northampton, Bart.

12. Dy'd the Lady Perkins, Wife of Sir Thomas Perkins of
in the County of Nottingham, Bart.

— Dy'd Frederick State of Greenwich, M. D.

— Dy'd Colonel *Cesar*, Brother of *Charles*
Cesar of Bennington in the County of *Hartford*, *Esq*;

— Dy'd Sir Thomas Delves of Dodington in the County of Chester, Bart. and leaving no issue Male, the Title became Extinct. He was 75 Years of Age almost compleat, being born the 4th of October 1652.

Sept. 19. Roberts

Sept. 13. *Robert Fenwick* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; appointed King's Serjeant in the *Dutohy Court*, and also Attorney-General and Serjeant of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *Thomas Bootle*, Esq;

— *Dr. John Friend* appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

— Dy'd *John Menard*, D. D. in the 84th Year of his Age. He was a French Protestant, and Chaplain to the Prince of *Orange*, who when he came to the Crown of *England*, made him a Prebend of *Windfor*, Minister of his French Chapel at *St. James's*, and one of his Chaplains in Ordinary; in which Office he had the Honour to serve the late Queen *Anne*, and King *George I.*

14. *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Alban's*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Berks*.

— *James Bridges*, Duke of *Chandos*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the Counties of *Hereford* and *Radnor*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Bacon*, Wife of Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldisham* in the County of *Norfolk*; Bart.

17. His Majesty in Council dissolved the Privy Council, and at the same Time appointed a new one; and all the Lords and others present were thereupon sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

— His Majesty declared *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

— *Edward Southwell*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Hales*, and *Temple Stanyan*, Esqrs. were at the same Time, by his Majesty's Command, sworn Clerks in Ordinary of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

As were likewise *Walter Carey*, *Charles Greenwood*, and *William Sharpe*, Esqrs. Clerks in Extraordinary.

18. *Peter Booter*, *Henry Chaplin*, and *Thomas Benwey* alias *Johnson*, executed at *Tyburn*. *Samuel Hammond* dy'd under Condemnation in *Newgate*; *Thomas Williams* and *Elizabeth Giltbert* were reprieved. See Sept. 1.

— *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Bedford*.

— Dy'd at *Edinburgh*, Dr. Trotter, an eminent Physician of that City, in the 79th Year of his Age.

Sept. 19. Dr. *John Wynne*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, translated to the See of *Bath and Wells*, in the Room of Dr. *George Hooper*, deceas'd. And,

Dr. *Francis Hare*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, made Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in the Room of Dr. *John Wynne*.

— Dr. *Waterland* made Canon of *Windsor*, in the Room of Dr. *John Menard*, deceas'd.

— *John Montgomery*, Esq; appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of *New-York* in *America*, and the Territories depending thereon, during his Majesty's Pleasure, in the Room of *William Burnett*, Esq;

— The said *John Montgomery* was also appointed Captain-General and Governor of *Nova Casarea* or *New-Jersey* in *America*, in the Room of the said *William Burnett*, Esq;

— *George Berkeley*, Esq; appointed Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital and Chapel of *St. Catherine* near the Tower of *London*; and of all Manors, Rectories, Chapels, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Profits and Arrearages thereunto belonging, during his Natural Life.

— *Alan Broderick*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, in the Room of Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knight and Alderman of *London*. And

Sir *Robert Baylis* made Receiver-General of the Taxes for the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and for the County of *Middlesex*, in the Room of Sir *George Ludlam*, Knt. deceas'd.

— *Christopher Blencow* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Barrister at Law, constituted Judge and Steward of the Liberties and Courts of the Tower and Tower Hamlets.

20. His Majesty being in Council at *Kensington*, a Proclamation was order'd to be forthwith publish'd, for adjourning the Solemnity of the Coronation of his Majesty, and of his Royal Consort the Queen, from *Wednesday* the 4th, to *Wednesday* the 11th Day of *October* next.

— Came on at *Edinburgh*, the Election of Sixteen Peers to represent the Nobility of *Scotland* in the ensuing Parliament, when the following Persons were unanimously chosen, viz.

1. *James*

1. *James Graham*, Duke of *Montrose*.
2. *John Hay*, Marquess of *Tweedale*.
3. *John Sutherland*, Earl of *Sutherland*.
4. *John Leslie*, Earl of *Roths*.
5. *David Areskine*, Earl of *Buchan*.
6. *Thomas Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddingtown*.
7. *Hugh Campbell*, Earl of *Loudon*.
8. *James Ogilvy*, Earl of *Finlater*.
9. *John Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*.
10. *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*.
11. *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Selkirk*.
12. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hopton*.
13. *Henry Scot*, Earl of *Deloraine*.
14. *Archibald Campbell*, Earl of *Illy*.
15. *Alexander Hume*, Earl of *Marchmont*.
16. *John Murray*, Earl of *Dunmore*.

Sept. 20. Dy'd in the 70th Year of his Age, *George Clifford* of *Amsterdam*, Esq; one of the most eminent Bankers of *Europe*, descended from the ancient Family of the Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.

21. *William Wyndham*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt, in the Room of *George-William Schele*, Esq;

22. Dy'd *John Tufton*, Esq; Son of *Sackville Tufton*, Esq; Nephew of *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*.

— Dy'd *Daniel Baker* of *Pen* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq;

— The Lord President of the Council, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, the Pay-master General of the Forces in *Great Britain*, the Secretary at War, the Controllers of the Accounts of the Army, and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, all now and for the Time being, appointed Commissioners for the Government of the said Hospital, and the Out-Pensioners thereto belonging.

23. Dy'd Dr. *James Abbadie*, Dean of *Killalow* in *Ireland*, in the 74th Year of his Age.

26. Dy'd Sir *Francis Forbes*, Knt. Alderman of *Dorset*-Ward; he was Lord Mayor in the Year 1726.

— Dy'd Sir *Alexander Brand*, Knt. He was Lord Mayor of *Edinburgh* in 1686.

27. *Augustus Schute*, Esq; appointed Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Purse in Ordinary,

Sept. 27. *Thomas Farmer* Earl of *Pomfret*, appointed Master of the Horse to the Queen.

— Dy'd *Joseph Banks* of *Revesby Abbey* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq;

28. *John Crowley*, Esq; elected Alderman of *Dowgate-Ward*, in the Room of *Sir Francis Forbes*, Knt. deceased.

— *Sir Halfwell Tynte* of *Halfwell* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Waters* of *Brecon* in *Wales*.

— Dy'd *Sir Robert Sinclair* of *Longfarmacus* in *Scotland*, Bart.

29. *William Mountague*, Duke of *Manchester*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Huntingdon*.

— *Francis Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Oxford*.

— *Peregrine Bertie*, Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Lincoln*.

— *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leicester*.

— Came on the Election of a Lord-Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing, when the Common Hall returned *Sir Edward Beecher*, the Senior Alderman under the Chair, and *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of *Sir Edward Beecher*, and declared him Lord-Mayor Elect.

— Came on the Election of a Governor and Court of Assistants of the *York-Buildings Company*, when the following Persons were unanimously chosen, viz.

Colonel Samuel Horsey, Governor.

Abraham Meure, Esq;

Joseph Somers, Esq;

James Wilkinson, Esq;

William Corbet, Esq;

Benjamin Foxley, Esq;

Richard Skrine, Esq;

} Assistants.

— Count *Dehn*, Minister of State and Plenipotentiary of his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, to which he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries

cretaries of State: And the same Day he had his first private Audience of her Majesty in her Apartment, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and was in both Audiences conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies.

30. Dy'd of an Apoplexy, *Gertrude Marchioness-Dowager of Halifax*, Relict of *George Saville*, Marquess of *Halifax*.

— Dy'd of an Apoplestick Fit, *Dr. Daniel Carter*, Provost of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Peterborough* and of *St. Paul's*, *London*, Rector of *Lydd* in *Kent*, Chaplain to his late Majesty King *George I.* to his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*, and to *Dr. William Wake*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

O C T O B E R.

October 1. Dy'd *Patrick Kinniard*, Lord *Kinniard* of *Inchture* in *Scotland*.

2. *Charles Lenox*, Duke of *Richmond*, *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*, *William Mountague*, Duke of *Manchester*, and *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Selkirke*; appointed Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

— Capt. *Pitt*, made Governor of the Island of *Bermudas*, in the Room of *John Hope*, Esq;

— Count *Welderen*, and *M. Sylvius*, Embassadors Extraordinary from the States-General, had their first private Audience of his Majesty, to which they were introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. They had afterwards a private Audience of the Queen, in her Majesty's Apartment, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Grantham*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

3. Their said Excellencies had also a private Audience of his Royal Highness Prince *William*, in his own Apartment, to which they were introduc'd by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

Count *Grevenitz*, Minister of State to, and Minister here from the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, being introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. He had afterwards a private

private Audience of the Queen, in her Majesty's Apartment, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Grantham*, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

4. Dy'd Mr. *George Sayer*, an eminent Proctor of *Dollors Commons*.

6. Dy'd, in the 74th Year of his Age, Sir *William Ellys* of *Notton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son *Richard Ellys*, Esq;

— Between 70 and 80 Convicts under Sentence of Transportation, were taken out of *Newgate*, together with about 30 others from Country Goals, and shipp'd off for *America*.

— Sir *George Merritts* chosen President of *Christ-Church Hospital*, in the Room of Sir *Francis Forbes*, deceased. And,

Mr. *Richard Cheek*, Apothecary, chosen Treasurer of the said Hospital, in the Room of Sir *George Merritts*.

7. *Richard Edgcombe*, Esq; appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Cornwal*.

Oct. 7. The Office of Post-master General granted to *Edward Carteret* and *Edward Harrison*, Esqrs.

— Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. Dr. *Richard Mead*, Dr. *Thomas Goodman*, and Dr. *John Hollings*, appointed his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

— Dr. *George-Lewis Teissier* appointed Physician to his Majesty's Household.

— *Ambrose Dickens* and *Claudius Amyand*, Esqs. appointed Principal Surgeons and Surgeons in Ordinary to his Majesty.

— *Thomas Woodcock*, *James Cardonel*, *William Churchill*, *Edward Afley*, and *William Wynde*, appointed Commissioners of the Duties on Salt.

— Dy'd Sir *Coppleston-Warwick Bampfied* of *Poltemore* in the County of *Devon*, Bart.

8. Mr. *Everard Sayer* appointed Proctor to the Admiralty, in the Room of his Father Mr. *George Sayer*, deceased.

— Dy'd Sir *Samuel Lennard* of *West-Wickham* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Troop of Guards, and one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

9. Dy'd in a very advanced Age, Dr. *Walls*, one of the Prebendaries of *Worcester*, and also of *St. Paul's*.

Oct. 9. Dy'd Mr. *Lancaster*, one of the Chief Clerks of the Exchequer.

— *Robert Ord* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Darnell*, eldest Daughter to *Sir John Darnell*, Kt. Serjeant at Law.

10. *John Anderson*, *Brownlow Sherrard*, and *Joseph Ahley*, Esqrs. appointed Gentlemen-Ushers of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber.

— *Henry Gardiner*, Esq; appointed Gentleman-Usher Daily Waiter Assistant.

11. *Edward Corbett* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

— Dy'd at the Age of 78 Years, *Dr. Arthur Miller* one of the *Scots Bishops*.

— *King George II.* and his Consort *Queen Caroline*, crown'd at *Westminster*.

— Dy'd *Robert Rochfort*, Esq; formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*.

13. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Boyce*, Esq; Mayor of the City of *Oxford*, and on *Oliver Greenway*, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the said City.

— *John Way*, *John Idle*, *Francis Capper*, *Nicholas Philpot*, and *Thomas Sutton*, jun. Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Hackney Chairs.

— *Baron Kunsberg*, Envoy from the Margravine of *Anspach*, a near Relation to her Majesty *Queen Caroline*, had his first private Audience of their Majesties in their respective Apartments, being introduc'd to his Majesty's by the Lord *Townshend*, Principal Secretary of State; and to the Queen's by the Earl of *Grantham*, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted to both by *Sir Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies.

14. Dy'd *Dorrel Trelawney* of *Coldriniolt* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Sir William Johnston* of *Westerhall* in *Scotland*; Bart.

— *John Williams*, *Richard Aldworth*, *Edward Young*, *William Cleland*, and *Thomas Medlycot*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Inspection and Management of the Taxes and Duties on Houses, and the Affairs relating thereto.

— Dy'd the Lady *Franklyn*, Relict of *Sir John Franklyn*.

Oct. 16. Count Dehn, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord William Manners, Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in waiting, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. He had afterwards a private Audience of her Majesty in her Apartment, to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

The same Day Count Gravenitz, Minister of the Duke of Wirtemberg, had his first private Audience of his Royal Highness the Duke; and the next Day of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Amelia and Carolina.

18. Dy'd Sir Nathan Wright of Cranham-Hall in the County of Essex, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Son Nathan Wright, Esq;

— Count Dehn (abovemention'd) had likewise private Audiences, of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Three Princesses, and the next Day (Oct. 19.) Baron Kunzberg had a private Audience of his Royal Highness the Duke.

19. Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

— Daniel Dering, Richard Plumpton, John Folliffe, John Ferrers, and Gilbert East, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for granting Wine-Licences.

— John Leslie, Earl of Rothies, made Constable and Governor of Stirling-Castle.

— The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death; viz. Richard Lyn for Felony and Burglary; John Turner, alias Civil John, for robbing on the Highway; John Johnson, for High Treason, in counterfeiting the Coin of this Kingdom; Sarah Griffith and Elizabeth Marrell, for Felony in privately stealing; and Samuel Johnson, alias Cabbage, for returning from Transportation. Two were burnt in the Hand, one sentenced to be whipt, and 12 order'd for Transportation.

— The Countess, Wife of Talbot Mordaunt, Earl of Suffex, the Lady Anne Lumley, Sister of Richard Earl of Scarborough, and the Lady Mary Capel, Sister of William Earl of Essex, appointed Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal.

Oct. 19.

Oct. 19. Mrs. *Chetwynd*, Wife of *John Chetwynd*, Esq; Brother of the Lord Viscount *Chetwynd*, brought to Bed of a Son.

20. Dy'd *John Waller* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

21. *Elizeus Burges*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Venice*.

— *John Eckerfal*, Esq; appointed private Secretary to the Queen.

— *William Faxakerly*, Esq; made Page of Honour to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

— *Sutton*, Esq; made a Page of Honour to the Queen.

22. Mr. *Walter Hodges*, Fellow of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, elected Provost of that College, in the Room of Dr. *Carter*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mr. *Wilcocks*, Under-Treasurer to the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Jackson*, one of the Minor Canons at *St. Paul's*, and Reader at the *Temple Church*.

23. Their Excellencies Count *Weldefen* and M. *Silvius*, had their first private Audience of their Royal Highnesses the Three Princesses; as had also Baron *Kunfberg*.

— The King was pleased to appoint *Lancelot Blackburn*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, to be his Majesty's High Almoner.

— *William Talbot*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, to be Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Durham*.

— *Algernon Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Suffex*.

— *Henry O Brian*, Earl of *Thomond*, to be Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Essex*.

— *James Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, to be Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of *Lancashire*.

William Pulteney, Esq; to be Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the *East-Riding* of *York*, and of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*.

— Sir *Arthur Owen*, to be Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of *Pembrokeshire*.

— *John Earl Fitz-Williams* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to be *Custos Rotulorum* for the Liberty of *Peterborough* in the County of *Northampton*.

— *Charles Mordant*, Earl of *Peterborough* and *Mouth*, to be General of the Marines.

Oct. 23. His Majesty also appointed Col. *George Howard*, to be Lieutenant-Governor of *Jersey*.

— Col. *George Grove*, to be Governor of *Dartmouth-Castle*, in the Room of Col. *George Treby*.

— *John Pitt*, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the *Bermuda or Summer-Islands*, in the Room of *John Hope*, Esq;

— Sir *Walter Yonge*, Sir *John Stanley*, Barts. *Thomas Walker*, Esq; Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. *Thomas Maynard*, Esq; Sir *James Campbell*, Bart. *Humphrey Brent*, *John Campbell*, *Bryan Fairfax*, *Henry Hale*, *George Drummond*, *John Hill*, and *Alan Broderick*, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Management of the Customs, and other Duties in *Great Britain*.

— His Majesty was pleased to grant to *Robert Lord Walpole* the Office of Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's New Park near *Richmond* in the County of *Surrey*.

24. Signior *Vicetti*, Secretary Resident from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience of Leave of the King and Queen, in their Majesties respective Apartments.

— *Spencer Cowper* and *Edward Corbett* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esqrs. called to the Dignity of Serjeants at Law. And

— *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; made one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, in the Room of Mr. Justice *Page*, who was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the Room of Sir *John Fortescue Aland*, who was superseded.

— The Lord *St. George* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, appointed Vice-Admiral of the Province of *Connaught* in that Kingdom.

25. Dr. *John Friend*, and Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, appointed Physicians in Ordinary to the Queen.

— Mrs. *Walpole*, Wife of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

26. Dy'd of the Small Pox Dr. *John Leng*, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, in the 41st Year of his Age. He was consecrated Bishop of *Norwich*, Nov. 3, 1723, upon the Translation of Dr. *Thomas Green* from that Bishoprick to the See of *Ely*.

— *John Corker*, Esq; made chief Engineer of his Majesty's Mint.

27. Dy'd Mrs. *Smith*, Widow of *John Smith* of *Tidworth* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; who had been Speaker of the House of Commons.

Oct. 27.

Oct. 27. Dy'd *Henry Heathcote*, Esq; second Son of *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. Alderman of *London*.

— Dr. *Harris*, Dean of *Burien* in *Ireland*, appointed Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty.

— Dy'd *Sir Lambert Blackwell* of *Sproveston* in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. In the Reign of Q. *Anne* he was Consul at *Leghorn*, Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and to the Republic of *Genoa*: He was also one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* in the memorable Year 1720.

28. The Lady of Dr. *Edmund Gibson*, Lord Bishop of *London*, brought to Bed of a Daughter,

30. Dy'd *Henry Farrant*, Esq; his Majesty's Proctor, and Proctor to the Court of Arches; also Register to the said Court, and Deputy-Register of the Prerogative Court, Register of *St. Catharine's*, and Deputy-Register of the Faculties.

— *Archibald Hutcheson* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Steward*, Widow of Colonel *Robert Steward*.

Towards the End of this Month, a Patent passed the Great Seal, constituting the Right Hon. *John Lord Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to hold the same, with the Powers and Privileges belonging thereto, except the Power of presenting to the Deaneries, or of appointing any Barons of the Exchequer, or granting Commissions to any Officers of his Majesty's Army, Garrisons, Forts or Castles in the said Kingdom.

N O V E M B E R.

Nov. 1. *Christopher Mountague*, *John Whetham*, *Roger Gale*, *Benjamin Mildmay*, *Richard Elliot*, *John Forwle*, *Charles Polhill*, *George Ducker*, and *Thomas Wylde*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Management of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise.

— Mr. *Ralph Macro*, Preacher at the Rolls, made one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

2. Dr. *William Baker* translated from the See of *Bangor*, to that of *Norwich*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *John Leng*.

— Mr. *Thomas Linning*, Mr. *James Alston*, Mr. *William Gusthart*, and Mr. *William Miller*, appointed his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in *Scotland*.

Nov. 3.

Nov. 2. The Lady of the Lord Viscount *Malpas*, eldest Son of *George Earl of Caermarthen*, brought to Bed of a Son.

3. D^d Sir *George Merttins*, Kt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward Within*: He had been Lord Mayor of *London*, and several Years Treasurer of *Christ's-Hospital*; and on the Death of Sir *Francis Furber*, was unanimously chosen President of the said Hospital.

— Dy'd Mr. *Luke Flintoff*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, one of the Chaplains at *Whitehall*, and one of the Petty Canons of *Westminster-Abbey*.

— Dr. *Lambert*, Master of *St. John's-College* in *Cambridge*, elected Vice-Chancellor of that University for the Year ensuing.

— *William Burnet*, Esq; late Governor of *New-York* and *New-Jersey* in *America*, appointed Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, and of *New-Hampshire* in *New-England* in *America*, in the Room of *Samuel Shute*, Esq;

6. Came on the Election of an Alderman for the Ward of *Bridge Within*, in the Room of Sir *George Merttins*, Kt. deceas'd: The Candidates were, Sir *John Grosvenor*, Kt. one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and *Thomas Preston*, Esq; a Common-Council Man in the said Ward, who was declared to have the Majority of Hands in the Hall; but a Poll being demanded and granted for Sir *John Grosvenor*, Mr. *Preston* had the Majority of Votes, and was accordingly declar'd duly elected.

— *Peter Wentworth*, Esq; Brother of *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, *Thomas Harvey*, Esq; second Son of *John Earl of Bristol*, and *Charles Selwyn*, Esq; appointed Equerries to the Queen.

— Col. *Thomas Paget*, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, appointed Inspector of the Prosecutions in the Exchequer, concerning uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, in the Room of *William Wynde*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Duties on Salt.

7. *James Reynolds*, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*, in the Room of *William Whitshed*, Esq; deceas'd: And

— *Michael Ward*, Esq; appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench in that Kingdom, in the Room of *John Parnell*, Esq;

Nov. 7. Sir *Brecon Gardiner*, Bart. *John Schutz*, *John Turner*, *John Shorter*, and *William Hewett*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Management of the Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, &c. And

— *William Brydges*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the said Commissioners.

— *William Ashurst*, Esq; appointed Accountant and Contraller-General of the Stamp Duties.

— *Edmund Fergiter*, Esq; appointed Controller-General of the Customs in Scotland, and of the Accounts of the Duties on Salt made in Scotland.

— *Mungo Grahme of Gorthie*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General and Cashier of the Customs in Scotland, and of the Duties on Salt made in Scotland.

— *Barnaby Barrow*, Esq; appointed Controller of the Revenues and Duties of Excise in Scotland.

— *Charles Cathcart*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties in Scotland.

— Mr. *Carlton*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Royal Chapel, appointed one of the Chaplains at *Whitehall*, in the Room of Mr. *Luke Flintoff*, deceased.

— *Edward Greenly*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Procurator in all Causes and Matters Maritime, Foreign, Civil, and Ecclesiastical, in the Room of *Henry Farrant*, Esq; deceased.

8. *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Grafton*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Suffolk*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

9. *Alexander Waddensburse*, *Gilbert Burnet*, *Henry Robinson*, *Thomas Broughton*, and *George Ross*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for the Management of his Majesty's Revenues of the Excise in Scotland.

— *James Montague*, *Duncombe Drake*, *Humphrey Fowle*, Esqrs. *Sir More Mynneux*, Kt. and *John-Paul Yvonnez*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for Appeals, and regulating the Duties of Excise.

— *John Ellis*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Solicitor in all Causes before the Commissioners for Appeals and regulating the Duty of Excise; and Solicitor of his Majesty's Revenue under the Management of the Commissioners of Excise.

— *Francis Hall*, Esq; appointed Controller of the Duties upon Salt.

Nov. 9. Edward Walpole, Esq; second Son of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, made Master of the Exchequer-Office in Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of James Reynolds, Esq; made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleass in Ireland.

— *Dy'd George Jocelyn, Esq; Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Land-Forces.*

11. *Dy'd Sydney Wortley, alias Mountague, of Wortley in the County of York, Esq; in the 78th Year of his Age: He was second Son of Edward Mountague, Earl of Sandwich (who was kill'd in the Solebay Fight in 1672) and took the Name of Wortley, upon his marrying an Heiress of that Family.*

— *The Princess, Spouse of the Hereditary Prince of Modena, brought to Bed at Reggio, of a Prince.*

13. *Dy'd the Lady Anne Lenox, Daughter of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.*

— *Dy'd suddenly Mr. Smith, Lecturer of All-Hallows, London-Wall.*

— *Sir Edmund Ellwill, Bart. appointed Controller of the Duties of Excise, and new Imposts within England, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.*

— *Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart. appointed Auditor of the Revenue of Excise and new Imposts within England, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.*

— *A Proclamation publish'd for proroguing the Parliament from the 28th of this Month to the 11th of January next, and declaring, that they shall then sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.*

— *William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, appointed by his Majesty to be one of the Governors of the Charterhouse, in the Room of Simon Lord Viscount Halcourt, deceas'd.*

— *James Grahme, Duke of Montrose, appointed Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, and also Sheriff of Stirling.*

— *James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, appointed Keeper of the Forest of Dean, and Constable of St. Brianel's Castle: Also to be Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and Lieutepant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom.*

— *Sir Henry Penrice, Doctor of Laws, appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.*

Nov. 13.

Nov. 12. *William Pennington*, Esq; made chief Porter of the Tower of London.

— The Lady *Rachel Morgan*, Wife of Sir *William Morgan* of *Tredegar* in the County of *Monmouth*, Knight of the Bath, brought to Bed of a Son.

13. *Guyn Vaughan*, Esq; eldest Son of *William Guyn Vaughan* of *Trebaried* in the County of *Brecon*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Price.

— Dy'd *James Tasburgh*, D. D.

15. *Thomas Piggot*, Esq; Barrister at Law, marry'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Asheton*, Sister of Sir *Ralph Asheton* of *Whaley-Abbey* in the County of *Lancaster*, Bart.

— *William Folkes*, Esq; and Mr. *Brian Rushworth* Proctor in the Court of Arches, made Principal Register of the said Court, in the Room of *Henry Farrant*, Esq; deceas'd.

17. A Proclamation publish'd, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for continuing Officers not already removed or discharged in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney* and *Sark*, for three Months longer, unless sooner removed or discharged by his Majesty.

— Dy'd *Arthur Annesley*, Baron of *Altham* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: He marry'd a natural Daughter of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, but leaving no Issue, the Honour descended to his Brother *Charles Annesley*, Esq;

18. Dy'd the Lady of *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

19. Dy'd *John Say* of *Lyn-Regis* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq;

— *James Pulse*, Esq; appointed Deputy Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of *Henry Lovibond*, Esq; deceas'd.

20. The following Malefactors executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Richard Lynn*, *John Turner*, *John Johnson*, *Samuel Johnson*, alias *Cabbage*, and *Sarah Griffith*. See Oct. 19.

— Dy'd Mr. *Thomas Prime* of *Cornhil*, Attorney at Law, and one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

— Dy'd the Lady of Dr. *Richard Willis*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

— *Joshua Guest*, Esq; appointed Barrack-Master-General in *Scotland*.

22. Dr. *Peter Maurice* made Dean of *Bangor*, in the Room of Dr. Jones, deceas'd.

Nov. 23. Dy'd *George Langton* of *Langton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq;

Nov. 23. *Henry Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Salop*; and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Montgomery*.

— *Edward Barker*, Esq; appointed Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick*, and of all the Tenth and Arrears of Tenth installed or to be installed in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— Dy'd Sir *Brian Stapylton* of *Myton* in the County of *York*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son *John Stapylton*, Esq;

24. *Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, unanimously chosen President of *Christ's Hospital*, in the Room of Sir *George Meritins*, Kt. deceas'd.

— Dy'd the Lady *Elizabeth Hill*, Wife of *Hill*, Esq; youngest Sister of *Philip Stanhope* Earl of *Cheshirefield*.

— Dy'd *James Head* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Barrister at Law, and Brother to Sir *Francis Head* of in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Thomas Harris* of *Banstead* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; one of the Attornies of the Court of Exchequer Office in the Temple.

— Mr. *Broughton* elected Reader at the *Temple-Church*, in the Room of Mr. *Jackson*, deceas'd; and Under-Treasurer of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of Mr. *Wilcox*, deceas'd.

26. *Edward Howard*, Esq; second Brother of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, marry'd to Mrs. *Blount*, Daughter of *Blount* of *Blagdon* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

— Dy'd in the 76th Year of his Age, *Edward Russel*, Earl of *Orford*, and leaving no Issue the Title became extinct. He was Son of *Francis* Lord *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*, Son of *William* 4th Son of *Francis* 2d Earl of *Bedford*. He marry'd the Lady *Mary Russel*, 3d Daughter of his own Brother *William*, who was first Duke of *Bedford*. In the Year 1688, he was one of the Number of the Nobility and Gentry, who went over to the (then) Prince of *Orange* in *Holland*, with whom he returned that Year; and upon that Prince's Advancement to the Throne, was made one of the Privy Council. In 1691, he was made Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, and Treasurer of the Navy, and in the Year following gave a total Overthrow to the *French* Fleet, under the

Com-

Command of Monsieur de Tourville at *La-Hogue*; for which he had the Thanks of the House of Commons, and was also by the King made First Commissioner of the Admiralty. In the Year 1694, the French threatening to besiege *Barcelona*, King William interposed, and sent a Royal Fleet into the *Streights*, under the Command of Admiral *Russel*, who challeng'd the Dominion of the *Mediterranean*, as he had, two Years before, asserted that of the Narrow Seas to the *British* Nation; and as he revived the drooping Spirits of the *Spaniards*, so did he baffle and defeat the towering Projects of the French, whose Fleet he kept as it were block'd up in *Thoulon*. Marechal de Tourville did indeed once venture out to Sea, hoping to slip away by the *English*; but Admiral *Russel* had so watchful an Eye upon him, that Tourville was forc'd to return into Port, leaving all this while, all the Coasts of France exposed to the Insults of the Two Maritime Powers. Nothing is more remarkable in the whole Course of King William's Reign, than his Fleet riding triumphantly and uncontroll'd in the *Mediterranean*; for thereby not only a Stop was put to the conquering Arms of France in *Catalonia*, but all the Italian Princes were kept in Awe; and the cautious *Venetians* began now to think of sending a solemn Embassy into England, to court his Majesty's Friendship. In 1697, he was created Baron of *Shingey* in the County of *Cambridge*, Viscount *Barsleur* in the Dutchy of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Orford* in the County of *Suffolk*. By Queen Anne, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of an Union between England and Scotland, and one of her Privy Council; and upon her Decease, was made Choice of by his late Majesty, to be one of the Regents till he arrived from *Hanover*.

Nov. 26. His Majesty was pleased to constitute and appoint His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* now and for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor now being, and the Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, or the Keeper of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* for the Time being, the Archbishop of *York* now and for the Time being, the President of the Privy-Council now and for the Time being, the Keeper of the Privy-Seal now and for the Time being, the Steward of the Household now and for the Time being, the Chamberlain of the Household now and for the Time being, Duke of *Somerfet*, Duke of *Newcastle* one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and
Principal

Principal Secretary of State for the Time being, Duke of *Leeds*, Duke of *Rutland*, Duke of *Montagu*, Duke of *Kent*, Duke of *Ancafter* Lord Great Chamberlain of *Eng'and*, &c. Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for the Time being, Duke of *Manchester*, Duke of *Argyle*, Duke of *Athol*, Duke of *Montrose*, Duke of *Roxburgh*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Peterborough*, Earl of *Chesterfield*, Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl of *Burlington*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Earl of *Orford*, Earl of *Grantham*, Earl *Godolphin*, Earl *Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Halifax*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Principal Secretary of State, and Principal Secretary of State for the Time being, Lord Viscount *Cobham*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*, Lord *Carteret*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, the Treasurer of the Household for the Time being, *William Stanhope*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, *Sir Spencer Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; the Chief Justice of the King's Bench now and for the Time being, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. now being, or the High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. for the Time being, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury now and for the Time being, the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance for the Time being, the Master of the Rolls for the Time being, the Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas for the Time being, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer for the Time being, the Justices of the King's Bench for the Time being, the Justices of the Common-Pleas for the Time being, the Barons of the Exchequer for the Time being, the Attorney-General for the Time being, the Solicitor-General for the Time being, the Secretary of the Admiralty for the Time being, the Secretaries of the Treasury for the Time being, the Flag Officers of the Fleet for the Time being, the Commissioners of the Navy for the Time being, the Judge of the Admiralty for the Time being, the Mayor and three Senior Aldermen of *London* for the Time being, the Master of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford-Strand* and the five elder Brethren of the said *Trinity-House* now and for the Time being, the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, and the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer of the said Hospital for the Time being, the Surveyor-General of the Works for the Time being, *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*,

Heathcote, Sir Nathaniel Gould, Sir Peter Delme, Sir Gerard Zoyers, Sir Randolph Knipe, Sir Edward Bellamy, Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir John Thompson, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. Sir Dennis Detry, Bart. Sir Thomas Colby, Bart. Sir George Saunders, Sir James Thornhill, Philip Gybbon, Edward Harrison, Samuel Holden, William Faulconer, Baltzar Lyell, John Hanbury, Ralph Ratcliffe, Sidney Godolphin, Esqrs. Capt. Charles Chamberlain, Nicholas Clarke, William Baister, John Guy, William Collier, Jeyes Searwell, Esqs. Dr. Richard Morton, Colin Campbell, Charles Vanbrugh, Joseph Bell, and Edward Vernon, Esqrs. to be Commissioners or Governors for the Building and better Management of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, for the Encouragement of Seamen.

27. Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *Chichester*, and Master of the Temple, elected by Virtue of his Majesty's *Conge d'Elire*, Bishop of *Bangor*, in the Room of Dr. *William Baker*, translated to the See of *Norwich*, in the Room of Dr. *John Leng*, deceas'd.

28. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was prorog'd by Commission to the 11th of *January* following.

29. *Peter King*, Esq; second Son of the Lord High Chancellor, sworn into the Office of one of the Curstors for *London* and *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd *William Rowe* of *Higham-Hall* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Barrister at Law.

30. Sir *Hans Sloane*, M. D. chosen President of the Royal Society for the Year ensuing. And

— Dr. *Rutty*, Secretary of the said Society, in the Room of Dr. *Jurin*.

D E C E M B E R.

Dec. 1. *James Moore* and *Arthur Moore*, jun. Esqrs. appointed to be Receiver-General and Paymaster of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

— *Joseph Lawson*, *Thomas Coke*, *Thomas-Sebastian Turst*, *Thomas de Critz*, *John-Andrew Heyman*, *Benjamin Hall*, and *Edward Horner*, Esqrs. appointed Serjeants at Arms in Ordinary to attend his Majesty's Person.

— The following Persons appointed Flag-Officers of the Navy, viz.

— *George Byng*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*, Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet.

Sir *John*

Sir John Jennings, Admiral of the *White*.

Sir John Norris, Admiral of the *Blue*.

Sir Charles Wager, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*.

Francis Hooper, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the *White*.

Edward Hopson, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Sir George Wulston, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*.

Salmon Morrice, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Robert Hughes, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Dec. 3. Dy'd Mrs. Gibson, Widow of Dr.

Gibson, and Granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell.

5. Henry Cornish, Esq; enter'd upon the Office of Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, of which he had a reverendary Grant, the Lord Cheney's Patent, whom he succeeded, being determined by the Demise of the King.

— Mr. Chisleden, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, appointed Surgeon to her Majesty.

Dy'd the Lady Beuchcroft, Relict of Sir Robert Beuchcroft, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

— Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensbury, appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland.

— Dy'd Mr. John Mead, an eminent and rich Banker near Temple-Bar.

11. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. Dorothy Ord for stealing out of the House of Nehemiah Farmer 16; Guineas, Dr. Ambrose Fletcher for stealing out of the Shop of Robert Benn two Silver Watches; Henry Wicks for robbing Anne Masters of her Pocket, a Diamond Ring, and about 7 s. in Money; Thomas Keys alias Kemp for Horststealing; and Richard Savage and James Gregory for the Murder of James Sinclair. William Marchant, who was indicted for the same Murder, was found guilty of Manslaughter, and burnt in the Hand: Patrick Kennedy and James Kerney were found guilty of Perjury at the late Election of the Members for the City of London, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange, and to be imprison'd six Weeks.

— Dy'd Samuel Miles Esq; of Canterbury, in the 50th Year of his Age.

C. H.

F I N I S

A

T A B L E

OF THE

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